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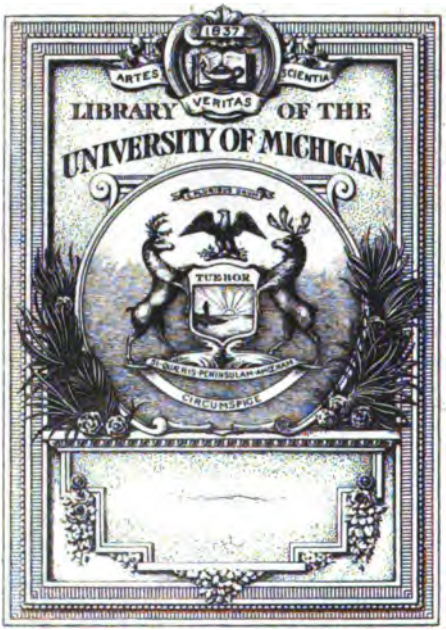
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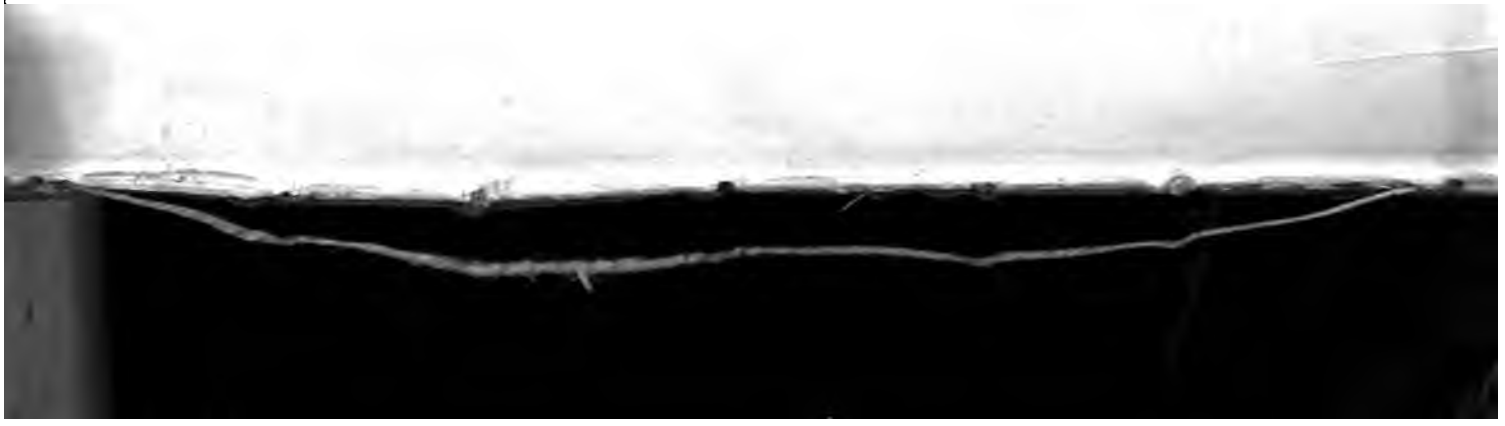

THE

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

SCOTLAND.

DRAWN UP FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS

OF THE

MINISTERS

OF THE

DIFFERENT PARISHES.

By Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart.

VOLUME TWENTIETH.

"*Ad consilium de republica dandum, caput est, nosse rempublicam.*"
CICERO, de Orat. lib. ii.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY WILLIAM CREECH;

AND ALSO SOLD BY J. DONALDSON, A. GUTHRIE, W. LAING, AND JO. FAIRBAIRN, EDINBURGH; T. CADELL, J. DEBRETT, AND J. SEWEL, LONDON; DUNLOP AND WILSON, GLASGOW; AND ANGUS AND SON, ABERDEEN.

M,DCC,XCVIII.

Refer - at
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1740

ADVERTISEMENT.

It is with infinite ſatisfaction, that the Author has brought this Volume to a concluſion, and preſents the Public, with the remainder of the Statiſtical Accounts of the different Pariſhes in Scotland, *without a ſingle one being omitted.* He thinks it proper, however, to add, that another Volume is now in the Preſs, the printing of which has already made conſiderable progreſs. That Volume will contain, not only ſuch material additions to, or corrections of, the Parochial Reports, as have been tranſmitted ſince the original Accounts were printed, but alſo a very copious General Index, carefully compiled, and divided into three parts; the firſt, compriſing all the Subjects treated of; the ſecond, the Names of the Perſons; and the third, the Names of the Places, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, &c. mentioned in the Statiſtical Volumes.—The whole Work will therefore be comprehended in Twenty-one Volumes.

In regard to the propoſed Analyſis of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, or the reſult of the Inquiry, the Author has begun that important undertaking, and will endeavour to complete it, as ſoon as his leiſure from other avocations will admit.—It is a Work, however, that will require ſo much attention and labour, that he truſts the Public will excuſe him, for not attempting to execute it in too haſty a manner.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

Charlotte-Square,
Edinburgh,
25th October 1798.

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			37,905	3008		
	Increase,		983	983		

STATIS-

HISTORY

OF THE

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS

OF THE

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

SCOTLAND.

AN author, who printed a work, intitled, "Proſpects and Obſervations on a Tour in "England and Scotland *," ſoon after the commencement of the STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, and who, it would appear, had ſeen ſome ſpecimens of that publication, ſtates, in the following words, his opinion, of the impracticability of ſo great an undertaking, being completed by the exertions of one individual.

"THERE have not been wanting different per-"ſons, public-ſpirited indeed, but perhaps of too

* Publiſhed by Meſſrs Robinſons, London, in one vol. 4to, *an.* 1791.

" ſanguine diſpoſitions, who, ſtruck with the ſub-
" ſerviency of parochial diſtinction, to the advance-
" ment of both civil and natural hiſtory, have ad-
" dreſſed letters to the different pariſhes in Scot-
" land, and particularly to the Clergy, inviting
" them to a correſpondence, on whatever might
" appear moſt curious and intereſting in their re-
" ſpective diviſions. *Theſe Gentlemen do not reflect,*
" *that there is no individual, however diſtinguiſhed*
" *by genius, rank, or fortune, or even by a happy or*
" *rare union of all theſe advantages, who can poſſibly*
" *be conſidered, by a whole Nation, as a fit centre*
" *for ſuch general co-operation* *."

It is certain, that not only this ingenious traveller, but alſo many of the Author's friends, on whoſe judgment he could beſt rely, were in general of the ſame opinion, and adverſe to his engaging in the attempt on ſo great a ſcale. It is proper, therefore, that the hiſtory of the accompliſhment of ſuch an undertaking, and of the means by which it was completed, in the midſt of a variety of other important avocations, ſhould be preſerved, as a memorial, of what may be effected by unceaſing energy and perſeverance.

At an early period of life, I felt a ſtrong predilection for literary purſuits; and, as far back as October 1769, when only about fifteen years and a half old, began to ſend to the newſpapers, and other

* See Newte's Travels, p. 427.

other periodical publications, various communications, ſpecimens of which, merely as Boyiſh Compoſitions, I have thought it might not be improper to reſcue from oblivion. (See Appendix, A). But, above all, I preferred engaging in inquiries connected with political ſubjects, and collected, many years ago, very extenſive materials, for works on queſtions of that nature, which, probably, I ſhall never have leiſure to execute. Fortunately, however, I found time ſufficient, to ſketch out the Hiſtory of the Public Revenue of the Britiſh Empire *, (for the Work, as printed, is only a ſketch), which, though it contains the eſſence of many hundred publications, was executed in a very ſhort period of time. The firſt volume, I think, was both written and printed in the ſpace of about ſix months, *anno* 1785, and the other, in about the ſame period of time, *anno* 1790. The materials, however, of both had been previouſly collected. I have ever conſidered it, indeed, as the beſt mode of compoſition, to collect the materials for any work, as leiſure would permit, and when they were collected, to dedicate a certain ſpace of time, to that ſubject excluſively, and not to ſuffer any other matter to break in upon the propoſed inveſtigation.

At the concluſion of the Hiſtory of the Revenue, it was my intention to have laid before the Public, a General View of the Political Circumſtances

* This work is in three parts. The two firſt were printed in 1785, and the third in 1790.

ſtances of the Country; but, after taking every poſſible pains to become maſter of the ſubject, all the information I could obtain, was ſo extremely defective, that it was neceſſary to give up the idea; which I did with a conſiderable degree of reluctance.

On my arrival at Edinburgh, in May 1790, to attend the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, of which Aſſembly I was a Lay Member, and with the leaders of which, I lived on terms of intimacy and friendſhip, it fortunately occurred to me, that I might prevail upon that reſpectable body, to furniſh ſuch information, reſpecting the general ſtate of Scotland, as might enable me to give a ſufficient idea of the political ſituation of that part of the Britiſh empire. My original intention was, to have drawn up a General Statiſtical View of North Britain, without any particular reference to parochial diſtricts; but I found ſuch merit and ability, and ſo many uſeful facts and important obſervations, in the communications which were ſent me, that I could not think of depriving the Clergy, of the credit they were entitled to derive, from ſuch laborious exertions, and thence was induced, to give the Work to the Public, in the manner in which it has been printed. It is my intention, at the ſame time, as ſoon as leiſure from other purſuits will admit of it, to draw up the reſult of the whole inquiry, in a publication to be entitled, "Analyſis of the Political State of Scotland,

"with

" with a View of the Principles of Statiſtical " Philoſophy," a work which, I hope, it will be in my power to lay before the public at the commencement of the enſuing century.

THE moſt natural mode of obtaining information, and the one which I originally adopted, was that of printing and circulating Queries, as many individuals might be inclined to ſend anſwers to any queſtions put to them, who would not take the trouble of drawing up a regular Report. I accordingly addreſſed a Letter to the Clergy, and incloſed Queries in it, which will be found in Appendix B.

MANY people were at firſt ſurpriſed, at my uſing the new words, *Statiſtics* and *Statiſtical*, as it was ſuppoſed, that ſome term in our own language, might have expreſſed the ſame meaning. But, in the courſe of a very extenſive tour, through the northern parts of Europe, which I happened to take in 1786, I found, that in Germany they were engaged in a ſpecies of political inquiry, to which they had given the name of *Statiſtics;* and though I apply a different idea to that word, for by Statiſtical is meant in Germany, an inquiry for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the political ſtrength of a country, or queſtions reſpecting *matters of ſtate;* whereas, the idea I annex to the term, is an inquiry into the ſtate of a country, *for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the* quantum *of happineſs enjoyed by its inhabitants, and the means of its future improvement;* yet, as

I thought that a new word, might attract more public attention, I reſolved on adopting it, and I hope that it is now completely naturaliſed and incorporated with our language.

HAVING received a number of returns in conſequence of the Queries circulated, and ſome of them being drawn up in the form of a regular Report, I reſolved to try the effect of publiſhing a volume of parochial accounts; and having returned from London, (where I had gone to attend my duty in Parliament), to Edinburgh, in January 1791, I commenced the undertaking, by printing the reports of the four pariſhes with which the firſt volume of the Statiſtical Account commences, namely, thoſe of Jedburgh, Holywood, Port-Patrick, and Hounam, and having thrown off 1000 *extra* copies of thoſe four pariſhes, ſent them, by way of a ſpecimen, to every Clergyman in Scotland, accompanied with another Letter, to be found in Appendix C.

BY dint of great exertions, the firſt volume of the Work was publiſhed on the 25th of May 1791, exactly 12 months from the commencement of the undertaking. It gave, on the whole, very general ſatisfaction. Some of the Clergy, indeed, were diſſatisfied, at the freedom uſed with their communications, (it being thought neceſſary to condenſe them as much as poſſible); and others, unaware of the difficulty of printing correctly, particularly from manuſcripts written by ſo many different hands, were diſpleaſed with a few typographical

phical errors. It ſo far ſurpaſſed, however, any thing of the kind that had ever been hitherto attempted, that every individual, who wiſhed well to the improvement of the country, or the welfare of its inhabitants, became deſirous of promoting it, and hence I had ſome reaſon to flatter myſelf, that the whole Work would be completed in a ſhort period of time.

Being ſo frequently out of Scotland, I have in general been obliged, to rely upon the aſſiſtance of others, for preparing the communications of the Clergy, and correcting the preſs. The ſecond volume, however, I was enabled to undertake myſelf, during a Parliamentary receſs; and I do not recollect, to have met with a greater maſs of curious and intereſting information, in any publication of that extent. It begins with a pariſh near the borders, that of Tortherwald, and ends with Mid and South Yell in Shetland, the pariſhes gradually proceeding northwards. Thoſe who can peruſe that volume, without pleaſure and improvement, muſt have little real turn or diſpoſition for ſuch inveſtigations.

It was natural to ſuppoſe, that the moſt zealous friends to the cauſe, would early come forward with their communications, and that ſome inducement muſt be held forth to thoſe, who were inclined to be backward, to prevail upon them to make the neceſſary inquiries. From the beginning, I had propoſed that the profits ariſing from the publication,

lication, ſhould be given to the Society inſtituted for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy. It accidentally alſo occurred to me, that it would be poſſible to procure a Royal Grant for the ſame benevolent purpoſe; and having, with that view, applied to Mr Secretary DUNDAS, his Majeſty, in conſequence of his recommendation, was graciouſly pleaſed to grant L. 2000 to that Society; I availed myſelf of that opportunity, to make a third application to the deficient Clergy, (ſee Appendix, D), which I flattered myſelf would have been very generally ſucceſsful.

EXPERIENCE, however, ſoon proved, that altho' conſiderable progreſs might thus be made, yet that it was impoſſible to expect, without ſtill greater exertions, the unanimous aſſiſtance of ſo numerous a body as the Clergy of Scotland. Many circumſtances prevented unanimity on ſuch an occaſion. Some diſliked the ſcheme from the beginning, or, having raſhly given an opinion againſt it, before they had thoroughly underſtood its nature or object, were aſhamed afterwards to retract. Some were prevented by old age and bodily infirmities, ſome owing to family diſtreſs, and ſome by the jealouſy of their pariſhioners, who thought that the whole was a deep laid ſcheme, ſet on foot by Government, with a view to taxation; whilſt the tenants, in many country pariſhes, did not much reliſh the inquiries which were made into the produce of the ſoil, the value of their cattle, &c. apprehenſive

prehenſive that their landlords, might avail themſelves too much of that information. In ſhort, from a combination of ſuch circumſtances, after writing many thouſand letters, and the exertions of above two years, I found, on the 1ſt of June 1792, that no leſs a number than 413 accounts were ſtill wanting.

Every meaſure, either deviſed by myſelf, or ſuggeſted by others, was carried into effect, in order to prevail upon the deficient Clergy to complete the Work. A recommendation from the General Aſſembly was one of the meaſures adopted; the diſtinguiſhed Hiſtorian of Scotland and America, (the late Dr Robertſon), was prevailed upon to write to all his contemporaries, requeſting their aſſiſtance; many other reſpectable members of the Church, as Sir Henry Welwood Moncrief, Dr Blair, (the celebrated author of the Sermons, and other valuable publications), Dr Kemp, Dr Hardie, &c. applied to their Clerical friends, to promote the Work within the bounds of their ſeveral preſbyteries. The Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Leven, (whoſe ſituation as Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly gave him much weight with the Church), the Earl of Fife, and ſeveral other great Proprietors in Scotland, wrote to the different Miniſters, whom they had preſented to livings, or with whom they had any particular connection; and from time to time, I took every opportunity that occurred, of reminding the Clergy, by various letters, which will be ſeen in Appendix, E;

but I ſtill found, not only that ſeveral individuals could not be prevailed upon to draw up their accounts, but indeed that ſome, from a procraſtinating ſpirit, and unwillingneſs to engage in, or to complete, any laborious undertaking, could not be depended on, after they had promiſed to tranſmit them.

DETERMINED, however, to complete the Work, I then reſolved to ſend *Statiſtical Miſſionaries* to different parts of the country, one to the Weſtern Iſlands, another over the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, a third to the preſbyteries of Dunkeld and Perth, a fourth to Dumfries-ſhire and Galloway, and a fifth to the Orkney Iſlands; and by that means, ſeveral accounts, to the amount of about 25, that would otherwiſe have been wanting, were procured.

WHEN the whole Work was nearly brought to a concluſion, and liſts of the different pariſhes were made up, an unfortunate circumſtance occurred, of the moſt diſcouraging nature. The accounts were ſent by the Clergy to me, and many of them were received in London, and thence tranſmitted to Scotland, to be incorporated in the Work. Upon making up the liſt, in June 1796, no leſs than twelve accounts, which I thought had been received, were not to be found; and it became neceſſary, again to apply to the Clergy to make up the loſs. I do not recollect any circumſtance, in the whole courſe of the undertaking, that gave me ſo much uneaſineſs.

AT

At laſt, on the 1ſt day of January 1798*, or ſeven years, ſeven months, and ſeven days, from the commencement of the attempt, an account of every pariſh in Scotland, was either given in, or might be relied on, in the ſpace of a few days. The reader will eaſily conceive the ſatisfaction which that circumſtance occaſioned; and as, undoubtedly, no inſtance is recorded in hiſtory, of ſuch a number as above 900 perſons, engaging in ſo laborious an undertaking, more eſpecially at the requeſt of a private individual, it may not be improper, briefly to ſtate the circumſtances to which it may be attributed.

In the firſt place, I had made it a rule, from an early period of life, to behave with attention and civility to thoſe with whom I happened to be in company; and many of the Clergy afterwards informed me, that nothing induced them more to comply with my requeſt, than their recollection of little incidents of that nature. I mention this circumſtance, as a proof of the advantage to be derived from ſuch a ſtile of behaviour; for I had little reaſon to imagine, that a young clergyman, to whom I might accidentally ſhew any little mark of civility, could ever have had it in his power to make any return for it.

In the ſecond place, having an eſtate in the moſt northern part of the kingdom, where I occaſionally reſided, I had better acceſs to information regarding the remoter diſtricts, than falls to the lot of

* Only four accounts were wanting on that day.

of the generality of my countrymen, and thence indeed had an opportunity of cultivating a more extenſive acquaintance, than is commonly in the power of any individual, and of increaſing it when neceſſary.

In the third place, I laid it down as a rule, pointedly to anſwer every letter I received from the Clergy, and to acknowledge the receipt of all their different communications, which, in ſome caſes, were very numerous, even from a ſingle diſtrict, the miniſters occaſionally ſending their reports even in ſheets.—I do not know any thing more eſſentially neceſſary for ſucceſs in buſineſs, than regularity of correſpondence. By delays in anſwering letters, I have at various times ſuffered much, and I attribute my ſucceſs in this important undertaking, in a great meaſure, to the punctuality with which I carried on my Statiſtical correſpondence. Fortunately, at that time, the privilege of franking, was, in regard to the number of letters, unlimited, and the late reſtrictions upon that right, are much to be regretted, as they diſable perſons, not in official ſituations, from carrying on ſuch extenſive inquiries. Had I been confined to the ſending of only 70 letters *per* week free from poſtage, I ſhould ſcarcely have undertaken, far leſs carried through, the Statiſtical Account of Scotland.

In the laſt place, the ſucceſs of this undertaking is to be attributed, to a ſpirit of perſeverance, which no obſtacle could reſiſt, and without which,

which, no great enterpriſe can ever be accompliſhed; a ſpirit, which was kept up, from time to time, by animating eulogiums, from various reſpectable quarters, both foreign and domeſtic, ſome of which, I have thought it proper to inſert, in the Appendix to this paper. (See Appendix, F).

I BEG leave to add, that though the advantages to be derived from ſuch a Work, both by this and by other countries, are many, yet in no reſpect is it of more eſſential conſequence, than in proving the practicability, of combining the information and intelligence of great numbers of people, in one important literary undertaking. Who, before, could have imagined, that it would be poſſible to unite the labours of *above nine hundred* individuals in one Work. By following a ſimilar plan, regarding other uſeful objects of inquiry, there is no art or ſcience, that might not be brought, with conſiderable rapidity, to a greater height of improvement, than can ever otherwiſe be effected; and thus the lot of the human ſpecies, may, in various reſpects, be ſpeedily ameliorated.

I CANNOT conclude, without returning my warmeſt acknowledgments, to the many reſpectable characters, by whoſe aſſiſtance I have been enabled to complete this Work. By their exertions on this occaſion, they have immortalized themſelves, and the order to which they belong; and the greateſt compliment that in future can be paid to any body of men, will be, that they are

as

as learned, as able, and as public-ſpirited, as thoſe members of the Church of Scotland, who aſſiſted in drawing up the Statiſtical Accounts of the different pariſhes in North Britain, and enabled the perſon who engaged in ſo bold an undertaking, to accompliſh a Work, unequalled, in regard to the ſucceſs with which it has been attended *,—the number of perſons therein employed,—the extent of uſeful information which it contains,—and the various important advantages to be derived from it.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

Charlotte Square, Edinburgh,
1ſt January 1798.

* In Appendix, G. there is an account of ſeveral attempts of a ſimilar nature, both in this, and in other countries, the ſucceſs attending which, was no great inducement to engage in this Work; and in Appendix, H. a ſtatement of the progreſs of the preſent undertaking.

APPEN-

APPENDIX, A.

Letters ſigned JULIUS CÆSAR, *the firſt Literary attempts of the Author of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland.*

THE following letters, written by SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, were printed in the Caledonian Mercury in October 1769. An anonymous author, under the name of *Mercator Caledonius*, had written letters in that paper, lamenting the neceſſity which the natives of the Highlands were under, of abandoning their native country, in conſequence of the increaſe of rents, and of emigrating to America. On that occaſion, SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, was tempted to commence author, though then only about fifteen years and a half old. The letters were written merely by way of an exerciſe, and trial of ſkill, than with any other view. It is hoped, therefore, that the reader will make allowance for ſuch a circumſtance. No perſon happened to be acquainted with his having written them, and nothing could be more amuſing for ſo young a man, than upon going into company, to hear his works talked of with approbation, inquiries made who the author could be, &c. &c.

N° I.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I OBSERVED at the end of your paper of the 2d current, that you had expunged ſome paſſages of a letter ſigned *Mercator Caledonius*, and indeed it would have been of no conſequence if you had expunged the whole. Chriſtian charity, however, forces me to conclude, that MR Mercator will make a better figure behind his counter, tying up a pennyworth of ſugar, or changing a ſixpence to his beſt cuſtomer, than filling your paper with heavy complaints of no moment or importance. As for my ſhare, Mr Printer, I have often travelled through every corner of the Highlands of Scotland;

land; it is the place of my birth, and the country of my heart; yet, with all my partiality and prejudice for it, I have ſeen too many of its inhabitants who were pictures of indolence and ſloth. Contented to live in inactivity and idleneſs, without even the neceſſaries of life, they would rather ſtarve in the midſt of profuſion, than apply themſelves to any buſineſs, with induſtry and labour; they would rather mount up, with the utmoſt difficulty, to the top of a bleak and barren mountain, from whence nothing can be ſeen but the clouds of Heaven, and the Albion ſnows, than ſtrive to attain to independency and freedom, with the ſweat of their brow, or the labour of their hands. They would rather cringe to their landlord and their laird, to obtain the crumbs that fall from his table, than attempt to get a decent and comfortable livelihood, by cultivating the lands entruſted to their care, or applying themſelves to any trade, (which, though it would, perhaps, diſgrace the blood, and the race from whence they ſprang), yet it would, in time, make them richer even than the chief of their clan. What, then, can their maſters do with ſuch tenants, and with ſuch dependents? Can they ſee, without emotion, their lands lying deſolate and uncultivated by the ſloth of its inhabitants? Can they ſee, without emotion, their friends and their neighbours wallowing in riches and plenty, and they themſelves ſunk in poverty and wretchedneſs? What ſignifies the tracts of land they poſſeſs? Of what avail is the number of the tenants on their eſtates, if they ſcarce receive as much for ten miles of good country, as elſewhere would not rent the tenth part of an acre? But, muſt they ſtill continue to go on in the ſame fooliſh and unaccountable jog-trot? Will they ſtill continue to ride through twice twenty miles, without ſeeing the ſmoke of a chimney, or hearing the crowing of a cock? Or, will they not rather attempt, by heightening their rents, to excite the induſtry of their people, and fill their eſtates with the ſober and the diligent? Theſe things, according to Mr Mercator's phraſe, grow *clamant* for redreſs; they have been often conſidered with the utmoſt attention by the landed property in the Highlands. I myſelf have an eſtate in that country, and, I am ſure, if this ſcheme does not make it better, it cannot make it worſe. I ſhall not detain you, Mr Printer, any longer at preſent, I hope that you will admit theſe few unconnected hints into your moſt entertaining paper; and will only add, that Mr Mercator need not dread, in caſe the Highlanders do deſert their ſo much beloved native ſoil, that they will ſeize the ſmall pittance that he has ſcraped together, for they never think of attacking thoſe who have nothing to loſe; the poor man may whiſtle in the night-time, though the ſword of the robber is pointed at his breaſt.

I am yours, &c.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

EDINBURGH, 5th Oct. 1769.

MER-

MERCATOR CALEDONIUS being much diſſatisfied with this attack upon his lucubrations, publiſhed a very angry reply; in conſequence of which the Author wrote the following letter, which ended the controverſy.

N° II.

To the Publiſher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THOUGH I have conſidered, Mr Printer, with the utmoſt attention, the ſituation of ſome of our weſtern Highlanders; though I have aſked again and again the ſentiments of my friends on this intereſting ſubject, yet I ſtill continue in the ſame opinion I at firſt adopted: and ſo far am I from thinking, that the departure *of a few factious and idle Highlanders* would prove detrimental to theſe united kingdoms, that I would wiſh a contribution was immediately begun; let them be ſhipped off at the public expence, whilſt the whim continues, and let them be tranſported to a country, where they may find a nation perhaps as ſavage as themſelves, and, if poſſible, equally deſtitute of the leaſt appearance of religion and virtue. But I hope that the ſober and the diligent will not think of following their example; let them be deterred from executing that ſcheme, by the diſmal miſcarriage of the firſt attempt; the news lately arrived in Scotland, that ſome of theſe people, who had left the fruitful Argyleſhire coaſts, to inhabit the American wilds, had not met with that reception they wiſhed or expected. You might have heard, Mr Printer, that ſome of them died, during a long and tedious voyage; that ſome ſuffered the worſt of deaths, by the want of ſubſiſtence; and that the reſt were ſo overcome by the change of the air, and the inclemency of the weather, that few, if any, expected to ſee the return of another ſummer. I hope that this news will be of ſome advantage to my deluded countrymen; let them conſider the danger of periſhing in a vaſt and tempeſtuous ocean, without a friend or a neighbour to aſſiſt them in their diſtreſs: how they muſt go to a country where their language is unknown, and their miſery will be diſregarded; how they muſt leave a beloved wife and tender infants, to bewail their abſence with unavailing tears, when left to the care of a treacherous friend, or a concealed enemy: and even ſuppoſing that they do ſafely arrive at theſe barren deſerts; ſuppoſing that they can ſpeak the dialect of the country, and that at firſt they are viewed with the tender eye of pity and compaſſion, yet how can they expect to be long ſupported by hardened avarice, or flagging charity? How can they then expect to receive aſſiſtance and alms from the ſavages of the deſert, or obtain a ſettlement, even in that vaſt and boundleſs country, without the neceſſary aids of friends and money? and when reduced to the laſt extremity in a foreign country, they will then, perhaps, be worſe than the

Indians themſelves, devouring the friend of their boſom, or tearing the fleſh off their bodies in the pangs of hunger and famine. Read this, my countrymen and friends, read it and tremble; reflect within yourſelves, if this was your ſituation, if you could ſupport it; and if you would wiſh to preſerve yourſelves, your relations, and friends, from infamy and diſgrace, do not attempt to leave your *ſo much beloved native country*, which will ſoon grow *clamant* for your continuance in it; and believe him who always wiſhed for your ſafety in his youth, and will always pray for it in his old age.

I am yours, &c.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

EDINBURGH,
October 9. 1769.

APPENDIX, B.

Firſt Circular Letter to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of tranſmitting the incloſed Queries to you, in hopes that a plan, which has been fortunate enough to meet with the approbation of ſome of the moſt reſpectable and diſtinguiſhed characters in theſe kingdoms, will be favoured with your aſſiſtance.

To procure information with regard to the real political ſituation of a country, is what wiſe Stateſmen in every age have thought deſirable, but which in theſe enlightened times is juſtly held of the moſt eſſential public importance *.

* The ancients frequently inculcated this idea: "Ad conſilium de re-"publica dandum, caput eſt, noſſe rempublicam." *Cicero de Oratore*, lib. 2. "In republica cognoſcenda, multam, magnamque curam habui, "uti quantum armis, viris, opulentia, ea poſſet; cognitum haberem." *Salluſt. ad Cæſar. de Republ. ordin. Epiſt. ſeu Orat.* 2. *cap.* 1. And M. de Hertſberg, the Prime Miniſter of Pruſſia, very juſtly remarks, "Qu'on re-"connoit de plus en plus, que la grande politique, ne conſiſte pas dans le "myſtere dont les gouvernmens ſe couvroient jadis, mais que ceux qui a-"giſſent à decouvert avec publicité et franchiſe, gagnent beaucoup plus la "confiance, des ſujets, et des voiſins." *Diſſertation ſur la Population des Etats en general, et ſur celle des Etats Pruſſiens en particulier. An.* 1785.

In many parts of the Continent, more particularly in Germany, Statiſtical Inquiries, as they are called *, have been carried to a very great extent; but in no country, it is believed, can they be brought to ſuch perfection as in Scotland, which boaſts of an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, whoſe members will yield to no deſcription of men, for public zeal, as well as for private virtue, for intelligence, and for ability.

I flatter myſelf, that upon this occaſion, they will not be backward in contributing their aid, to promote an attempt, which may prove of conſiderable ſervice to the country at large, and cannot fail to add to the reputation and character, which the Church of Scotland has already ſo deſervedly acquired for public utility.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your very obedient,
And faithful humble ſervant,
JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH,
May 25. 1790.

N. B. It is not expected, that all the incloſed Queries ſhould be anſwered by any individual; nor is minute exactneſs looked for: but it is requeſted, that as many queſtions may be attended to, as circumſtances will admit of.

In the event of a vacancy in the pariſh, or where the preſent incumbent is prevented, by ſickneſs or otherwiſe, from ſending an anſwer, it is intreated that ſome neighbouring clergyman would take that trouble upon himſelf.

It is ſubmitted, whether it might not be proper to inſert the Queries and Anſwers in any parochial regiſter, that in after times the future ſtate of the pariſh, may be compared with its ſituation at preſent.

Any anſwer to theſe Queries may be directed to Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Baronet, Member of Parliament, Edinburgh, who will thankfully acknowledge the receipt of any paper upon this ſubject, that may be addreſſed to him.

It may be proper to add, that if it is thought adviſable to publiſh ſuch an account of Scotland, as may be drawn up from the materials, to be thus collected, any profit that can be derived from the publication, is to be dedicated to an inſtitution lately formed, for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, which ſeems to merit every poſſible encouragement.

Copy

* Or, *Inquiries reſpecting the Population, the Political Circumſtances, the Productions of a Country, and other* Matters of State.

Copy of the QUERIES drawn up for the purpoſe of elucidating the Natural Hiſtory and Political State of Scotland, which were incloſed in the preceding letter.

QUESTIONS *reſpecting the* GEOGRAPHY *and* NATURAL HISTORY *of the* PARISH.

1. What is the ancient and modern name of the Pariſh?
2. What is the origin and etymology of the name?
3. In what county is it ſituated?
4. In what preſbytery and ſynod?
5. What is the extent and form of the pariſh?
6. What its length and breadth?
7. By what pariſhes is it bounded?
8. What is the general appearance of the country? Is it flat or hilly, rocky or mountainous?
9. What is the nature of the ſoil? Is it fertile or barren, deep or ſhallow?
10. What is the nature of the air? Is it moiſt or dry, unhealthy or otherwiſe?
11. What are the moſt prevalent diſtempers? and to what circumſtances are they to be attributed?
12. Are there any mineral ſprings? and in what diſeaſes are they ſerviceable?
13. Are there any conſiderable lakes or rivers in the pariſh?
14. What ſpecies of fiſh do they produce? In what quantities? What prices do they fetch on the ſpot? And in what ſeaſons are they in the greateſt perfection?
15. Are the rivers navigable? or might they be rendered uſeful in navigation?
16. Are there any navigable canals in the pariſh?
17. What is the extent of ſea-coaſt?
18. Is the ſhore flat, ſandy, high, or rocky?
19. What ſorts of fiſh are caught on the coaſt? In what quantity? At what prices ſold? When moſt in ſeaſon? How taken? And to what markets ſent?
20. What other ſea animals, plants, ſponges, corals, ſhells, &c. are found on or near the coaſt?
21. Are there any remarkable ſea weeds uſed for manuring land, or curious on any other account?
22. Is there any kelp? And what quantity, at an average, is annually made?
23. What are the courſes of the tides on the ſhore or at ſea? and are there any rocks, currents, &c. worthy of notice?

24. Are

24. Are there any light-houſes, beacons, or land-marks? or could any be erected that would be of ſervice?

25. What are the names of the principal creeks, bays, harbours, head-lands, ſands, or iſlands, near the coaſt?

26. Have there been any battles or ſea fights near the coaſt? and when did any remarkable wrecks or accidents happen, which can give light to any hiſtorical fact?

27. Are there any remarkable mountains? and what are their heights?

28. Are the hills covered with heath, green, or rocky?

29. Are there any volcanic appearances in the pariſh?

30. Are there any figured ſtones, or any having the impreſſion of plants or fiſhes upon them?

31. Are there any foſſil marine bodies, ſuch as ſhells, corals, &c. or any petrified part of animals? or any petrifying ſprings or waters?

32. Are there any marble, moor-ſtone, free-ſtone, ſlate, or other ſtones? How are they got at, and what uſe is made of them?

33. Are there any mines, particularly coal-mines? What are they? To whom do they belong? And what do they produce?

34. Is any part of the pariſh ſubject to inundations or land-floods? When did any remarkable event of that nature happen?

35. Hath there been any remarkable miſchief done by thunder and lightning, water-ſpouts or whirlwinds?

36. Are there any remarkable echoes?

37. Have any remarkable phenomena been obſerved in the air?

38. Are there any remarkable caves or grottos, natural or artificial?

39. What quadrupeds and birds are there in the pariſh? What migratory birds? and at what times do they appear and diſappear?

40. Is the pariſh remarkable for breeding any ſpecies of cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, or goats, of peculiar quality, ſize, or value?

II. QUESTIONS *reſpecting the* POPULATION *of the* PARISH?

41. What was the ancient ſtate of the population of the pariſh, ſo far as it can be traced?

42. What is now the amount of its population?

43. What may be the number of males?

44. What of females;

45. How many reſide in towns?

46. ——————— villages?

47. ——————— the country?

48. What is the annual average of births?

49. What is the annual average of deaths *?
50. ——— marriages?
51. ——— ſouls under 10 years of age?
52. ——— from 10 to 20?
53. ——— 20 to 50?
54. ——— 50 to 70?
55. ——— 70 to 100?
56. Above 100?
57. Are there any inſtances of long lives well authenticated?
58. What may be the number of farmers and their families?
59. ——— manufacturers?
60. ——— handycraftſmen?
61. ——— apprentices?
62. ——— ſeamen?
63. ——— fiſhermen?
64. ——— ferrymen?
65. ——— miners?
66. ——— houſehold ſervants, male and female?
67. ——— labouring ſervants, male and female?
68. ——— ſtudents at colleges and univerſities?
69. ——— merchants, citizens or tradeſmen?
70. ——— artiſts?
71. ——— Jews?
72. ——— negroes?
73. ——— gipſies?
74. ——— foreigners?
75. ——— perſons born in England, Ireland, or the Britiſh colonies?

76. What

* It is of peculiar importance to have the queſtions 48 and 49 diſtinctly anſwered; for it is generally underſtood, at leaſt on the Continent, that the population of any diſtrict or country, may be known with ſufficient accuracy, by multiplying the number of births by 26, or the number of deaths by 36. In Scotland, on the other hand, Mr Wilkie, miniſter of Cults, ſuppoſes, that the number either of births and burials, if they are equal, ſhould be multiplied by 40; or, if there is any difference, the half of the whole, (both the births and the burials), ſhould be multiplied by the expectation of an infant's life, adapted to the particular diſtrict, in order to aſcertain its population. See Statiſtical Account, vol. II. p. 415. It appears, from Mr Wilkie's calculations, that the expectation of a life in Scotland, is much greater than in England, or on the Continent.

76. What may be the number of perſons born in other diſtricts or pariſhes in Scotland?

77. What may be the number of the nobility and their families?

78. ——————————— gentry?

79. ——————————— clergy?

80. ——————————— lawyers, and writers or attornies?

81. What may be the number of phyſicians, ſurgeons, and apothecaries?

82. ——————————— the eſtabliſhed church?

83. ——————————— ſeceders?

84. ——————————— epiſcopalians?

85. ——————————— Roman catholics?

86. Is the population of the pariſh materially different from what it was 5, 10, or 25 years ago? and to what cauſes is the alteration attributed?

87. What is the proportion between the annual births and the whole population?

88. What is the proportion between the annual marriages and the whole population?

89. What is the proportion between the annual deaths and the whole population?

90. What is the proportion between the batchelors and the married men, widowers included?

91. How many children does each marriage at an average produce?

92. What may be the cauſes of depopulation?

93. Are there any deſtructive epidemical diſtempers?

94. Have any died from want?

95. Have any murders or ſuicides been committed?

96. Have many emigrated from the pariſh?

97. Have any been baniſhed from it?

98. Have any been obliged to leave the pariſh for want of employment?

99. Are there any uninhabited houſes?

100. What may be the number of inhabited houſes, and the number of perſons at an average to each inhabited houſe?

III. Questions reſpecting the Productions of the Parish.

101. What kinds of vegetables, plants, and trees, does the pariſh produce?

102. What kinds of animals?

103. What at an average is ſuppoſed to be the number of cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, and goats, in the diſtrict?

104. Is there any map of the pariſh? and has the number of acres in it been aſcertained?

105. How

105. How many acres at an average may be employed in raiſing corn, roots, &c.?

106. What number of acres to each ſort reſpectively, as wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, turnip, cabbage, &c.?

107. Does the pariſh ſupply itſelf with proviſions?

108. Does it in general export or import articles of proviſion?

109. How many acres are employed in raiſing hemp or flax?

110. How many in ſown or artificial graſſes?

111. How many in paſture?

112. When do they in general ſow and reap their different crops?

113. What quantity of ground may lie waſte or in common?

114. What in woods, foreſts, marſhes, lakes, and rivers?

115. Is there any chalk, marl, fullers earth, potters earth, ochre, &c.?

116. Are there any bitumen, naptha, or other ſubſtances of that nature found in the ſoil?

IV. Miscellaneous Questions.

117. Has the pariſh any peculiar advantages or diſadvantages?

118. What language is principally ſpoken in it?

119. From what language do the names of places in the pariſh ſeem to be derived?

120. What are the moſt remarkable inſtances of ſuch derivations?

121. What may the land rent of the pariſh be?

122. What the rent of houſes, fiſhings, &c.?

123. What is the value of the living, including the glebe? and who is the patron?

124. Who is now miniſter of the pariſh?

125. How long has he been ſettled in it?

126. What are the names of his predeceſſors as far back as they can now be traced, and the time they reſpectively held that office?

127. Is the miniſter married, a widower, or ſingle?

128. If with a family, how many ſons, and how many daughters?

129. When were the church and the manſe built or repaired?

130. What is the number of heritors, or poſſeſſors of landed property in the pariſh?

131. How many of them reſide in it?

132. What is the number of the poor in the pariſh receiving alms?

133. What is the annual amount of the contributions for their relief, and the produce of alms, legacies, or of any other fund deſtined for that purpoſe?

134. What are the preſent or ancient prices of proviſions, beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, pigs, geeſe, ducks, chickens, rabbits, butter, cheeſe, wheat, barley, oats, &c.?

135. What

135. What is generally a day's wages for labourers in huſbandry, and other work? and what *per* day for carpenters, bricklayers, maſons, tailors, &c.?

136. What is the fuel commonly made uſe of? Is it coal, wood, heath, peat, furze, or whins? What are the prices paid on the ſpot; and whence is the fuel procured?

137. What, at an average, may be the expence of a common labourer, when married? and is the wages he receives ſufficient to enable him to bring up a family?

138. What are the uſual wages of male and female ſervants in the different branches of huſbandry?

139. What the wages of domeſtic ſervants?

140. How many ploughs are there in the pariſh? and of what kinds?

141. How many carts and waggons?

142. How many carriages; and of what ſorts?

143. Are there any villages in the pariſh? and how are they ſituated?

144. Are there any croſſes or obeliſks erected in the pariſh?

145. Are there any remains or ruins of monaſteries or religious houſes?

146. Are there any Roman, Saxon, Daniſh, or Pictiſh caſtles, camps, altars, roads, forts, or other remains of antiquity? and what traditions or hiſtorical accounts are there of them?

147. Have there been any medals, coins, arms, or other pieces of antiquity dug up in the pariſh? When were they found? And in whoſe cuſtody are they now?

148. Are there any barrows, or tumuli? Have any been opened? And what has been found therein?

149. Have there been any remarkable battles fought in the pariſh? On what ſpot? At what time? By whom? And what traditions are there reſpecting the ſame?

150. Has the pariſh either given birth or burial to any man eminent for learning, or diſtinguiſhed for any other valuable qualification?

151. Are the people of the country remarkable for ſtrength, ſize, complexion, or any other perſonal or mental qualities?

152. What is the general ſize of the people?

153. What is the greateſt height which any individual in the pariſh has attained, properly authenticated?

154. Are the people diſpoſed to induſtry? What manufactures are carried on in the pariſh? And what number of hands are employed therein?

155. Are the people fond of a ſea-faring life? What is the number of boats and of larger veſſels belonging to the pariſh? And what number of ſeamen have entered into the navy during any preceding war?

156. Are the people fond of a military life? Do many inlift in the army? And principally in what corps?

157. Are the people economical, or expenfive and luxurious for their circumftances? Is property, particularly in land, often changing? And at what prices is it in general ſold?

158. Are the people diſpoſed to humane and generous actions; to protect and relieve the ſhipwrecked, &c.? and are there any events which have happened in the pariſh, which do honour to human nature?

159. Do the people, on the whole, enjoy, in a reaſonable degree, the comforts and advantages of ſociety? and are they contented with their ſituation and circumſtances?

160. Are there any means by which their condition could be ameliorated?

ADDENDA.

1. What is the ſtate of the roads and bridges in the pariſh? How were they originally made? How are they kept in repair? Is the ſtatute labour exacted in kind, or commuted? Are there any turnpikes? and what is the general opinion of the advantages of turnpike roads?

2. What is in general the rent of the beſt arable and the beſt paſture or meadow grounds, *per* acre? What the rent of *inferior*?

3. What in general is the ſize and the average rent of the farms in the pariſh? And is the number of farms increaſing or diminiſhing?

4. Is the pariſh in general incloſed, or unincloſed? And are the people convinced of the advantages of incloſures?

5. What was the ſituation of the pariſh *anno* 1782 and 1783? Pleaſe ſtate any curious or important circumſtances connected with that era, or with any other ſeaſon of ſcarcity.

6. Are there any curious or important facts tending to prove any great alteration in the manners, cuſtoms, dreſs, ſtile of living, &c. of the inhabitants of the pariſh, now, and 20 or 50 years ago?

N. B. If you reſide in a town or city, pleaſe give an account of the hiſtory and antiquities of the place; of its buildings, age, walls, ſieges, charters, privileges, immunities, gates, ſtreets, markets, fairs; the number of churches, wards, guilds, companies, fraternities, clubs, &c.: How the town is governed: if it is repreſented in parliament, to whom does the right of election belong, and what the number of electors? together with a compariſon between its ancient and modern ſtate, in regard to population, commerce, ſhipping, fiſheries, manufactures, more particularly at the following periods, about the time of the Union, ſince the year 1745, and at preſent.

It

It may be proper to add, that many important facts and obſervations may occur to thoſe to whom this paper is addreſſed, not hinted at in the queries, which it would be particularly obliging in any gentleman to add to any anſwer which he may take the trouble of drawing up.

EDINBURGH,
May 25. 1790.

APPENDIX, C.

Second printed Circular Letter to the Clergy, with a Specimen of Four Pariſhes.

SIR,

IT is with infinite pleaſure I have the honour of acquainting you, that by the zeal and patriotiſm of the clergy of Scotland, I have already in my poſſeſſion materials for drawing up a Statiſtical Account of a conſiderable part of the whole kingdom; and that in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring, (which is the ſeaſon when the miniſters generally take a clerical ſurvey of their reſpective pariſhes,) I have reaſon to expect returns from above a half of Scotland. Of the nature and importance of the reports which have been received, you will be able to judge from the ſpecimen I incloſe. It is part of a volume, now in the preſs, which will be ready for publication by the next meeting of the General Aſſembly.

You will eaſily perceive the many important advantages which the public muſt neceſſarily derive, were reports equally accurate with thoſe incloſed, ſent from every other diſtrict in the kingdom, though ſome years were even employed in bringing this great political ſurvey to a concluſion. But I am anxious that the Clergy of Scotland ſhould not only do it well, but quickly; ſo that the ſtate of the whole country ſhould be known, if poſſible, at nearly the ſame period of time. I therefore hope, Sir, that, for the honour of our national church, you will make every exertion in your power, to ſend me as full, and as accurate an account, as poſſible of your pariſh, and of any neighbouring diſtrict, that by any accidental circumſtance, may require your aſſiſtance. As a Scotchman, and as a friend to the Kirk of Scotland, I ſhould feel a very peculiar pride in being able to aſſert, that, on the 25th of May 1790, I began to circulate my ſtatiſtical queries among the Clergy; and that before a twelvemonth had elapſed, I had received more full and ſatisfactory information reſpecting the ſtate of this country, than had ever been collected concerning any other kingdom.

You

You will perceive, that the incloſed accounts are ſyſtematically arranged, from the anſwers which were ſent me. It is, however, unneceſſary for the Clergy to give themſelves that trouble. If the queries which have been already ſent, are anſwered with minuteneſs and accuracy, a complete account can eaſily be made from thoſe anſwers; nevertheleſs, if any clergyman has ſufficient leiſure to draw up a complete and ſyſtematical deſcription of his pariſh, it cannot be the leſs acceptable.

Some diſtricts, ſuch as the pariſh of Hounam, furniſh little room for ſtatiſtical inveſtigation. In that caſe, the ſtate of population, and facts connected with the political circumſtances of the country, are all that is neceſſary. Full accounts are deſirable; but, at the ſame time, no miniſter ought to heſitate about ſending a ſhort one, when there are not means of ſupplying more important materials.

In the queries formerly ſent, ſome particulars were omitted, of which I ſhould be glad to be informed, even from thoſe gentlemen who have already favoured me with their anſwers: as,

1. What is the ſtate of the ſchools in the pariſh; the ſalary and perquiſites of the ſchoolmaſter; and the number of his ſcholars?
2. What is the number of alehouſes, inns, &c.; and what effect have they on the morals of the people?
3. What is the number of new houſes or cottages which have been built within theſe ten years paſt; and how many old ones have been pulled down, or have become uninhabitable?
4. What has been the effect of employing cottagers in agriculture; or of working by hired ſervants in their ſtead? and,
5. What has been the number of priſoners in any jail in the diſtrict, in the courſe of the year 1790; and for what cauſes were they impriſoned?

Tables of births, marriages, and deaths, kept in any particular pariſh, would be very deſirable. Nor can the information reſpecting all points connected with the population of the country, be too accurate and minute.

On the whole, I flatter myſelf, by your aſſiſtance, and that of your brethren, that it will be in my power to bring a work to perfection, which will do more credit to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, as a learned, able, and uſeful body, than perhaps has ever fallen to the lot of any other deſcription of men.

I have the honour to be, with great regard and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH,
Jan. 25. 1791.

N. B.

N. B. It is intreated, that at the next meeting of your Preſbytery, ſome plan may be formed, for completing the ſurvey within its bounds, as expeditiouſly as may be conſiſtent with accurate returns to the different queries; and that the Moderator, or ſome member of the meeting, will have the goodneſs to inform me of the ſteps which are taken for that purpoſe: The letters may either be directed to Edinburgh or London.

Any of the Clergy who have not received a copy of this, or of the former letter and queries, may be aſſured, that it has only ariſen from miſtake, and from thoſe errors which cannot be avoided in ſo extenſive a correſpondence.

It is alſo requeſted, that, in the courſe of any correſpondence with your brethren, you will not fail to recommend as early an attention as poſſible to this inquiry.

In regard to any queſtion, about the propriety of anſwering which a difficulty ſhould ariſe, no reply is required.

APPENDIX, D.

Third printed Circular Letter to the Clergy, announcing the Royal Donation of L. 2000.

SIR,

I HAVE at length the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the Second Volume of the *STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND* will be publiſhed on the 25th current; and that the Third, the Fourth, and the Fifth Volumes of that Work, (which will compriſe a conſiderable proportion of the kingdom), are in the preſs, and will be printed without delay. You may eaſily ſuppoſe, how deſirable it muſt be, on many accounts, to have an undertaking of a nature ſo laborious and important, brought to a concluſion. The public at large are anxious to have it completed, on account of the many beneficial conſequences, which muſt neceſſarily reſult from it: The ſooner it can be finiſhed, the greater will be the credit, which will accrue to thoſe, by whoſe zeal and exertions, this great Inquiry has been carried forward. And, when the Work is finiſhed, I have the pleaſure of adding, that it will then be in my power, to preſent to the very uſeful Society, lately conſtituted, for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy, a ſum which will enable that Inſtitution to begin its laudable operations *.

—Theſe

* The Society's funds, on 15th June 1791, amounted to L. 1060; but it did not propoſe to diſtribute any part of its income until the capital reached

—Theſe are conſiderations, which muſt have ſufficient weight with every Clergyman, who has either any regard for his own order, or any attachment for the country at large, to make every exertion in tranſmitting, with all convenient ſpeed, the information that is required. As yet, indeed, there has been no cauſe for complaint. Returns have already been ſent from about one half of the Pariſhes in Scotland; and, if the remainder were received, previous to the Meeting of the enſuing General Aſſembly, the publication of the *STATISTICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND* might be completed in the courſe of the year 1792, or, at fartheſt, within three years from its commencement, in May 1790; and conſequently, with a degree of rapidity and ſucceſs, which none but the moſt ſanguine could have looked for.

The

reached L. 2000; which, it was ſuppoſed, the ſale of the STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND would complete.

Regretting that any time ſhould be loſt, in commencing ſo uſeful a diſtribution, I took the liberty of ſuggeſting a petition to the Crown for ſome pecuniary aid. It was with ſome difficulty, that I prevailed upon the Society to make the application. At firſt they were reſolved to decline it, as appears from a letter I received from Dr Hardy, dated the 9th May 1792, in which that reſpectable Clergyman ſtates: "I have delayed anſwering your letter, incloſing "a draught of a petition for aid to the Sons of the Clergy, till I ſhould have "converſed with ſeveral of the members of the Society, who have taken "an active part in its affairs. We all conſider the Society as very much in- "debted to you, both upon the ground of the ſtatiſtical inquiries, and of "your readineſs on this occaſion, to exert yourſelf for ſome immediate pe- "cuniary grant, to bring its capital into a ſituation which may authoriſe "a commencement of diſtribution. All of the gentlemen with whom I "have converſed on this point, expreſs, however, a reluctance to take ſo "pointed a ſtep, as a petition for pecuniary aid in this caſe, as there is "no ſpecific fund in view on which a probable claim might be laid, but "only the privy purſe to which our petition could refer. We are afraid "that a repulſe might expoſe the Society to ſome blame in the view of "the public, and our exiſtence depends on our being able to preſerve "the full and unmixed approbation of the country."

But upon my preſſing it again, it was at laſt agreed to, and fortunately ſucceeded; and now the Society is placed in ſuch a ſituation, that it cannot fail to prove materially ſerviceable to the ſons of a moſt valuable body of men, and I truſt that ere long its funds will enable it to extend its attention to the Daughters of the Clergy alſo.

The information, which will be accumulated in this great Work, will, it is believed, be found infinitely ſuperior, to that contained in any other publication, of a political or ſtatiſtical nature. Indeed, what elſe could be expected, from the united exertions of above a THOUSAND Individuals of intelligence and ability, who, in a greater or leſſer degree, will contribute to its formation? I am induced, from that circumſtance, to ſuggeſt, that it might not be improper for the Miniſters, the Elders, and the principal Heads of Families, to join together, in purchaſing, for each Pariſh, a copy of the different Volumes, as they come out. To any mind capable of receiving uſeful information, no literary performance can furniſh ſo much entertainment. Nor is there any, that will yield more important hints—for the improvement of agriculture—for the extenſion of commercial induſtry—for regulating the conduct of individuals,—or for promoting the proſperity of the State. The peculiar form of this Work, alſo, admirably adapts it for parochial circulation; and were this idea carried into full effect, there is every reaſon to believe, that it would materially contribute, to further the moſt eſſential intereſts of the community.—This is a point, therefore, which may deſerve to be brought under conſideration, at any enſuing meeting, of the Preſbytery, or the Synod, to which you belong.

I have now only to regret the repeated trouble you have received, in the courſe of this correſpondence; but I truſt, that you will impute it to the real cauſe,—an ardent wiſh to promote, ſo far as I am able, the happineſs of my native country; and, what is of much more conſequence, than the exertions of any ſingle individual, to furniſh a numerous and reſpectable body of my fellow-citizens, with an opportunity of proving, to the conviction of the world, their patriotiſm and abilities. I have the honour to be, with great regard and eſteem, Sir, your very obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH,
Dec. 5. 1791.

N. B. *Packets of the legal weight, (or under two ounces), may be addreſſed to* Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P. *Edinburgh.*

Either anſwers to the original Queries, or an arranged Parochial Account, may be ſent, as is moſt convenient and agreeable.

It may be remarked, in general, that the great object of the Inquiry is, to know the preſent *ſtate* of the country, and to aſcertain what means are the moſt likely to promote the real intereſts of its inhabitants, and, that deep reſearches, into ſubjects of antiquity, are far from being conſidered as equally eſſential, though certainly not to be overlooked.

The

The names of the authors will not be inſerted, if that omiſſion is deſired; and no information is wiſhed for, that can give uneaſineſs to any individual.

It may not be improper for every Clergyman, who receives this letter, to acknowledge the receipt of it, ſuggeſting any hints, at the ſame time, that may occur to him reſpecting the Statiſtical Inquiry; and, particularly, as to the beſt mode of ſupplying any deficiency in the accounts, either by an application to any of the reſiding Heritors, to ſome neighbouring Clergyman, or to any other individual, who has ſpirit and capacity, to do juſtice to ſuch an undertaking.

Any important facts or obſervations tranſmitted by the Clergy, which may not be included in the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, as now publiſhed, (to prevent the Work ſwelling to too great a ſize), are to be carefully written out in ſeveral interleaved copies of the work, to be depoſited in the principal public libraries both of England and Scotland, for the purpoſe of preſervation, and as a foundation for county or provincial hiſtories, in which more minute information may be expected.

It might be the means of ſhortening ſuch accounts conſiderably, if the information, reſpecting certain articles, were condenſed as much as poſſible, in the ſhape of a Table, according to the annexed ſpecimen.

STATISTICAL TABLE of the PARISH of

LENGTH in Engliſh miles, -
Breadth, - - -
Population, 40 or 50 years ago,
———, *anno* 1791, - -
Increaſe, (or decreaſe), -
Average of Births, for any No. of years preceding 1791,
——— of Deaths, for any No. of years preceding 1791,
——— of Marriages, for any No. of years preceding 1791,
Inhabitants in towns, - -
——— in villages, -
——— in the country, -
Number of Males, - -
——— Females, -
——— perſons under 10 years of age, - -
——— under 20, -
——— under 50, -
——— under 70, -
——— under 80, -
——— under 90, -
——— under 100, -

Number of perſons above 100, -
——— Families, - -
——— Houſes inhabited, -
——— Ditto uninhabited, -
——— New houſes built within theſe 10 years, -
——— Old ditto pulled down,
——— Married perſons, -
——— Children at an average, from each marriage,
——— Twins, &c. born in the pariſh for the laſt 10 years, - -
——— Bachelors, or unmarried men above 50, -
——— Unmarried women above 45, - -
——— Widowers, -
——— Widows, - -
——— Members of the Eſtabliſhed Church, -
——— Seceders, -

Number

Number of Roman Catholics, -
——— Epiſcopalians, -
——— Males born out of the pariſh, -
——— Females ditto, -
——— Perſons born abroad,
——— in England,
——— in Ireland,
——— in the Colonies,
——— Proprietors reſiding,
——— non-reſiding,
——— Clergymen, - -
——— Merchants, - -
——— Phyſicians, - -
——— Surgeons, - -
——— Writers, or Attornies, -
——— Schoolmaſters, -
——— Farmers above L. 50 *per annum*, - -
——— Ditto under L. 50, -
——— Shopkeepers, - -
——— Innkeepers, - -
——— Smiths, - -
——— Maſons, -
——— Carpenters, -
——— Weavers, -
——— Shoemakers, -
——— Tailors, - -
——— Butchers, -
——— Millers, - -
——— Bakers, - -
——— Gardeners, - -
——— Male domeſtic ſervants,
——— Female ditto, -

Number of Male farm ſervants,
——— Female ditto, -
(Add any other occupation, by which a perſon gains a livelihood in the pariſh.)
——— Poor, - -
Capital of their funds,
Annual income, -
——— Young perſons taught Engliſh, writing, &c.
——— Latin, - -
——— Greek, - -
——— At the Univerſity, -
——— Ships, - -
——— Small veſſels, - -
——— Boats, - - -
——— Seamen, - -
——— Fiſhermen, - -
——— Perſons ſerving in the Navy during the laſt war, - - -
——— Ditto in the Army, -
Average of perſons, who have ſettled in the pariſh, during the laſt 5 or 10 years, -
——— Ditto who have emigrated from it, -
Number of acres, in Scotch or Engliſh meaſure, -
——— Wheel Carriages, -
——— Carts, - -
——— Ploughs, - -

L. s. d.

Valued rent, in Scotch money, - - -
Real rent, *anno* 17 , } in Sterling, { - -
——— *anno* 1791, } { - -
Rents ſpent in the pariſh, - - - -
Value of articles exported, - - -
——— ditto imported, - - - -

VALUE OF STOCK.

	L. s. d.		L. s. d.
Number of Draught horſes, -	valued at	each.	Total,
——— Saddle and carriage horſes,	———	——	——
——— Beſt cattle, - -	———	——	——
——— Inferior ditto, -	———	——	——
——— Beſt ſheep, - -	———	——	——
——— Inferior ditto, -	———	——	——
——— Goats, ſwine, &c.	——	——	——

Total value of ſtock, L.

ANNUAL PRODUCE.

CROPS.	Number of Acres under each.	Produce *per* Acre. BOLLS.	Price *per* Boll. L. S. D.	Total Price *per* Acre. L. S. D.	Total produce BOLLS.	Total value. L. S. D.
Oats,						
Bear,						
Barley,						
Wheat,						
Beans,						
Peas,						
Potatoes,						
Flax,						
Turnips,						
		STONES.	PER STONE.		STONES	
Meadow hay, or natural graſs,						
Sown graſs,						
Straw at	*per* boll of corn,					
Paſture at	*per* horſe;		*per* cow; and		*per* ſheep.	
Annual produce of Gardens,						
——— Orchards,						
——— Woods and Plantations,						
——— Fiſheries,						
——— Mines,						
Total Value of Annual Produce,						

For other particulars, reference muſt be had either to the Queries, formerly printed, ſee Appendix, B. or to the Analyſis, inſerted in the Firſt Volume of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland.—Though many facts may thus be ſhortly ſtated in the form of a table, yet they may often require a number of explanatory obſervations, which may be ſent at the ſame time.

APPENDIX, E.

Additional Notes and Letters, ſent from time to time, to the deficient Clergy.

THERE was certainly reaſon to hope, after having made ſo conſiderable a progreſs, as that of receiving 528 returns, in the ſpace of about two years, that little difficulty would have been found, in collecting the remaining accounts, amounting only to 413, in even a ſhorter period of time. The contrary, however, turned out to be the caſe. It became neceſſary therefore, to reiterate the applications from time to time, to preſent the ſubject to the deficient Clergy in every poſſible light, ſometimes ſerious, and ſometimes jocular; and to preſs them, by every means that could be ſuggeſted, to tranſmit their reſpective reports. With that view, the following letters were ſucceſſively written to them. The firſt one was printed; the reſt, to ſatisfy them how much the number of deficient pariſhes was diminiſhed, were written in manuſcript; and one, ſent with my own hand, to demonſtrate the particular anxiety I felt to receive a ſpeedy anſwer. If any one ſhould imagine, that the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, could have been more rapidly completed than it was, I truſt that he will exculpate the Author of that undertaking from any blame, after peruſing the following ſeries of notes and letters.

Series of Notes and Letters written to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, during a Period of Five Years, from the 1ſt December 1792, to the 1ſt of December 1797.

No I. Printed Circular Note, dated the 28th December 1792.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR preſents his compliments. He hopes that his former communications, reſpecting the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, have been received. It is earneſtly requeſted, that ſuch of the Clergy as have not yet tranſmitted their reſpective accounts, will loſe no time in ſending them, the Public at large being extremely anxious, to have this Work brought to a concluſion, as quickly as poſſible, as the advantages of which it may be productive, cannot be thoroughly known or felt, until it is completed. Eight volumes, which will contain in all about 500 pariſhes, will be publiſhed in the courſe of January 1793, and the remainder of the Work, if the neceſſary materials come in, might be finiſhed ſoon after the meeting of the enſuing General Aſſembly, when it is hoped that not a ſingle account will be wanting.

The Clergy will hear, with ſatisfaction, that not only in England, but in every part of the Continent, the higheſt eulogiums have been beſtowed, on the zeal, talents, and induſtry they have diſplayed, in carrying on this great undertaking, which, in the opinion of every unprejudiced perſon, will be of as much conſequence to other countries as even to Scotland.

LONDON,
December 28. 1792.

N. B.

N. B. Nothing could be more diſagreeable to Sir John Sinclair, than to be under the neceſſity of applying to any other perſon, than the Miniſter of the pariſh, for the Statiſtical Account of it; particularly, as it might tend to leſſen the high reputation which the Clergy have already ſo deſervedly acquired by their Statiſtical exertions. He hopes, therefore, that your aſſiſtance will not be wanting, a moment longer than is abſolutely neceſſary; and he ſhould be glad to be favoured with your account, directed to him at London, in packets not exceeding two ounces in weight, as ſpeedily as poſſible. It is not in his power, during the ſitting of Parliament, to attend to the printing of the different returns, but he wiſhes to have the ſatisfaction of reading them over before they are ſent to the preſs, and many reſpectable literary characters in the church, (in particular thoſe, who have taken an active part in eſtabliſhing the Society for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy), have undertaken the trouble of reviſing the preſs at Edinburgh, during his abſence.

He has the pleaſure of adding, that there is the proſpect of a fund being ſoon eſtabliſhed, for the Daughters as well as the Sons of the Clergy; and though the Clergy engaged in this important Work, without any intereſted motives, it cannot be an unpleaſing circumſtance, that their labours are likely to meet with ſuch ſolid marks of public approbation, and will probably be productive, not only of perſonal credit to each individual, but of beneficial conſequences to the order in general.

It need ſcarcely be added, that the merit which they have already acquired by their Statiſtical exertions, muſt very materially contribute to the ſucceſs of the application now in agitation, for the augmentation of the ſtipends of the Clergy. It is indeed an unfortunate circumſtance, that the Statiſtical Account of Scotland was not completed previous to ſuch an application. However, the greater number of accounts that are received and printed before that queſtion comes on, the better chance there is for ſucceſs; and it is to be hoped, that at leaſt ten volumes, containing from ſix to ſeven hundred pariſhes, will be publiſhed before the month of April, when that buſineſs will, in all probability, come under diſcuſſion.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR begs to hear from every Miniſter, who has not yet written him, when his account may be expected. He will have the honour of attending the enſuing General Aſſembly, when he hopes ſome plan will be formed, for having, in each pariſh, a copy of the Work. In the concluding volume, every neceſſary correction which the Clergy will take the trouble of pointing out, ſhall be attended to, and any additional information will be inſerted, that is judged in any reſpects of importance.

No II. The firſt General Circular Letter, written in M. S. to the deficient Clergy, July 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform you, that the eighth and ninth volumes of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, are juſt publiſhed; that the tenth is in conſiderable forwardneſs, and that the remaining volumes, are ordered to be begun.

The deficient pariſhes are now ſo much reduced in number, that I can at laſt addreſs every Clergyman, who has not as yet favoured me with an account of his pariſh, by a letter in M. S. inſtead of a printed application. I am extremely anxious, on every account that can poſſibly have any influence on the mind of an Author or of a Citizen, to have this great and laborious undertaking over; and I am perſuaded, that you would not wiſh to be conſidered as diſinclined to contribute your aid to a Work, which is ſo ſtrongly recommended, by the incloſed *unanimous* vote, of the venerable General Aſſembly. If, however, you are prevented by ſickneſs, or otherwiſe, from ſending the account yourſelf, I will trouble you to point out any other channel for procuring it, as ſpeedily as poſſible, as it would be a diſgrace to the Country, to have a Work, in which the national character is now ſo much concerned, too tedious in being brought to a concluſion, or to any reſpect defective. The eſtabliſhment of a Board of Agriculture, and Internal Improvement, (which would never have taken place had it not been for this inquiry), is a ſufficient proof, of the many important conſequences, of which it may be productive.——Expecting the favour of an anſwer *in courſe*, that I may take the neceſſary meaſures accordingly, in caſe an application to any other perſon ſhould be requiſite. I remain, with eſteem, Sir, your humble and obedient ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

N. B. The anſwer to this letter, or any Statiſtical information, in packets under two ounces, from this date, till the 1ſt of Auguſt, may be addreſſed to me at Whitehall, London; and, from that time, to the 1ſt of September, (when at fartheſt all the neceſſary materials, I have no doubt, will be collected), may be tranſmitted to Edinburgh. The whole Work will be publiſhed about Chriſtmas next, which, though not quite ſo early as could have been wiſhed for, yet, on the whole, will do no diſcredit to the parties intereſted in this important Publication.

The

The following is a Copy of the Unanimous Vote of the General Aſſembly, in favour of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland.

" Edinburgh, 27th May 1793.

" WHICH day, in the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, " upon a motion made and unanimouſly agreed to, the Moderator, " from the chair, recommended to ſuch Miniſters as have not yet furniſhed " Sir John Sinclair, with Statiſtical Accounts of their reſpective pariſhes, to " contribute, with all the expedition in their power, to complete a Work " of ſuch apparent public utility."

No III. Circular Letter, dated the 4th of October 1793.

SIR,

HIS Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, to place me at the head of the Board of Agriculture, conſtituted for the purpoſe of promoting the internal improvement of the country, (a ſituation which, I find, will be attended with great labour and fatigue), I am therefore extremely deſirous, of bringing the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, as quickly as poſſible, to a concluſion; and I flatter myſelf, that it can eaſily be now completed before Chriſtmas. Your exertions for that purpoſe, I am perſuaded, will not be wanting; and I will trouble you to inform me, in courſe of poſt, when your return may be expected, as, without ſuch information, the printing of the remaining volumes cannot well be arranged. I remain, with much eſteem, Sir, your very obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 4. 1793.

No IV. Circular Note, dated the 3d of November 1793.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR preſents his compliments, with the incloſed arrangement of the Agricultural Surveys, now going forward, which are to be completed againſt Chriſtmas next, although they extend all over the kingdom. He is perfectly aſtoniſhed at not having heard from you before this time; and he ſhould conſider it diſgraceful to the Church of Scotland, and

and every individual connected with it, if the Agricultural Survey, begun in September 1793, was completed before the Statiſtical, which commenced in May 1790.

At any rate, he depends on hearing from you in courſe; and he hopes that your letter, will either be accompanied with your account, or that you will have the goodneſs to point out the proper perſon to apply to for information, as no time can now be loſt. If the pariſh does not furniſh great materials, any general information, as to the ſtate of the population, agriculture, church, ſtipend, poor, ſchool, boats, fiſhermen, &c. will be ſufficient, and your name will be prefixed or not, as may be moſt agreeable.

EDINBURGH,
3d Nov. 1793.

No V. Circular Letter, written by SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, 25th Auguſt 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE at laſt the pleaſure of finding, that the remaining deficient pariſhes are ſo few in number, that I can now addreſs the Clergy, *without making uſe of a borrowed hand.* The laſt volumes are in the preſs, and I am in great hopes that it will be in my power to take the charge of them myſelf. I beg, therefore, that you would loſe no time in ſending me the Account of your pariſh, as M. S. is much wanted to keep the preſs a-going. I cannot think of leaving Scotland, without having this great undertaking, if poſſible, completed; and indeed I told the King, who takes a warm intereſt in a Work, which would do credit to the reign of any Sovereign, that I flattered myſelf, I ſhould be able to preſent the laſt volume to his Majeſty when I returned to England. I remain, with great regard, your very faithful, humble ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH,
25th Aug. 1794.

N. B. If the account is not quite ready, I muſt trouble you to inform me, *in courſe*, when it may be expected, that I may arrange the accounts in the different volumes accordingly.

No VI.

No VI. Circular Note, 1ſt November 1794.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR preſents his beſt compliments. He ſets out in a few days for London; but hopes, before he goes, to have the pleaſure of receiving the few Statiſtical Accounts which are ſtill deficient. The remaining volumes, which complete the Work, are to be left under the charge of Sir Henry Moncrieff, Dr Hardie, and Mr Walker of the Canongate; and Sir John Sinclair will ſend the account of your pariſh, to be edited by any of thoſe gentlemen you may prefer. It is very ſatisfactory to think, that ſo great an undertaking is at laſt brought ſo near its concluſion.

EDINBURGH,
1ſt Nov. 1794.

N. B. *Large parties* of the Rothſay and Caithneſs Fencibles are to be *quartered* upon all the Clergy, who will not have ſent their Statiſtical Accounts, on or before the term of Martinmas next; ſo that the Miniſters have it in their choice, either to write to the Colonel, or to treat his ſoldiers.

No VII. Circular Note, 12th January 1795.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR preſents his compliments. He expected, before this time, to have had the pleaſure of receiving the Statiſtical Account of your pariſh. He begs it may be ſent *as quickly as poſſible*, as any delay will be attended *with great inconvenience*, interrupting the whole progreſs of the Work. He wiſhes to have the report tranſmitted to himſelf in the firſt place, as he always chooſes to peruſe the Statiſtical Accounts previous to their publication.

WHITEHALL,
12th Jan. 1795.

No VIII. Circular Note, dated 3d April 1795.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR's beſt compliments. He ſets out to-morrow for Scotland, to attend the inſpection of his Second Battalion of Fencibles; but is obliged to return before the end of April. He is particularly anxi-

ous

ous, when he returns to London, to be able to inform the King, that a Work, of which his Majeſty has expreſſed ſuch particular approbation, has been completed. He therefore hopes, that it is now in your power to ſend the Statiſtical Account of your pariſh, addreſſed to him at Edinburgh. So few remain unprinted, that if all the deficient Accounts are tranſmitted in courſe, or within a week from your receiving this, the whole Work may be completed before the 25th of May 1795, or within five years from the commencement of the inquiry. Sir John depends upon every poſſible exertion on the part of his friends in the Church, to prevent another year from commencing, previous to the concluſion of the Work.

WHITEHALL,
3d April 1795.

No IX. Circular Note, dated 3d Auguſt 1795.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR being anxious to complete the Statiſtical Hiſtory of Scotland, begs the favour of Mr to ſend him the Account of the pariſh of as ſoon as poſſible.

Only a few pariſhes are now wanting, to accompliſh that great national Work; and the laſt volumes are going to the preſs immediately, ſo that any delay would be attended with very great inconvenience.

He will trouble Mr to write him *in courſe*, when the Account may be expected, that meaſures may be taken accordingly. The weight of packets being now reduced to one ounce, he requeſts that circumſtance may be attended to, in ſending the Account, by putting it in ſeparate parcels.

He has the pleaſure of adding, that there are not above a dozen or two of pariſhes, to which it will be neceſſary to ſend *Statiſtical Miſſionaries*, the Clergy, in every other quarter, undertaking to draw up the Accounts themſelves, without ſuch aſſiſtance.

EDINBURGH,
3d Aug. 1769.

No X. Circular Letter, dated the 3d of September 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE returned from the camp, at Aberdeen, to complete the Statiſtical Account of Scotland. It will be impoſſible for me, conſiſtently either with my own character, or the credit of Scotland in general, and of its

Clergy in particular, to return to England, leaving that Work in an unfinished ſtate; and as the preſs is actually ſtopped for want of copy, I beg that you would have the goodneſs to ſend me, *in courſe*, the Statiſtical Account of your pariſh, which, I am perſuaded, muſt be ready before this time. I remain, with eſteem, Sir, your faithful and obedient ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH,
3d Sep. 1795.

N. B. I will trouble you to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, in courſe, even if it were not in your power to ſend the Account for a fortnight or three weeks to come. It is ſo eſſential to have the Work done without any further delay, that I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity, of ſending a Statiſtical Miſſionary, to every pariſh, from which I cannot procure a return in the courſe of this month.

No XI. Circular Letter, ſent in January 1796.

SIR,

HOWEVER much occupied with other buſineſs, yet my anxiety continues unabated, for having the Statiſtical Account of Scotland completed, without delay; and I hope that the Account of your pariſh, is in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs, that you can tranſmit it to me, in the courſe, either of this, or the enſuing month of February. It is of real importance to have this Work brought to a concluſion, as it hampers all my other undertakings. I remain, with eſteem, Sir, your faithful and obedient ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

WHITEHALL,
January 1796.

No XII. Circular Letter to the deficient Clergy, 23d January 1796.

SIR,

AT the commencement of a new year, it is natural for a perſon, anxious to fulfil the duties of the ſtation in which he is placed, to revolve in his mind, the miſtakes, the errors, and the omiſſions of the former.

Under

Under the head of omissions, I am sorry to be under the necessity of ranking, my not having hitherto received the Statistical Account of your parish; which, on many accounts, I have been impatiently expecting for some time. I have the pleasure of adding, however, that the deficient Accounts are now so much reduced in number, (amounting only to about 20), that I look for the greater part, and indeed, I trust, the whole of these, in the course of *this or the ensuing month*, which will enable me to have, not only the Accounts themselves, but also the general result and analysis of the whole, printed *before* the meeting of the ensuing General Assembly. I am persuaded, that you will see the necessity I am under, of urging you again upon this subject, as it would be in the highest degree disgraceful, to suffer another year to commence, without having this Work completed, (which would be the case were it unfinished in May next), or to leave even a single blank in so great an undertaking, which I consider to be an eternal monument of the talents, public-spirit, and industry of my countrymen, during the present era. I remain, with esteem, Sir, your very faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

WHITEHALL,
23d Jan. 1796.

No XIII. Circular Letter to the deficient Clergy, to whose Parishes Statistical Missionaries had been sent, 25th January 1796.

SIR,

IN a letter I have lately received from J. P. Andrews, Esq; who proposes to continue Doctor Henry's History, applying for some information as to the state of Scotland, at the period respecting which he is now writing; he adds, on the subject of the Statistical Account of Scotland, "A book "which I have perused with equal *pleasure* and *astonishment*, I may almost "say, *envy*, since the southern part of the island ought to blush, at never "having produced a similar Work." I am persuaded, that it is impossible for you, not to wish to have some share, in so handsome, and so just a compliment, to the Clergy of North Britain, and to partake in an undertaking, which must be an eternal monument of the industry, talents, and public-spirit, of your countrymen, during the present era; and therefore, though I have already obtained materials for drawing up the Statistical Account of your parish, yet if you will undertake to transmit to me an Account of it yourself, in the course of the month of February next, I certainly will give it the preference. It is impossible for me to give a stronger testimony

of

of my reſpect for the Church of Scotland, and of every individual connected with it. I remain, with eſteem, Sir, your faithful and obedient ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

WHITEHALL,
25th Jan. 1796.

No XIV. Circular Letter, dated 1ſt December 1796.

SIR,

A CIRCUMSTANCE has juſt occurred, which muſt give a conſiderable degree of uneaſineſs, to every perſon intereſted in the proſperity of that excellent inſtitution, the Society for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy. It is this: A plan, I underſtand, is in contemplation, for publiſhing an Abſtract of the Statiſtical Accounts, with a view of intercepting a conſiderable ſhare of the emolument to be expected from that publication. In order to defeat ſo invidious a project, I propoſe to draw up the reſult of the whole Inquiry myſelf, in a ſeparate Work, to accompany the laſt volume of the Statiſtical Publication; but, for that purpoſe, it is abſolutely neceſſary, that I ſhould immediately have all the deficient pariſhes in my poſſeſſion; of which, I have the pleaſure to inform you, there are only 14 now remaining, each of which I am in daily expectation of receiving. You will, I am perſuaded, ſee the neceſſity of ſending me the Account of your pariſh in courſe; for until it arrives, no progreſs can be made in drawing up the intended Abſtract. I hope that this meaſure will defeat the malicious inteſtion of thoſe people, and will be the means of ſecuring a conſiderable ſum, for a very Benevolent Inſtitution, whoſe ſucceſs we muſt all feel a pleaſure in promoting.

Expecting to hear from you in courſe, for not an inſtant ſhould now be loſt, I remain, with eſteem, your faithful and obedient ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH,
1ſt Dec. 1796.

The following Note to the above Letter, was ſent to ſome of the Clergy, whoſe Accounts had unfortunately fallen by.

N. B. I am ſorry to give you the trouble of drawing up another copy of your Account; but after the moſt diligent ſearch, I have not been able to find the one you were ſo obliging as to ſend me. From my changing ſo often

ten my place of reſidence, and the numerous hands I have been obliged to employ, ſome incidents of that ſort were unavoidable.

No XV. Circular Letter, ſent in April 1797.

SIR,

I AM very much diſappointed, at not having hitherto received the Statiſtical Account of your pariſh. There are very few now deficient, and you cannot imagine the bad effect which the want of thoſe muſt have, in the opinion of many who are perpetually inquiring, whether the Statiſtical Account of Scotland is, or is not, completed? It is unneceſſary for me, I am perſuaded, to urge you more upon the ſubject. You may eaſily judge of my impatience and anxiety about it, when I can think about any literary matter at ſo buſy a time in Parliament as this. I remain, with eſteem, your faithful and obedient ſervant,

LONDON, April 1797. } JOHN SINCLAIR.

N. B. I received a Statiſtical Account the other day, which coſt nine ſhillings, in conſequence of the Miniſter forgetting that the privilege of Parliament does not extend beyond one ounce. I thought it right to mention this circumſtance, *as you will probably be in a hurry in ſending off your Account, after the receipt of this letter*; for I am perſuaded, you would not wiſh to be recorded as the very laſt, who contributed to ſo uſeful an undertaking.

No XVI. Note, written with *Red Ink*, to the Clergymen who had not given in their Statiſtical Accounts, 11th July 1797.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR preſents his compliments to He ſets out for Scotland next week, and will be much diſappointed indeed, if he has not the pleaſure of finding the Statiſtical Account of ready for him; as, on his arrival, he muſt bring the Work to an immediate concluſion. There are now only ſix deficient pariſhes; and from the *Draconian colour of his ink*, any Statiſtical delinquent may ſee, what the rear rank has to look for. *Sat ſapienti.*

WHITEHALL, 11th July 1797. }

No XVII.

In addition to theſe general Circular Letters, the following were ſent, at different times, to ſeveral of the Clergy.

No XVII. Letter written to ſome of the moſt active Members in the different Preſbyteries, 21ſt Auguſt 1790.

SIR,

I HOPE that you have received a circular letter, I had the honour of writing to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, incloſing ſome Statiſtical Queries. I need not attempt to explain to you the importance of ſuch inveſtigations, and the many public advantages which may be derived from them. But as they may ſtand ſome chance of being neglected, unleſs ſome of the active members in the different Preſbyteries, take a charge of them, correſpond with their brethren upon the ſubject, and recommend them, at the different meetings of the Church, to their attention, I take the liberty of requeſting that favour at your hands, which will greatly oblige, Sir, your very obedient, humble ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH, 21ſt Aug. 1790.

N. B. I beg to add, that however deſirable it might be, to receive anſwers to every query, yet, it cannot be expected, that the Clergy ſhould univerſally take that trouble; though the more information that is ſent, the better, and the more acceptable.

No XVIII. Circular Letter to the Clergy, who had not acknowledged the Receipt of any preceding Communication, 2d April 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE infinite pleaſure in acquainting you, that the Statiſtical returns from the Clergy are now coming in ſo rapidly, that I have every reaſon to hope, there will be hardly a deficient pariſh againſt the meeting of the enſuing General Aſſembly. I need ſcarcely remark, that the ſooner ſuch a Work can be brought to a concluſion, the more creditable for all concerned, and the better for the country; for, till it is completed, thoſe plans for the improvement of Scotland, which will be the reſult of this inquiry, cannot be ſet on foot. I hope therefore, that you will make every exertion in your power, to ſend me the return from your pariſh, either before, or during, the ſitting of the Aſſembly; and that if from indiſpoſition or otherwiſe, you are prevented from executing this Work yourſelf, that you will be

he ſo obliging, as to requeſt ſome Clergyman in the neighbourhood, or any perſon in your pariſh who can undertake ſuch a Work, to execute it againſt that time. I truſt, that no man could engage in any labour, that could yield him more ſatisfaction, or could prove more uſeful, either to the community in which he lives, or to ſociety in general. It is a pleaſing circumſtance to me, to have been the means of reſcuing ſo many important facts, and uſeful obſervations, from the oblivion which might otherwiſe have been their lot. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir, your very obedient, humble ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

WHITEHALL,
2d April 1793.

N. B. There are now only about 360 deficient pariſhes; and as I receive them at the rate of about 20 weekly, and expect about a hundred from the members who attend the Aſſembly, I flatter myſelf, that there will be hardly a deficient pariſh on the 25th May 1793, or within three years from the commencement of the inquiry.

No XIX. Note tranſmitted to a Number of the deficient Clergy, from Inverneſs, in May 1793.

Flapper the laſt.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR's beſt compliments. He is thus far in his way north, to complete his corps of Fencibles; but he ſtill hopes, that it will be in his power to attend the concluſion of the General Aſſembly, though, unfortunately, it meets uncommonly early this year.

As the Statiſtical Inquiry commenced during the Aſſembly 1790, and is now ſo much advanced, he is perſuaded, that every member of the Church of Scotland will make every poſſible exertion, rather than ſuffer another Aſſembly to paſs over, with a liſt of deficients, however ſmall. He hopes therefore, that you will have the goodneſs, either to bring with you the Statiſtical Account to the Aſſembly, or will ſend it by ſome friend, or will tranſmit it in packets, addreſſed to Sir John Sinclair, at Edinburgh.—Dr Hardy will take particular care of any Accounts that may be delivered to him, till Sir John returns to Edinburgh.

INVERNESS,
2d May 1793.

No XX.

No XX. Copy of a Letter ſent from London, by Sir Henry Welwood Moncrieff, and by Dr Hardy, to the deficient Clergy, urging them to ſend their Accounts, 6th April 1793.

Reverend Sir,

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR has requeſted me, to urge you to ſend him the Statiſtical Account of your pariſh, as ſoon as poſſible. It is of real importance, that he ſhould be able to complete the volumes in the courſe of this year, which can only be prevented, by his not receiving the Accounts he ſtill wants, from you and a few others among our brethren. Allow me to ſolicit your attention to the ſubject, and to requeſt, that, at all events, you will endeavour to have the Account of your pariſh tranſmitted to Sir John, by the time of the enſuing General Aſſembly. I have the pleaſure of adding, that the Work is in high reputation here, and does much credit to all the parties concerned in it. I am, reverend Sir, your faithful and obedient ſervant.

LONDON,
6th April 1793.

N. B. Pleaſe communicate the ſubſtance of this letter to any of the Clergy in your neighbourhood, who have not as yet tranſmitted their Statiſtical returns.

N. B. Fifty-ſeven copies of theſe letters were ſent, partly ſubſcribed by Sir Henry Welwood Moncrieff, and partly by Dr Hardie, who were then in London on ſome eccleſiaſtical buſineſs.

No XXI. Copy of the Letter written by Dr Kemp, to 19 of the deficient Clergy, in the Highlands of Scotland, 25th November 1793.

Dear Sir,

I AM ſorry to find, among a liſt of deficients of the Statiſtical Accounts of pariſhes, your name mentioned, in a liſt ſent to me by Sir John Sinclair. He is moſt anxious, to have that intereſting and important Work, brought to a concluſion as ſoon as poſſible, and hopes it may be accompliſhed about Chriſtmas next, when he alſo expects the Agricultural Survey of the whole kingdom may be completed. This Survey commenced only in September laſt; the Statiſtical in May 1790; it will have ſingular aſpect

to

to the public, that the former ſhould be accompliſhed before the latter; and I ſhould be extremely ſorry to ſee your name mentioned among thoſe to whom the delay is aſcribed. Let me requeſt of you, and I take the liberty to do it with much earneſtneſs, that you will be ſo good as ſend up the Account of your pariſh, with as much expedition as poſſible, addreſſed to Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Baronet, M. P. Edinburgh. In doing ſo, you will confer a favour upon the public, conſult your own reputation, and, if I may be permitted to add, after ſuch weighty conſiderations, very much oblige, Dear Sir, your affectionate humble ſervant,

JOHN KEMP.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 21. 1793.

No XXII. Printed Note, circulated by the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Fife, the Reverend Principal Robertſon, &c. amongſt the Clergy, urging them to tranſmit their Statiſtical Accounts.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL preſents his compliments to

Hopes that the letter and the queries, addreſſed to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair, have been received. As ſuch Statiſtical Inquiries are of great public importance, and may prove, in various reſpects, of eſſential ſervice to the country, it is requeſted that every poſſible attention may be paid to them. It is not neceſſary that all the queries ſhould be anſwered; only ſuch as are the moſt material, and on the points with which you are the beſt acquainted. At the ſame time, the more information that can be given regarding *the population, and the political circumſtances* of the country, the more deſirable. The queſtions regarding the natural hiſtory, and the antiquities of the pariſh, are not ſo eſſential, and are only intended for ſuch of the Clergy as may have dedicated their attention to ſuch inquiries. It is alſo requeſted, that you would recommend this inveſtigation, when any opportunity offers, to the Clergy in your neighbourhood, and to your friends in the Church.

N. B. Several of theſe notes were tranſmitted by the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Fife, the Reverend Principal Robertſon, &c. to the Clergy of their acquaintance.

No XXIII. Circular Letter to the Principal and Profeſſors of the Univerſities of Edinburgh, St Andrews, and Aberdeen, dated 3d November 1794.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour of ſending herewith, a copy of the very intelligent and ſatisfactory Statiſtical Account, tranſmitted to me, of the Univerſity of Glaſgow; and it is my earneſt wiſh, to be able to print, by way of Appendix to the laſt volume of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, ſimilar Accounts of all our Scotch Univerſities. It muſt be attended with many good conſequences, and will throw great light upon the important ſubject of education in general, to have, not only ſhort hiſtories of theſe Univerſities, and a view of their method of proceeding, in carrying on the education of youth; but alſo obſervations on the rules and practices, which have been found, by experience, moſt beneficial for that eſſential purpoſe. I am perſuaded, that I may ſafely rely upon your exertions, for procuring me ſuch an Account of a ſeminary, reſpecting which, from the celebrity it has obtained, the public will naturally be anxious to have authentic information. The only particular, in addition to thoſe mentioned in the Glaſgow Account, which I ſhould be glad to have, is a ſtate of the number of ſtudents who have attended the Univerſity ſince the commencement of the preſent century; diſtinguiſhing, 1ſt, Each year; 2d, The country whence they came, as Scotland, England, Ireland, America, or foreign countries; and, 3d, The number who have attended the different claſſes reſpectively. This is to be added to the Glaſgow Account. I have the honour to be, with great regard and eſteem, Gentlemen, your very obedient, and faithful humble ſervant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

EDINBURGH,
Nov. 3. 1794.

N. B. It would be extremely deſirable, to be favoured with your Account as ſoon as it can be drawn up, as the laſt volumes of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland are already in the preſs.

BESIDES theſe, and the preceding printed letters, many other applications were occaſionally made to the Clergy, particularly when they attended the General Aſſembly, which is annually held in the month of May, and

to

to which repreſentatives are ſent from all parts of Scotland; nor were any means left untried, that were likely to bring it to a ſpeedy concluſion, as ſoon as the poſſibility of completing the Work was aſcertained. It is proper, at the ſame time, to obſerve, that many of the Clergy, who were thus ſo dilatory, were not indiſpoſed to the cauſe, or unwilling to oblige me, and far leſs, incapable of drawing up Accounts of their reſpective pariſhes; but they put it off from year to year, in expectation of additional information, or thinking, *they would ſtill be in time enough for the laſt volume*, little conſidering, that the delays of only 50, out of about 900 individuals, actually put off the accompliſhment of this Work, for the ſpace of above three years.

APPENDIX, F.

Extracts of various Letters, approving of the STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, and urging a Perſeverance in that Undertaking.

AS it was my intention, in writing the Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, and the Appendix annexed thereto, to lay before the reader, the various circumſtances which tended to bring that important Work to a concluſion, I am thence induced, to add the following Extracts of Letters from ſeveral reſpectable quarters, whoſe approbation; undoubtedly, materially contributed to induce me to perſevere in the attempt, when otherwiſe my zeal might have flagged, from the delays and difficulties which it was neceſſary to encounter. It is to be conſidered, that this great undertaking, was carried on by a ſingle individual, at his own riſk and expence, and that nothing could have ſupported him, in going through ſo great a labour, but the fulleſt conviction of the great importance of the meaſure, and the circumſtance, of its having met with the approbation of many reſpectable individuals, both at home and abroad. Some of the letters I received on the ſubject, particularly from the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia, from Count Bernſtorff, Prime Miniſter at the Court of Denmark, and others, having been accidentally left in London, cannot be inſerted in this place; but the reader will eaſily perceive, that the Author muſt have been a good deal animated in his purſuit, by thoſe which follow.

In

In printing the following ſeries, it was on the whole thought preferable, to preſerve their order, in point of time, rather than any other mode of arrangement.

No I. *Extract* of a *Letter* from the Reverend Dr Robert Henry, the Hiſtorian, dated the 19th July 1790.

I HAD the honour to receive your printed letter, with the incloſed paper, a few days ago. A perfect knowledge of the population, and other circumſtances of our country, may be of great utility: *Greater perhaps than can be at preſent foreſeen.* You are much to be commended, Sir, for your efforts to obtain that knowledge, and ſhould be aſſiſted by every Scotchman, who hath it in his power. I am ſorry, that my retired ſituation, and very precarious ſtate of health, make it impoſſible for me to be of ſo much uſe to you as I wiſh.—Beſides, I am engaged in finiſhing the ſixth volume of my Hiſtory of Great Britain, a work of which you may, perhaps, have heard.

No II. *Extract* of a *Letter* from George Dempſter, Eſq; dated 14th February 1791.

THE reaſon of my troubling you at preſent, is, to return you my thanks for the ſpecimen of the Statiſtical obſervations. This is a moſt valuable and uſeful work. It is a real Dooms-day Book, and promiſes to be more read and quoted than any book printed ſince Dooms-day Book. The older it grows, the more valuable it will prove. The object of this letter is, to entreat you to go on with it. Your induſtry is fully adequate to the taſk. It will alſo place the intelligence and good ſenſe of our Clergy, in a very advantageous point of view. When the general approbation of the public follows this of mine, which it certainly will do, I pray you to extend your views to England and Ireland, and give us all the three kingdoms. The ſale will defray the expence, and found an academy at Thurſo.

No III. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Sir David Dalrymple, (Lord Hailes), on receiving the ſpecimen of the four firſt Pariſhes of the Statiſtical Account, dated 18th February 1791.

I AM much obliged to you for your preſent. Your State of Scotland promiſes to be a very valuable Work, under the hands of ſo ardent an inquirer as you are. There is much to be learnt, even from the ſpecimen.

No IV.

No IV. *Extract* of a *Letter* from the Reverend Dr Blair, dated 15th April 1791.

I AM very happy at there being such a general conſent through the country, in ſeconding your patriotic views of obtaining a ſatisfactory Statiſtical Account of Scotland. The Clergy ſeem to have exerted themſelves more on this occaſion than I had expected from them.

No V. *Extract* of a *Letter* from George Dempſter, Eſq; dated 31ſt July 1791.

I DESPAIR, with you, of getting the Miniſtry, to beſtow either pains or money on your Statiſtical Account; for which reaſon, I think it wiſe to forbear to apply to any of them; and I hope you will perſevere indefatigably, till you perfect a Work yourſelf, by which your name will be as certainly handed down to poſterity, as William the Conqueror, and with much more credit. I envy you the idea of this Work, and ſtill more its execution, and the uſe to which you deſtine the produce and profits of it. All is well conceived.

No VI. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Andrew Stuart, Eſq; dated 8th Auguſt 1791.

I THANK you for the copies you ſent me, of the papers now circulating among the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, for the purpoſe of obtaining juſt information, on matters connected with the political circumſtances of the country. By the queries ſent, their attention muſt neceſſarily be led to the proper objects of attention, and the anſwers of the Clergy will, moſt probably, afford a valuable collection of uſeful materials to work upon.

No VII. *Extract* of a *Letter* from the Marquis del Campo, Ambaſſador from the King of Spain, dated 22d May 1792.

I HAVE read, with great pleaſure indeed, the Proſpectus you have been ſo good as to ſend me, and I admire the manner in which the general inquiry, regarding the political ſtate, population, induſtry, &c. of a kingdom is treated. I ſhall certainly make the propereſt uſe in my power of the other books,

books, for M. Campomanes, and other perſons in Spain of the ſame deſcription, and ſhall direct one for Count d'Aranda, recommending your wiſhes to him very earneſtly.

No VIII. *Extract Tranſlation* of a *Letter* from the Count de Stadien, the Imperial Miniſter at the Britiſh Court, dated 25th May 1792.

I BEG to return my beſt acknowledgments for the Proſpectus which you have had the goodneſs to ſend me. Works of ſuch general concern cannot fail to be favourably received, by thoſe who are attached to the uſeful ſciences. I ſhall not neglect to communicate them to ſeveral perſons in Germany, who have applied themſelves to thoſe ſtudies, and who, I am perſuaded, will be much flattered in an opportunity of aſſiſting you.

No IX. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Mr Speaker Addington, dated 5th June 1792.

I THANK you for the Proſpectus you have ſent me. The exertions of the Clergy of Scotland, in collecting and furniſhing materials for ſuch a Work, are highly to their credit, and muſt be the beſt encouragement to yourſelf, to perſevere in your important and public ſpirited undertaking, to which I wiſh all poſſible ſucceſs.

No X. *Extract Tranſlation* of a *Letter* from the Comte de Redern, the Pruſſian Miniſter at the Court of London, dated 14th June 1792.

THE intereſting details contained in that Work, (the Statiſtical Account of Scotland), cannot fail to make the public impatient for the concluſion of ſo great an undertaking. The plan embraces all thoſe important objects, on which depends the proſperity of political ſociety, and the reſearches founded thereon, ſeem to be equally extenſive and laborious.

No XI. *Extract* of a *Letter* from the Le Chevalier de Pinto, Miniſter to the Queen of Portugal, dated Liſbon, 3d July 1792.

I OWE you many thanks for ſo valuable a mark of your remembrance, and more eſpecially for your ſpecimen of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland: I ſhall not fail to preſent the ſame to our Academy of Sciences, and will

will employ the greateſt zeal in endeavouring to procure for you the moſt ſatisfactory anſwers.

No XII. *Extract Tranſlation* of a *Letter* from Profeſſor Zimmerman of Brunſwick, dated 17th July 1792.

IT is with peculiar pleaſure that I received your obliging letter, and the works which accompanied it. I ſhall not delay a moment to inſert an ample extract in the laſt number of my Geographical and Statiſtical Journal, which I have publiſhed for above two years. Theſe ſciences will gain much by your enterpriſe; and I feel the greateſt anxiety, to ſee a Work, of ſuch extent and utility, brought to a concluſion.

No XIII. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Profeſſor Treſchow, of the Univerſity of Copenhagen, dated 8th Auguſt 1792.

I AM much obliged to you for your Proſpectus of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland; for which the Society and I return you our thanks. It is worthy of being obſerved, that the Account of Edinburgh and its manners, may be applied to Copenhagen; as there are, in many points, a ſtriking likeneſs between them. Many pamphlets, Statiſtical and political, are inſerted in our periodical works, ſome of them certainly worth your attention; but there are a great many articles that would not be intereſting to you.

No XIV. *Extract Tranſlation* of a *Letter* from the Comte de Hertzberg, formerly miniſter to Frederick the Great, dated Berlin, 19th Auguſt 1792.

I RETURN you many thanks for your analyſis of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland; and wiſh I could converſe with you on a number of objects, which are equally intereſting to both our countries. I entirely approve of your very excellent idea, that of inveſtigating the interior ſtate of every diſtrict, by reports from the Miniſters of each pariſh; and I am of your opinion, that, if provided with good models, no claſs of men could be more proper for ſo important an undertaking, than the parochial Clergy, who have uſually the requiſite knowledge and capacity, as well as the neceſſary leiſure for that purpoſe. I earneſtly wiſh, that I could imitate here, in my dear country, your very patriotic example.

No.

No XV. *Extract Tranſlation of a Letter from Monſieur Pleſcheef*, Author of a Geographical View of the Ruſſian Empire, dated St Peterſburgh. 25th September 1792.

IF it ſhould ever be in my power, to draw up a complete Statiſtical Account of Ruſſia, on a plan more extenſive, and more philoſophic, than the work I have already executed, nothing can be more ſerviceable, than the valuable ſpecimen which you have had the goodneſs to communicate to me, which may juſtly be conſidered as a ſure foundation, and a claſſic and inеſtimable model, to be followed by thoſe who may chooſe to occupy themſelves in ſuch valuable reſearches.

No XVI. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Dr Guthrie, dated St Peterſburgh, 26th September 1792.

YOUR Statiſtical Work is, in my opinion, the moſt perfect which has ever yet appeared, and will probably ſerve as a model to other countries, although few poſſeſs the ſame ſet of reſpectable Paſtors, to collect materials, living with their flock in habits of friendſhip and intimacy, the natural reſult of the ſenſible *regime* of the Scotch Church.

No XVII. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Profeſſor Thorkelin, dated Copenhagen, 24th November 1792.

YOUR Analyſis of the political ſtate of Scotland, is not only admired here, but followed. It has given riſe to new ideas, in particular, to a new ſociety, in Norway, who have united themſelves in order to make the preſent ſtate of that long forgotten kingdom publicly known. Such exertions, though particularly advantageous to Great Britain, will alſo be of immenſe benefit to others who derive information from them. The Statiſtical Account of Scotland, tranſlated into German, is announced, as preparing for the preſs at Leipzic.

No XVIII. *Extract* of a *printed Letter* to the Clergy of Cornwall, reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a *County Library*, dated 23d December 1792.

WE may flatter ourſelves, that ſuch an inſtitution will excite the emulation and attention of our brethren the Clergy of Cornwall, to uſeful and intereſting ſubjects, and particularly to what relates to the natural hiſtory,

hiſtory, antiquities, and biography of the county. In this way, owing to the exertions of the Clergy, animated and ſolicited to the purſuit by a Scottiſh Baronet, a curious and judicious Account is now giving, not of a ſingle county, but of a whole ſiſter kingdom,

No XIX. *Extract* of a *Letter* from the Reverend Dr Blinſhall, Miniſter of Dundee, dated 17th January 1793.

I AM very happy, but not ſurpriſed, at the univerſal approbation which your Statiſtical Plan meets with, and I hope that the beſt ſucceſs will attend your labours. My delaying ſo long to make any return to the various and much eſteemed letters I received from you, was in conſequence of my Colleague having readily agreed to draw up the anſwers to your queries.

No XX. *Extract* of a *Letter* from his Excellency John Adams, now Preſident of the United States of America, dated Philadelphia, 2d March 1793.

I RECEIVED yours, with your plans for a natural hiſtory of ſheep, and the Statiſtical Survey of Scotland. You could not have made a wiſer choice. The natural hiſtory of that animal, ſo uſeful to man, muſt be extremely important, as well as extremely curious; and a detail of particulars, relative to your native country, muſt be intereſting to all, but eſpecially to the inhabitants of it. We, in this country, enjoy a delicious tranquillity at preſent, and if your European fermentations ſhould not diſturb us, ſhall continue to be happy.

No XXI. *Extract Tranſlation* of a *Letter* from the Comte de Hertſberg, dated Berlin, 8th March 1793.

I HAVE to return you my beſt thanks for your intereſting Work, the Statiſtical Account of the Pariſhes in Scotland. I find the plan particularly well formed, and if I were again at the head of the Pruſſian Cabinet, would carry it into execution here.

No XXII. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Mr Kenrick of Bewdley, dated 13th March 1793.

I CANNOT diſſemble the pleaſure I feel in having an opportunity of offering you my mite of praiſe, for planning and calling forth the Statiſtical Hiſtory of Scotland, which abounds with ſuch a well digeſted fund of uſeful information, and exhibits to the world at large, ſo juſt a picture of a body of Clergy, who do the higheſt honour to their profeſſion and to their country.

No XXIII. *Extract* of a *Letter* from General Waſhington, dated 15th March 1793.

I CANNOT but expreſs myſelf highly pleaſed with the undertaking in which you are engaged, (that of drawing up the Statiſtical Account of Scotland), and give my beſt wiſhes for its ſucceſs. I am full perſuaded, that when enlightened men, will take the trouble to examine ſo minutely into the ſtate of ſociety, as your inquiries ſeem to go, it muſt reſult in greatly ameliorating the condition of the people, promoting the intereſts of civil ſociety, and the happineſs of mankind at large. Theſe are objects truly worthy the attention of a great mind, and every friend to the human race, muſt readily lend his aid towards their accompliſhment.

No XXIV. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Lord Auckland, dated 15th July 1793.

I CONSIDER your Statiſtical Reports, as exhibiting a courſe of inquiry, of great importance to mankind, and I admire the courage and right principles, which enable you to go forwards, as if the criſis which has lately menaced the overthrow of all civil inſtitutions, were completely and favourably ended.

No XXV. *Extract* of a *Letter* from John Pinkerton, Eſq; dated the 23d February 1794.

IN looking over the Survey of Scotland, accompliſhed by your exertions, it occurred to me, that I could furniſh an article worthy to appear in an Appendix to one of the volumes of the Statiſtical Account. I need not inform

form you, that in the third volume of Prynn's Records, there is a large, but indigeſted liſt, of all thoſe in Scotland, who paid homage to Edward I. in 1291, and 1296, forming a kind of Dooms-day Book of the country at that period. Four years ago, I, with ſome labour, reduced the numerous names and deſignations into alphabetical order, and the liſt being now adapted to general uſe, and containing the names and deſignations of the chief Land-holders, Citizens, and Clergy, at the time, it may be regarded as of no ſmall importance to our ancient Statiſtics, topography, and genealogy. If your opinion coincides, I ſhall with pleaſure preſent it to you for the purpoſe, and correct the preſs.

No XXVI. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Dr Gillies the Hiſtorian, dated the 2d of June 1794.

NOT only the Analyſe de l'Etat Statiſtique d'Ecoſſe, but alſo the larger Work, in Engliſh, I have peruſed with the greateſt ſatisfaction and delight.

There are dark oblivious ages in the hiſtory of the world, during which the human mind remained buried in torpid inactivity. There are other periods, when the vivid powers of man awaken from their lethargy, and, as if refreſhed, after a long and undiſturbed repoſe, exert themſelves with redoubled energy. The times in which we live, belong to the latter deſcription; but that they do ſo, is owing to the generous and well directed exertions of enlightened and patriotic individuals.

Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
Quique ſui memores alios fecere merendo.

No XXVII. *Extract* of a *Letter* from J. P. Andrews, Eſq; the Author of the Continuation of Dr Henry's Hiſtory, dated 31ſt December 1795.

IF any one can aid my reſearches, it muſt be the Author of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, a book which I have peruſed with equal *pleaſure* and *aſtoniſhment*, I may almoſt ſay, *envy*, ſince the ſouthern part of the iſland ought to bluſh, at having never produced a ſimilar work.

No XXVIII.

No XXVIII. *Extract* of a *Note* from George Chalmers, Eſq; of the Board of Trade, dated 27th May 1796.

HE congratulates Sir John on the near accompliſhment of his great Work, and is glad to find, that perſeverance is attended, on this occaſion, with ſuch happy ſucceſs.

No XXIX. *Extract Tranſlation* of a *Letter* from the Biſhop de Leon, dated 17th July 1797.

I READ, with peculiar intereſt, your Work concerning the Statiſtical State of Scotland, becauſe I had been engaged, ſome years ago, in ſimilar inquiries in my own dioceſe, though not on ſo great a ſcale. Such inquiries afford the true means of aſcertaining the beſt mode of improving the condition of a people.

No XXX. *Extract* of a *Letter* from Mr George Stuart, formerly Profeſſor of Humanity in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

OF all the letters which I received in the courſe of this inquiry, there is none which could poſſibly have had greater influence with me, than the following. Thoſe who have been educated at the Univerſity of Edinburgh, muſt remember well, Profeſſor George Stuart, (father of the well known Dr Gilbert Stuart), one of the beſt ſcholars, and one of the ableſt men, at that Univerſity, when it certainly rivalled, for erudition and talents, the moſt celebrated ſeminaries in Europe. I had attended his claſs, but had not ſeen him for many years. It was by the mereſt accident, (franking a letter to him), that any intercourſe was renewed between us. The reſpectable Profeſſor, thought he would embrace that opportunity, of encouraging his old Pupil to perſevere in a courſe, which met with his particular approbation. I think it right to give a larger extract from that letter, as it may be as ſerviceable to other young men, as to the perſon to whom it was addreſſed.

I HAD the honour of a letter laſt night from Lord Buchan, in which he deſires me to ſend my anſwer to Sir John Sinclair, who will tranſmit it by poſt. It is with peculiar pleaſure that I embrace this opportunity, which has been put in my way by his Lordſhip, of troubling you with this note, in order to revive the ideas of your youth, and to congratulate you on the many

many and manly efforts you continue to make, for the real intereſt and honour of your country. While others are ſailing down the ſtream, in queſt of baubles, and are in danger every moment of ſinking by the way, into merited contempt and oblivion, your perſeverance and independent ſpirit, will tranſmit your name with honour to poſterity, with preſent admiration, and true ſatisfaction to yourſelf. *Obliti patriæ memores tantum ſui*, ſeems a fit motto for the preſent luxurious and degenerate age. If they are to be rouſed to any degree of public ſpirit, which indeed I deſpair of, the attempt is laudable, even though it ſhould not ſucceed, *magnis tamen excidit auſis*. I have read all your printed works, which both inſtructed and pleaſed me. Your laſt attempt will be attended with great advantage, as every wiſe adminiſtration will attend to ſeveral hints of police, which ariſe out of the Reports of the different pariſhes.

APPENDIX, G.

An Account of the various Attempts, in Scotland, and in other Countries, to carry on Inquiries of a Statiſtical Nature, previous to the Commencement of this undertaking.

THERE is no circumſtance, which tends to place in a ſtronger point of view, the difficulty attending the completion of ſuch a Work, than to conſider how often it has been either in vain undertaken, or imperfectly accompliſhed, on various other occaſions. A ſhort account of theſe attempts, ſo far as my information reaches *, it may not be improper to lay before thoſe, who are pleaſed to intereſt themſelves in the ſucceſs of this publication.

1. *Spain.*—The firſt attempt of the ſort in modern Europe, (if Doomſday Book is excepted), ſeems to have taken place in Spain, as far back as the year 1575. We are indebted for that important article of information, to

* Some inquiries to the ſame effect, took place in Saxony, in Milan, in Tuſcany, and perhaps in other ſtates, the reſult of which I have not been able to aſcertain.

to the Reverend Joſeph Townſend, who has given us, in his travels, a very intereſting account of this country. At the concluſion of that work, he mentions having had a curious paper put into his hands, before he quitted Barcelona, which made him wiſh for the one correſponding to it. It was a ſchedule, with inquiries, directed to all the Prelates and Corregidors, by Philip II. but he could not learn what anſwers had been returned, or what ſteps had been taken in conſequence thereof. The Corregidors were to make a report on 57 heads, the major part of which related to geography, to natural and civil hiſtory, to heraldry, to agriculture, to the productions of each diſtrict, to mineralogy, &c.; but there were ſeveral alſo, purely Statiſtical, as,

I. What is the preſent number of houſes and families? Were they formerly more numerous? If ſo, to what cauſe muſt be attributed the ſubſequent diminution?

II. Are all the inhabitants employed in uſeful labour?

III. Are the people proſperous and flouriſhing? What manufactures do they carry on? And in what do they excel?

IV. What waſte lands and commons have they? What is the value of theſe to the community?

V. What is the value of the biſhoprick, and of all the livings in the dioceſe, &c. &c.?

It is evident, as Mr Townſend very juſtly remarks, from the general ſcope of theſe inquiries, that the deſign of Philip II. was to gain a perfect knowledge of his kingdom, with a view to political economy; but, in order to dazzle the eyes of his ſubjects, he intermixed queries, which had no reference to that object *.

It is not known whether any material progreſs was made in this undertaking; but it certainly does more credit to the memory of the Sovereign under whoſe auſpices it was commenced, than any circumſtance, connected with his reign, that is recorded in hiſtory.

2. *Sweden.*—The ſecond attempt, in modern Europe, ſeems to have been made in Sweden, *anno* 1630. The nature of the plan will appear, from a circular letter, addreſſed to the Clergy of his dioceſe, by the Archbiſhop of

* See Townſend's Travels through *Spain*, 2d edition, vol. III p. 351. I believe that no notice of this inquiry is taken, in any of the hiſtories of this Monarch's reign.

of Upſal *. Though the inquiries therein mentioned, were principally reſtricted to matters of antiquity, yet the juſtly celebrated Guſtavus Adolphus,

* The following tranſlation of that letter, tranſmitted to me by Mr Knox of Gottenburgh, may not be unacceptable to the reader.

Be it known to you all, by theſe preſents, That his Majeſty, our moſt gracious Lord and King, out of his royal favour and grace, having, with peculiar care and good affection for his ſubjects, deliberately taken into conſideration, a plan, which in a various, extenſive, and praiſe-worthy manner, may tend to the laſting honour and renown of our dear native country,

Has been graciouſly pleaſed, on the 30th May 1630, worthily to conſtitute, and with full powers to appoint, the well learned Dr Martinum Aſchaneus, in Himmelby and Freſtad, and Johan Hindrickſon, to be antiquaries for the kingdom.

That his Majeſty has furniſhed theſe learned men, with letters of inſtruction, ordaining them, narrowly and zealouſly, to ſearch over the whole kingdom, after all remarkable old monuments, tranſactions, writings, and manuſcripts, by which the hiſtory of our native country can be illuſtrated.

To collect ſuch, and make their remarks on them; and more eſpecially to attend to the following points, namely, to collect,

I. All kinds of Runic writings, both in books, and upon ſtones,

II. Runic computations, or the various diſtinctions and difference of Runic characters.

III. Old law-books, corporation rights, ſecret papers, ſtatutes, privileges, and edicts.

IV. Old chronicles, hiſtories, tables, Runic and heroic poems.

V. Such old letters and writings as can aſcertain the value of coins, and elucidate the genealogy and arms of noble families.

VI. Old coins and monies.

And, in ſhort, any thing further, which tends to the praiſe-worthy improvement of our native country.

All which, the fore-named learned men, are to depoſit in the Royal Cabinet; and the reſult of their reſearches, ſhall, for the benefit and improvement of the kingdom, be afterwards publiſhed.

Therefore I, in his Majeſty's name, earneſtly and zealouſly requeſt, that you ſeverally, in your different pariſhes, do truly examine your pariſhioners, each apart, about uſeful old monuments, &c. which they, out of miſconception,

phus, was too great a King, and too wiſe a Statesmen, to confine his attention, on ſuch an occaſion, to thoſe objects merely, but farther extended it, to every thing that could promote "the praiſe-worthy improvement of his "native country." What a Sovereign! who could thus unite, to the moſt ſplendid military atchievements, ſuch an attention to the arts of peace, and the purſuits of literature, on which, he knew well, that the happineſs and proſperity of his ſubjects ſo materially depended.

It is quite uncertain, with what ſucceſs this attempt was attended, though it is rather improbable, that any great progreſs was effected, otherwiſe ſome notice would have been taken of it in the hiſtories of thoſe times. Indeed, as Guſtavus commenced his war in Germany, in June 1630, it is rather improbable, that ſuch an undertaking could be carried on in his abſence, with ſufficient zeal and energy.

In modern times, a very intelligent political account has been publiſhed of Sweden, by Monſieur Canzler, a native of Saxony, who had reſided at the Court of Stockholm in a diplomatic line, and had collected together a number of curious and intereſting public accounts, reſpecting the ſtate of the Swediſh monarchy. It was originally publiſhed in the German, but was afterwards tranſlated into French *.

3. *France.*—The next inveſtigation of the ſort, ſeems to have taken place *anno* 1698, by directions of *Lewis* XIV. *of France*, who ordered the Intendants of his different provinces, to draw up a particular account of each province, for the inſtruction of the Duke of Burgundy. It is believed, that

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ception, are apt to conceal; that you communicate your reſearches to his Majeſty's antiquaries, ſent through the kingdom on this laudable errand, in order that they may, at once, have at hand, the uſeful information above mentioned, for forwarding this important buſineſs, ſo that his Majeſty's royal will may be gratified, the work be attended with ſucceſs, and finally carried into full execution.

And that all this may be truly and faithfully accompliſhed on your part, I earneſtly and zealouſly exhort you.

Feliciter Valete. *Datum Ubſala, 27. Julii,* 1631.

V. H. S.

PETRUS KENRICIUS UPSALIENSIS.

* See Memoires pour Servir à la Connoiſſance des Affaires Politiques et Oeconomiques de Suede à Londres, (Dreſden), par Canzler, 1776.

that none of thoſe provincial accounts have been printed. Voltaire mentions, with great approbation, the account of Languedoc, drawn up by Monſieur de Lamoignon de Baville. In conſequence of the obliging attention of Dr Nash, of Bevere, in Worceſterſhire, I had an opportunity of peruſing that work, in manuſcript, and was perfectly aſtoniſhed, at the little uſeful information which it contained. If that was the beſt, the others muſt have been miſerable indeed. The obſervations made by Voltaire on this undertaking, are perfectly well founded. He remarks, "Had what the King di-" rected, been well executed, the collection would have been one of " the moſt valuable monuments of the age. The deſign was excellent, " and it would have been of the greateſt uſe, had it been executed with " judgment and uniformity *."

4. *Germany.*—It has already been remarked, that great attention has been paid in Germany to Statiſtical Inquiries. Baron Bielfield, in his Elements of Univerſal Erudition †, gives the beſt account of any which I have hitherto met with of the progreſs made in that part of the Continent. The ſcience called Statiſtics, he obſerves, "*teaches us what is the political ar-*" *rangement of all the modern ſtates of the known world.*" Profeſſor Godfrey Achenwal of Gottingen, was the firſt to reduce that important ſubject into a true ſyſtem. He has made it a ſeparate ſcience, "whence," he obſerves, "hiſtory borrows great lights, which furniſhes the beſt materials " for the conſtitution of a ſtate, which enriches politics, and which prepares " thoſe of the brighteſt genius among the ſtudious youth, to become one " day able miniſters of the ſtate."

The following is a ſhort abſtract of the particulars, which, according to Baron Bielfield, are included in the ſcience of Statiſtics. 1. A general knowledge of the ſtates, into which Europe, and the other quarters of the globe, are reſpectively divided. 2. An examintion of each particular ſtate, and its revolutions. 3. A deſcription of the territory of the ſtate, and its foreign poſſeſſions. 4. An account of its population, 5. Its conſtitution, and arrangement of its public affairs. 6. The rights and privileges of its Magiſtrates. 7. The rights of the people, in regard to national aſſemblies, &c. 8. The titles, courts, ceremonials, &c. of the Sovereign. 9. The arrangement of the Cabinet, more eſpecially the management of foreign affairs. 10. The direction of its interior, or domeſtic concerns. 11. The national church. 12. The judicial department. 13. The principal regulations with regard to its police. 14. The reſources of the ſtate, whether

* See Voltaire's Age of Lewis XIV. vol. ii. p. 127, 128. edition 1752.

† Tranſlated by Dr Hooper, and publiſhed in three vols. 8vo. *anno* 1770. See vol. iii. cap. 13. p. 168.

from agriculture, and all its natural productions, or manufactures, or commerce, interior and exterior, or mercantile navigation. 15. The revenues of the ſtate, and the manner of collecting and employing them. 16. The ſtate of the arts and ſciences, of ſchools, univerſities, &c. 17. Its military forces, and mode of management. 18. Its marine. 19. Its internal intereſts. And, laſtly, Its external intereſts, or the maxims it ought to obſerve, with regard to its neighbours, allies, &c.

Such is the wide field, into which the ſcience of Statiſtics has been extended in Germany, and which the Germans have been cultivating for about 50 years, with all that painful reſearch which belongs to the character of that reſpectable nation. It is unfortunate that German literature is ſo little cultivated in England; hence the maſs of Statiſtical information, collected in that part of the Continent, would probably have been little known here, had it not been for the Political Survey of the preſent State of Europe, written by Profeſſor Zimmerman *. In that ingenious and intereſting work, we have an abſtract of all the information which the Germans had accumulated; from which, however, it does not appear, that any work was known in that part of the world, which can at all rival, for extent of uſeful information, the Statiſtical Account of Scotland.

5. *Denmark.*—That reſpectable ſtateſman, the late Count Bernſtorff, ſent me a work in the German language, printed *anno* 1795, but never publiſhed, which ſeemed to contain a great deal of Statiſtical information. There were tables in it of the finances of Denmark, of its debt and expenditure, of the commerce of the kingdom, and ſtatements of its army, navy, &c. Some of the accounts were for the year 1778, but no material alteration had ſince taken place; and on the whole, it was the beſt account that could be obtained of the political ſtate of that kingdom. I wiſhed much to have had it tranſlated into the Engliſh language, and recommended it for that purpoſe to the attention of the Britiſh Government, as a knowledge of the ſtate of one nation, is extremely material to another; but the idea has not hitherto been carried into execution.

6. *England.*—It appears from Gough's Britiſh Topography, that inquiries into antiquities, and natural hiſtory, have long occupied the attention of the Engliſh.

Some valuable county hiſtories have been publiſhed; but of the 40 counties into which England is divided, nine have found no antiquary hardy enough to attempt their general illuſtration; and the collections which

* Printed by C. Dilly, in London, *anno* 1787, in one volume, 8vo.

which have been made for *eight* others, were with-held from the public, as late as the year 1780. The account given of them by Mr Gough is not very favourable; he ſtates, "that incorrect pedigrees, futile etymologies, "verboſe diſquiſitions, crowds of epitaphs, liſts of landholders, and ſuch far-"rago, thrown together, without method, unanimated by reflections, and "delivered in the moſt uncouth and horrid ſtyle, make the bulk of our "county hiſtories *." At the ſame time, in ſome of thoſe works, ſome uſeful facts may be obtained, and they furniſh materials, which may be of ſervice, when a Statiſtical Survey of that kingdom, on a proper ſyſtem, is undertaken.

But beſides theſe county hiſtories, various attempts have been made in England, of a more extenſive nature, more eſpecially that general ſurvey, known under the name of *Domes-day Book*, which is thus deſcribed by Hume the hiſtorian: "In 1081, William began an undertaking, which "proves his extenſive genius, and does honour to his memory; it was a ge-"neral ſurvey of all the lands in the kingdom, their extent in each di-"ſtrict, their proprietors, tenures, value, the quantity of meadow, paſture, "wood, and arable land, which they contained; and in ſome counties, the "number of tenants, cottagers, and ſlaves of all denominations, who lived "upon them. He appointed commiſſioners for this purpoſe, who entered "every particular in their regiſter, by the verdict of juries; and after a la-"bour of ſix years, (for the work was ſo long in finiſhing), brought him "an exact account of all the landed property of his kingdom. This monu-"ment, called Domes-day Book, the moſt valuable piece of antiquity poſ-"ſeſſed by any nation, is ſtill preſerved in the Exchequer, and though only "ſome extracts of it have hitherto been publiſhed, it ſerves to illuſtrate to "us, in many particulars, the ancient ſtate of England. The great Alfred "had finiſhed a like ſurvey of the kingdom in his time, which was long "kept at Wincheſter, and which probably ſerved as a model to William in "this undertaking. †"

It is unpardonable in the Britiſh Government, not to have tranſlated this record, and by tables or otherwiſe, to have explained the political ſtate of England, at the conqueſt. The book is properly, indeed, a royal rent-roll, and was intended for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the income of the Crown, and the perſons by whom it was payable. But, at the ſame time, it contains many curious facts, which would throw very conſiderable light on the ancient ſtate of the country, and which ought not to be kept in a manner unintelligible to the public, from the uncouthneſs of its character, and the multitude

* Britiſh Topography, vol. i. p. 21.

† Hume's Hiſt. edit. 1778, in 8vo, vol. i. p. 275.

multitude of its abbreviations. If Parliament does not take it up, perhaps it is not beyond the powers of the Society of Antiquaries to accompliſh.

Camden's Britannia, in its preſent improved ſtate, is deſervedly held in high eſtimation, and many eminent perſons, in every branch of literature, have, with infinite labour and reſearch, contributed to illuſtrate a number of articles, which, in the original editions of that work, had been either imperfectly explained, or totally omitted. It is a work, however, better calculated for the purſuits of the antiquary, than of the ſtateſman.

The Political Survey of Britain, by Dr Campbell, printed in two volumes, 4to, *anno* 1774, is a judicious and laborious compilation, of all the information that the author could collect during a period of about 20 years. It contains a ſeries of reflections on the ſituation, lands, inhabitants, revenues, colonies, and commerce, of this iſland; intended to ſhew, that we have not as yet approached near the ſummit of improvement, but that it will afford employment to many generations, before they puſh, to their utmoſt extent, the natural advantages of Great Britain.

In his preface, after giving a conciſe account of his attempt, he expreſsly ſays, "on the plan here purſued, we had no guide, though many helps and "informations, without which, whatever it may be, it could never have "been performed."

He introduces the work with ſtating, that in the light in which he was about to conſider it, "the perfection of policy is, ſo to improve the natu-"ral advantages in the poſſeſſion, or in the power of the ſociety to which "it is applied, as to make all, without diſtinction, who compoſe that ſocie-"ty, as happy as it is poſſible, and to place this happineſs on the firmeſt "baſis, ſo as that neither the ever mutable tempers of men, or the inevitable "viciſſitudes of time, ſhould affect it."

The Doctor, unfortunately, had not materials ſufficient for completing ſuch a work, in the manner in which it ought to have been done. Had he lived a few years hence, poſſeſſed as he was, of zeal, induſtry, and judgment, his labours would have appeared to infinitely more advantage.

I underſtand that ſome queries, probably at the inſtance of Government, have, at various times, been circulated amongſt the Engliſh Clergy, by the Biſhops of their reſpective dioceſes. The reſult of theſe inquiries I have not been able to diſcover, nor whether any public advantage has been derived from them.

It was, in ſome reſpects, with a view of aſcertaining the ſtate of the population of the kingdom, that a ſmall duty was laid on chriſtenings and burials; but the tax being found inadequate for that purpoſe, and vexatious in its operation, it was ſoon afterwards repealed.

The inſtitution of the Board of Agriculture, was for Statiſtical as well as Agricultural objects. When I moved for the eſtabliſhment of that Board

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in Parliament, I preſſed much the idea, "that it might be the means of ob-
"taining a Statiſtical Account of England, and conſequently of explaining
"the real ſituation of the country in every point of view, that could poſſi-
"bly be wiſhed for by a Patriot or a Stateſman. Such an Account of
"Scotland was already nearly completed, and ſpecimens of it having been
"circulated abroad, it had received the moſt flattering marks of approba-
"tion. If, in England therefore, the ſame plan were executed, it would
"hardly be doubted, that it would ſoon be univerſally adopted in every
"other country, and thus the principles of political ſociety, and the ſources
"of national improvement, would be more completely aſcertained, than
"in any former period of hiſtory *".

Various circumſtances have hitherto prevented that idea from being ta-ken up, though undoubtedly of eſſential importance; but if ever the Board ſhould be placed on that reſpectable footing, to which ſuch an inſtitution is ſo peculiarly well entitled, its attention will neceſſarily be directed to Statiſtical Inquiries, on an extenſive ſcale. In the *interim*, the Agricultural Surveys, contain a great deal of intereſting information of a ſimilar nature.

It may be proper here to add, that Meſſrs Williams, bookſellers, Strand, London, have begun a Statiſtical Survey of the principality of Wales, and would probably have made conſiderable progreſs in it before this time, had not the ſtate of the times been extremely unfavourable for ſuch inveſtigations.

7. *Ireland.*—In Ireland, they do not ſeem to have been very fortunate, in their attempts to elucidate the ſtate of that country. A ſociety founded by Petty and Molyneux, for philoſophical inquiries, hardly ſubſiſted for five years. Another ſociety was formed about the year 1760, by whom a plan was drawn up for writing the deſcriptions of counties; but it is believed without much ſucceſs. In the year 1773, the Dublin Society formed a Committee, by whom a number of queries were printed; but in four years time, they only obtained 40 anſwers, to 4000 copies they had circulated, many of which were perfectly trifling. The Committee was therefore dropped, and the ſcheme abandoned, even by Major Vallancy, who had prevailed upon the Society to engage in it. Indeed a zealous and public-ſpirited member of the Iriſh Parliament, (the Right Honourable William Burton Conyngham), tranſmitted to me an account of the pariſh of Kilro-naa, in the county of Roſcommon and the adjoining diſtrict, written by Mr

* See Speech in Parliament, 15th May 1793, in the preliminary Obſervations to the printed communications to the Board of Agriculture, p. 23. See alſo the original plan for eſtabliſhing the Board, p. 20.

Mr Charles O'Connor, and dated Ballytra, near Carrick, 25th Auguſt 1773, which, he informed me, was the only one worth preſerving in the whole collection.

8. *Scotland.*—The attempts which have been made in Scotland, have been numerous, but their progreſs did not juſtify any very ſanguine expectations of ſucceſs.

The firſt of which we have any account, was an inquiry begun by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, at Bleau's requeſt, for his Atlas Scotiæ, printed *anno* 1662. From the anſwers he received, the deſcription of ſeveral of the counties were drawn up, both by Sir Robert, and by David Buchanan, on whom he devolved it; but the troubles during the reign of Charles I. and the uſurpation of Cromwell, prevented them from completing it.

The next attempt was made by Sir Robert Sibbald, who alſo circulated queries, anſwers to which he requeſted ſhould either be addreſſed to himſelf, or tranſmitted to his bookſeller. They principally relate to natural hiſtory, to the illuſtration of which, his chief attention was directed. His *Atlas Scoticus*, the reſult of thoſe inquiries, according to Gough, ſtill exiſts in manuſcript, in which ſtate it will probably remain *.

The late Walter Macfarlane, of Macfarlane, left behind him in manuſcript, the Geographical deſcriptions of many pariſhes in Scotland, begun about the year 1722, and continued for ſeveral years after †. Who was the author of this attempt does not appear; but from a letter, beginning "Reve-" rend Sir," ſigned Lud. Grant, dated Fortroſe, 14th July 1732, it ſeems to have been undertaken by ſome clergyman ‡. The following extract from Mr Grant's letter, (who was probably miniſter of Fortroſe), it may not be improper to inſert in this place. " I would have ſent you what account " of the pariſhes I was acquainted with here, ſome time ago, had I not ex-" pected, that ſome would have lent their helping hand, in deſcribing ſuch " pariſhes as occurred to their knowledge; but finding them either ſhy to " undertake, or unwilling to put themſelves to any ſuch trouble, pretend-" ing their little or no ſkill in topography; I thought it proper not to de-" lay any longer, what I intended to ſay upon the head; I have ſent a de-" ſcription of four pariſhes; ſince I have now frequent occaſion to traverſe " them, *and though I did not keep cloſe to the printed direction*, yet I " think the ſpecimen I have given, will furniſh you with materials to " range the bounds and diſtances, in what order you think fit. The de-" ſign, in my judgment, is laudable; and would be both diverting and in-" ſtructing,

* See Gough's Topography, Vol. ii. p. 557, & 558.

† See Vol. i. p. 251.

‡ Ditto, alſo p. 307. where there is a letter to the collector of thoſe accounts, beginning " *Reverend* and Dear Sir."

" ſtructing, to have a clear and diſtinct account of all the pariſhes in our " kingdom; and none ſhould be averſe to contribute their endeavours, in " promoting and furthering ſuch an excellent undertaking, which has not " as yet been done by any pen that I know of; and I cordially wiſh it may " ſucceed," &c.

From the little attention that had been paid to thoſe inquiries, ſo evident from this letter, much ſucceſs could not be expected. Short memorandums reſpecting a number of pariſhes were received; but hardly any of them entitled to be printed. It is ſingular, that ſome of the beſt accounts are from the county of Caithneſs; and indeed it is proper, on all ſuch occaſions, that the remote diſtricts, which are the leaſt known, ſhould, if poſſible, be deſcribed with the greateſt minuteneſs and accuracy.

The next attempt was by Mr William Maitland, an author well known by his hiſtory of London, and other works. He circulated alſo a number of printed queries; but I underſtand, that the anſwers he received were very few, and that he ſoon found it neceſſary to relinquiſh the deſign.

It may be proper, in this place, to mention, the ſucceſsful attempt made by the late Dr Webſter, which he begun in 1743, and completed in the year 1755. Though reſtricted merely to the ſtate of the Church, and the population of the kingdom, yet this reſpectable clergyman, found the utmoſt difficulty, in completing his undertaking, in the ſpace even of 12 years. It is fortunate, however, that he was able to accompliſh it; as it furniſhes data, for making a compariſon between the population of that period, and of the preſent times; without which, it would be hardly poſſible to have ſatisfied the public, that the inhabitants in Scotland had materially increaſed within the laſt 40 years.

Mr Pennant, to whom the world owes ſo much entertaining, and ſo much uſeful information, was led to imagine, from the high idea he entertained of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, that he could prevail upon them, to favour the public, with exact deſcriptions of their reſpective pariſhes; and his wiſhes were in ſome inſtances complied with, but not to any great extent. Scotland, however, muſt always remember with gratitude, the ſpirit with which he pervaded every part of that country, and the favourable accounts he publiſhed both of it, and of its inhabitants, which contributed to remove many of the prejudices entertained againſt them.

The laſt attempt, previous to the commencement of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, was by a reſpectable body, the Scotch Society of Antiquaries, of which David Steuart Erſkine, Earl of Buchan, was the founder. A printed plan, for that purpoſe, was drawn up and circulated. The account of each pariſh, it was propoſed ſhould be divided into ſeven ſections. The firſt was to contain a geographical and topographical deſcription of the pariſh:

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The ſecond, the nature of the ſoil, number of inhabitants, &c.: The third, the ſtate of the roads, &c.: The fourth, an account of its mines, minerals, and foſſils: The fifth, its police, trade and manufactures: The ſixth, its antiquities: And the laſt ſection, miſcellaneous obſervations. In conſequence of the circulation of this paper, the accounts of five pariſhes were obtained, which are printed in the 1ſt volume of the Tranſactions of the Society; and are certainly amongſt the moſt valuable papers of the ſort any where to be met with.

It was after ſo many attempts had been made, either fruitleſsly, or on a narrow ſcale, that the Author of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, began his extenſive, laborious, and what was almoſt univerſally deemed, his impracticable undertaking. Perhaps an ambition to accompliſh what others had failed to execute, might contribute to thoſe exertions, which could alone carry through ſo great a Work. And if its publication ſhould ever materially promote the improvement of this country, and ameliorate the ſituation of mankind in general, (which can hardly fail to be the caſe), it muſt in a great meaſure be attributed, to thoſe who entered early with zeal into the cauſe, and encouraged the Author to perſevere, by their approbation, and aſſiſtance.

APPENDIX,

APPENDIX, H.

General View of the Progreſs made in completing the Statiſtical Account of Scotland.

THE commencement of this undertaking, may be ſtated from the 25th May 1790, the date of the firſt Circular Letter to the Clergy; and the following *Table* will give a general view of the progreſs made in collecting the different Accounts ſince that period:

	Received during each period.	Total received at each period.	Total wanting at each period.
Parochial returns received between the 25th May and 15th November 1790,	85	85	853
Ditto between 15th Nov. 1790, and the 1ſt June 1792,	440	525	413
Ditto from 1ſt June 1792, to 13th March 1793,	47	572	366
Ditto from 13th March 1793, to 28th March 1794,	226	798	140
Ditto from 28th March 1794, to 13th July 1796,	109	907	31
Ditto from 13th July 1796, to 1ſt January 1798,	27	934	4
Wanting on 1ſt January 1798, but received on or before the 29th January 1798, on which day the laſt pariſh was given in, and the materials for the publication completed,	4		
	938		

On this *Table* the following obſervations naturally occur:

In the *firſt* place, It appears, that on the 1ſt June 1792, about two years from the commencement of the Inquiry, 525 Accounts had been received,

ceived, above one half of the number of parishes in Scotland. There was every reason, therefore, to hope, that the whole Work would have been completed within the space of a year or two more, and every exertion was made for that purpose, by employing a number of different printers, &c.; but the press was often stopped for want of manuscript.

In the *second* place, It is evident, that on the 28th March 1794, only 140 Accounts were wanting, and that it has taken very near four years to make up that deficiency. I am persuaded, that the Clergy, had no conception of the inconvenience with which this circumstance was attended, to the Author of the Statistical Account, and how much it retarded the measures he had in view, for promoting the improvement of the country, otherwise they would have made almost any exertion, sooner than have kept back, for so long a space of time, the completion of such a Work.—It is now over. But, I hope, if ever they should have it in their power to promote a similar undertaking, that they will shew, from the commencement, every possible degree of alacrity and zeal in such a cause; and will recollect the words of a respectable Clergyman, who well remarked on the occasion: "It has often been a matter of astonishment to me, that I have gone so "much into the spirit of procrastination, in a case like this, when an im- "portant object was held forth, and the individual exertion necessary was "so trifling."

In the *last* place, It is certainly to be regretted, after the Work had made such extraordinary progress, that greater exertions were not made by the deficient Clergy, to complete it more speedily than has been the case. At the same time, that cannot detract from the great merit of the body at large; and, on the whole, it is certainly more to be wondered at, that the Work was completed at all, than that it should have been so long in hand. For a long time, indeed, many of the Clergy imagined, that the plan would be dropped, as so many others had been; and consequently, that it was unnecessary for them to take the trouble of making any inquiry. Indeed, on the 8th November 1792, above two years and a half from the commencement of the undertaking, no less a number than 210, had not even acknowledged the receipt, or taken the smallest notice, of my repeated applications.

With regard to the progress made in printing the Work, the following *Table* will satisfy the curiosity of the Reader.

No. of the Volume.	Year when Printed.	No. of Diſtricts contained in each Volume.	No. of Miniſters in the Diſtricts.
1	1791	53	54
2	1792	50	52
3	1792	80	80
4	1792	71	71
5	1793	40	53
6	1793	61 *	80
7	1793	55	60
8	1793	40	45
9	1793	39	41
10	1794	40	42
11	1794	50	50
12	1794	42	43
13	1794	42	45
14	1795	37	37
15	1795	29	29
16	1795	30	30
17	1796	44 †	45
18	1796	24 ‡	25
19	1797	32	37
20	1798	22 §	21
	Total diſtricts,	881	Total miniſters, 940

But two Accounts of the pariſh of Largs have been publiſhed, one in Voll. II. and the other in Vol. XVII.; and two of the pariſh of Botriphnie, one in Vol. X. and the other in Vol. XVIII. The real numbers, in the Statiſtical Account, ought to be ſtated at 879 diſtricts, and 938 Miniſters. At preſent, indeed, there are in Scotland only 877 diſtricts, and 936 Miniſters, in conſequence of the annexation of the pariſh of Cuſhnie to that of Leochel, and the pariſh of Mains to that of Strathmartin, ſince the Statiſtical Accounts of them were publiſhed.

It

* Reckoning Edinburgh, Canongate, St Cuthberts, South Leith, and North Leith, as ſeparate diſtricts.

† Including a ſecond Account of the pariſh of Largs.

‡ Including a ſecond Account of the pariſh of Botriphnie.

§ Reckoning Old and New Aberdeen as ſeparate diſtricts.

It is well known, that the number of diſtricts, and of Miniſters, differ, in conſequence of ſome diſtricts having more than one Miniſter, a ſtatement of which may not be unacceptable.

	Miniſters.
Edinburgh, excluſive of the Canongate, St Cuthberts, South and North Leith,	16
Glaſgow, excluſive of the Gorbals, and Barony pariſh,	8
Dundee,	5
New Aberdeen,	4
Inverneſs,	3
Paiſley,	3
St Andrews, including St Leonards,	3
Old Aberdeen,	2
Ayr,	2
Brechin,	2
Campbelltown,	2
Canongate,	2
Culroſs,	2
Cupar Fife,	2
Carry over,	56

	Miniſters.
Brought over,	56
Dumfries,	2
Dunfermline,	2
Dyſart,	2
Elgin,	2
Greenock,	2
Haddington,	2
Hamilton,	2
Inveraray,	2
Kilmarnock,	2
Kirkwall,	2
South Leith,	2
Leſmahago	2
Montroſe,	2
Abbey of Paiſley,	2
Perth,	2
St Cuthberts,	2
Stirling,	2
	90

The following, then, is an abſtract of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate of Scotland, in this point of view, at the commencement of the Statiſtical undertaking:

No. of Diſtricts.	No. of Miniſters in each.	Total Miniſters.
1	16	16
1	8	8
1	5	5
1	4	4
3	3	9
24	2	48
848	1	848
879		938

In conſequence, however, of the annexations already mentioned, the number of diſtricts is reduced to 877, and of Miniſters to 936.

The

The following is a view of the Ecclefiaftical eftablifhment of Scotland, as divided into Synods and Preſbyteries, and the number of Miniſters in each Synod.

	No. of Preſbyteries.	No. of Miniſters in each Synod.
Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale,	7	116
Merſe and Teviotdale,	6	66
Dumfries, -	5	54
Galloway, -	3	37
5 Glaſgow and Air, -	7	130
Perth and Stirling, -	5	80
Fife, - -	4	71
Angus and Mearns,	6	81
Aberdeen, - -	8	101
10 Moray, - -	7	54
Roſs, - -	3	23
Sutherland and Caithneſs,	3	23
Argyle, - -	5	41
Glenelg, - -	5	29
Orkney, - -	4	30
Total 15	Total Preſbyteries 78	Total Miniſters 936

CONCLUSION.

Hints explaining the Nature and Object of a Work, to be entitled, "Analyſis of the Political State of Scotland, with a View of the "Principles of Statiſtical Philoſophy," the reſult of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland.

IT was my intention, to have printed, with the laſt volume of the Statiſtical Account of Scotland, a general View or Analyſis of the Political State of that part of the Kingdom, together with ſome explanation of the Principles of what may be called Statiſtical Philoſophy. But I find, that ſuch an undertaking will require more leiſure than it is poſſible for me at preſent

Col. 2. The ſecond column will give a ſtatement of the population of Scotland, as drawn up for the information of Government, by the late Rev. Dr Alexander Webſter, one of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, and completed by him in the year 1755. The Doctor's account was never printed, but there are ſome copies of it, in manuſcript, in private hands. In his introduction to the report, he ſtates, "That he had eſtabliſhed, in the year 1743, "a general correſpondence both with clergy and laity, for preparing a "ſcheme, which was afterwards ratified by Parliament, for a proviſion "for Miniſters widows: That he had improved that correſpondence, for "the purpoſe of procuring liſts, either of individuals, or of perſons above a "certain age, in the different pariſhes of Scotland: That, when the liſts "contained only thoſe above a certain age, he calculated the amount of "the whole inhabitants, by the proportion which they might be ſuppoſed "to bear to the number of ſouls, according to the moſt approved Tables, "compared with the fact in many parts of Scotland, where the Miniſters, "at his deſire, not only numbered their pariſhioners, but diſtinguiſhed their "reſpective ages. So that, it is humbly apprehended, the account he has "given of the number of the people, is ſufficiently exact to anſwer every "valuable purpoſe."

Dr Webſter's original inquiries, it would appear, were merely for the purpoſe of fixing data, to calculate the principles, on which the Society for the benefit of the Widows of the Scotch Clergy, might be eſtabliſhed: But afterwards, at the deſire of that reſpectable character, the late Preſident Dundas, then Lord Advocate for Scotland, to whom the work is dedicated, he drew up a General Report, with a view of aſcertaining: 1. The population of Scotland. 2. The income of the Clergy, an augmentation of which was then a ſubject of diſcuſſion. 3. The Patrons of the different livings, and, 4. The number of fighting men, an inquiry conſidered to be of peculiar importance at that period, in conſequence of the warlike ſpirit which the Highlanders had then recently diſplayed, a ſmall body of whom had boldly marched from their native mountains, till they had reached within a few miles of the metropolis of the empire. The number of fighting men in Scotland, were then computed at 253,076.—

It is extremely fortunate, in many points of view, that this inquiry was begun and completed. In the firſt place, it enabled Dr Webſter, (whoſe exertions on this occaſion, and ſkill in political arithmetic, cannot be too much praiſed), to draw up the calculations for the Widows fund, on ſuch juſt principles, that the reſult has turned out hardly in any reſpect different from his computations; and thus a moſt valuable inſtitution was eſtabliſhed, on foundations creditable to the author of it, and advantageous to a moſt reſpectable body of men.—In the ſecond place, it furniſhes a uſeful ſource of compariſon, with the preſent population of the country, which otherwiſe could

could not have been attained. It is certain, that the ſame pains were not then taken by the Clergy, as at the preſent period. A much longer ſpace of time was alſo employed in carrying on the inquiry, for it was begun in 1743, and not ended till 1755, a period of about twelve years; whereas the preſent inquiry has been completed in leſs than eight years. At the ſame time, had it not been for Dr Webſter's report, it would have been impoſſible to have convinced many, that the population had not materially decreaſed. Indeed, ſo prevalent is the inclination to praiſe the times paſt, and undervalue the preſent, that in the courſe of theſe Statiſtical Inquiries, I have found the Clergy, in gueſſing the population in 1755, have in every inſtance exceeded the number ſtated by Dr Webſter, and have almoſt uniformly gone below the truth, if they made a rough gueſs of the number of their pariſhioners at this time, which evidently appeared, when afterwards they were prevailed upon, to take the trouble of making a ſpecial enumeration. Dr Webſter, however, and the Clergy at that time, had every poſſible inducement, to make the population of Scotland as conſiderable as they could. The Doctor was drawing up a paper for the conſideration of Government, in whoſe eyes he would naturally be inclined to place his native country, in as favourable and reſpectable a light as poſſible; and the Clergy were to make a return of facts, on the accuracy of which, the future comfort of their wives and families, and the augmentation of their own livings, a point at that time in diſcuſſion, depended. It is impoſſible, therefore, to ſuppoſe, that the population of Scotland, could, in ſuch circumſtances, be undervalued.

Col. 3d. This column contains the Population as returned to the Author of this Work, in the courſe of his Inquiry, which has occupied the ſpace of about eight years. There is reaſon to believe, that the population of ſuch an extent of country, was never before ſo accurately taken. Not only the number of the inhabitants, but alſo very ſatisfactory information reſpecting their ages, the place of their birth, their religious perſuaſions, their occupations and ſituations in life, their reſidence, whether in towns, in villages, or in the country, together with Tables of the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in each Diſtrict, have been given. Theſe are particulars, however, the conſideration of which it is propoſed to reſerve, for thoſe general computations which will be drawn up, to explain the internal ſtructure of ſociety in Scotland, and the general ſtate of the kingdom. This column, therefore, will only contain the preſent ſtate of our population.

Col. 4th and 5th. The Population in 1755, and its preſent ſtate, being thus aſcertained, it is next propoſed, to give a general view of the increaſe or decreaſe in each pariſh, for the purpoſe of grounding an Inquiry, the reſult of which muſt be extremely important, as in conſequence of it, thoſe

meaſures will be recommended to the attention of the public, which have been found to occaſion an increaſe of population, whilſt thoſe which have been unfortunately diſtinguiſhed by a contrary tendency, will be diſtinctly enumerated, and unleſs counterbalanced by ſome ſtriking advantages, will be juſtly reprobated.

Col. 6th. This column gives a view of the Valued Rent, which is always ſtated in Scotch money, L. 12 of which is only equal to L. 1 Sterling. This is the rate according to which the Land Tax is now aſſeſſed. It was originally introduced during the Uſurpation of Cromwell, but was afterwards more fully eſtabliſhed by an act of the Scotch Convention, in 1667. In ſome caſes, the valuation taken during the government of the Protector, continues the rule; but in general, new valuations have ſince been taken, which have been occaſionally altered from time to time. The rents, however, being eſtimated at a remote period, are certainly in general low. At the ſame time, the proportional increaſed value, compared to that of England, would not have been conſiderable, had not the Agricultural ſyſtem, and legal policy of Scotland, been infinitely more favourable to improvement than thoſe of her ſiſter kingdom.

Col. 7th. In the next column, the Real Rent is ſtated in Sterling money. I know that ſome doubts are entertained, how far it is prudent to lay this information before the public, as if it were poſſible to alter that ſolemn compact between the two nations, by which their reſpective proportions of the Land Tax were for ever aſcertained *. The fact, however, is, that on this

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* Nothing can be ſtronger or more explicit than this Article. It is conceived in the following terms:

Art. 9th. "That whenever the ſum of one million, nine hundred, ninety-ſeven thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſixty-three pounds, eight ſhillings "and fourpence halfpenny, ſhall be enacted by the Parliament of Great "Britain, to be raiſed in that part of the United Kingdom called England, "on land and other things uſually charged in Acts of Parliament there, for "granting an aid to the Crown by a Land Tax: That part of the United "Kingdom now called Scotland, ſhall be charged by the ſame Act, with a "ſum of forty-eight thouſand pounds, free of all charges, as the *quota* of "Scotland to ſuch tax, and ſo proportionably for any greater or leſſer ſum "raiſed in England by any tax on land, and other things uſually charged "together with the land; and that ſuch *quota* for Scotland, in the caſes "aforeſaid, be raiſed and collected in the ſame manner as the Ceſs now "is in Scotland; but ſubject to ſuch regulations, in the manner of collecting, as ſhall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain.

this head there is no ground for complaint on the part of England, or for apprehenſion on the part of Scotland. Let the Engliſh paſs a general bill of incloſure; let them modify tithes, ſo as to prevent their being a bar to improvement; let them reſtrain the poors rates within moderate bounds; let them aboliſh any obnoxious remnants of the feudal ſyſtem; let them grant proper leaſes to their tenants, and let them demand an adequate income from their eſtates, and the land of England will ſoon be as cheaply taxed as that of Scotland. It is owing to the circumſtances above alluded to, that the rents of Scotland have proportionably increaſed more, under all the diſadvantages of an inferior ſoil, of an inferior climate, of an inferior capital, and of inferior markets. Give England the ſame legal advantages which Scotland at preſent happily poſſeſſes, and its Agricultural proſperity would increaſe, in ſuch a ratio, that the Land Tax it is now ſubject to would not be felt.

It is proper here to obſerve, that in many inſtances the Clergy were reſtrained from giving any return of the Real Rent, from an apprehenſion of giving offence to their pariſhioners. Where that is the caſe, the real rent is computed, according to the proportion of the real to the valued rent, in thoſe pariſhes where a return of both has been made, and conſequently on data, that cannot, on the whole, be materially erroneous *.

Col. 8th. The next column relates to the Stipends of the Clergy. Their income conſiſts, 1. Of Money ſtipend—2. Of Grain, comprehending various articles, as wheat, barley, bigg, or inferior barley, oats, and oatmeal—And, 3. The value of a glebe, which is not, in all caſes, of much uſe to the incumbent; but inſtead of entering into all thoſe articles ſeparately, it was thought more adviſable to convert the whole into one ſum, and to ſtate the Income of each Miniſter *in cumulo*. To theſe eccleſiaſtical expences, there is to be added a ſum for communion-elements, i. e. for purchaſing wine and bread when the Sacrament is celebrated, which ſum, however,

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* The real rents of Scotland might be very nearly known, by examining the late proceſſes for augmenting the livings of the Clergy, where the rent of the pariſh is always mentioned, and from which few pariſhes have been exempted. About 40 years ago, the whole land rent of Scotland was only computed to amount to L. 600,000 *per annum*. The increaſe is greatly owing to the higher price of grain, of cattle, and other agricultural productions. It remains to be aſcertained, by computing the value of money, in purchaſing the neceſſaries of life, and the labour of man, at various periods, what the difference really is.

ever, does not, in every inſtance, pay the expence attending the celebration. The amount will be ſeparately ſtated, when information ſufficiently accurate can be obtained,

The price of the grain will vary, in the different counties, according to the quality commonly raiſed in each.

Col. 9th. Scotland has long been celebrated for the attention paid to the education of its inhabitants, and it is believed to be the only kingdom in Europe, where a ſchool is eſtabliſhed by law in every pariſh, and where, for a very inconſiderable ſum, the children of the pooreſt cottager may be taught to read and write, and even ſome of the higher branches of education.—The effects of this on ſociety will be an important ſubject of inquiry.—It was judged extremely deſirable, therefore, to aſcertain the number of Scholars in each diſtrict.—Where no returns were made, an aſteriſk is prefixed, and the number was computed, according to the population of the diſtrict, in proportion to that of other pariſhes, where the returns were complete.

Col. 10th. In the next column, there is an eſtimate of the legal Salaries paid to the Parochial Schoolmaſters.—Where no return has been made, an aſteriſk is placed, and the blank is filled up, according to the average of the other pariſhes. In addition to the legal ſalaries, the ſchoolmaſters have certain emoluments of a caſual nature, which will be ſeparately eſtimated; but altogether, they form an inadequate compenſation, for ſo uſeful a body of men.

Col. 11th. The Number of the Poor in each pariſh is ſtated in this column. Where no return was made, an aſteriſk is alſo prefixed, and a computation is made, according to the average number of the poor, and of the population, in other pariſhes, whence returns have been tranſmitted. This column includes the occaſional, as well as the inrolled permanent poor, as the Clergy have rarely made a diſtinction between them.

Col. 12th. The management of the poor in Scotland, is one of the moſt curious and important particulars, connected with the Statiſtical Hiſtory of that country.—They are not only, in general, maintained by the voluntary contributions of the more opulent part of the inhabitants, but, from the care and frugality with which their funds have been managed, conſiderable ſums, compared to the money received, have been accumulated.—It was thought adviſable to give a general view of the fund thus created, which does ſo much credit, both to the charitable diſpoſition of the people, and to the prudent management of thoſe who have had the conduct of it.

Col. 13th. This column contains the annual voluntary Collections, at the church doors of the different pariſhes, for the maintenance of the Poor.—In ſome diſtricts in the ſouth of Scotland, the baneful ſyſtem of aſſeſſments has been introduced.—Where that is the caſe, that circumſtance will be

be ſtated in a note.—The number of thoſe diſtricts have hitherto been very few, and it is hoped they will not be ſuffered to increaſe.

Col. 14. In this column will be ſtated the Total Annual Income of the Poor, reſulting from the intereſt of their capital ſtock, the annual voluntary collections, the profit derived from the uſe of the pall or mort-cloth, which goes to the poor's fund, and the legal aſſeſſments, where any have taken place. In all the pariſhes there are voluntary collections, but in many inſtances, the returns made by the Clergy, ſtate merely the total income, without diſcriminating the particulars.

This concludes the great maſs of information, which it is thought neceſſary to put into the ſhape of Parochial Tables.

II. COUNTY COMPUTATIONS.

There are ſeveral particulars which it is thought better to endeavour to aſcertain, by County, inſtead of Parochial Computations.—Theſe relate, 1. To the ſtate of the landed property in the county.—2. To the manner in which it is employed.—3. To the number and value of the live-ſtock which it maintains.—4. To the amount of its agricultural productions, including timber.—5. To the productions of its manufactures and commerce.—6. To the value of its mines, fiſheries, and kelp.—And, laſtly, To the general ſtate of the diſtrict.

1. *State of Property.*—It is of the utmoſt importance in every county, to aſcertain the manner in which its territories is poſſeſſed, whether by great or by ſmall proprietors, in what proportion by each, what is the total number of proprietors of land, what portion of the kingdom is held by corporations, and other points of a ſimilar nature. With that view, it is propoſed to give ſome account of the State of Property in each county, in regard to theſe particulars.

2. *Mode of Occupation.*—In many of the parochial returns, an account is given of the manner in which the territory of the diſtrict is employed.—But without accurate ſurveys of each, the information could not be complete, and it is impoſſible to attempt this parochially. There are ſufficient data, however, for making calculations, regarding the ſtate of each county, in this important reſpect.

3. *Live Stock.*—The number and value of the domeſtic animals maintained in a country, is another object which it is deſirable to aſcertain. It could not be expected, that an account of live ſtock would be made from every

every parish, but, in general, the returns are sufficiently numerous, to justify calculations on safe data, (such as the rent of each), for the parishes from which no return of stock has been made. The value of the stock *per* head, it is evident, must vary, according to the price of the different sorts in different counties.

4. *Agricultural Produce.*—This is another most important object of inquiry, returns of which could not be expected from every individual parish. —There are three modes of estimating it,—1. By calculating the produce, according to the quantity of land supposed to be occupied for different purposes, whether arable, pasture, &c.—2. By multiplying the real rent in any district, according to the known proportions between the real rent and the produce, in any particular parish whence a return has been made.—Or, 3. By computing it according to the supposed consumption of the inhabitants, deducting any articles imported.—Calculations of Agricultural produce are particularly essential, because they will prove how infinitely superior, in point of importance and extent, our Agricultural resources are to our commercial, a point hitherto little attended to, either in this country or on the continent.—Hence the absurd attempt of France to ruin this kingdom, by excluding its ships from the ports of Europe.—That our foreign commerce is of great importance, cannot be questioned; but, at the same time, it is proper to observe, that we draw as much real profit from agriculture in one year, as from commerce in five.

5. *Productions of Manufactures and Commerce.*—On this important head it will be difficult to give any satisfactory information.—In many respects, the accounts must necessarily be defective, and it is not easy to distinguish those branches of commercial or manufacturing industry, which are properly speaking dependent upon agriculture, from such as are purely commercial. The latter indeed, ought, strictly speaking, to be confined to articles, the raw materials of which are imported from other countries, or which, when they are either manufactured here, or imported in a manufactured state, are again exported.—In this point of view, the productions of manufactures and commerce are not at all to be compared, in point of value and importance, to those of agriculture.

6. *Mines, Fisheries, and Kelp.*—These sources of public wealth, being more of a local than of a general nature, are on that account joined together, and indeed will principally be taken notice of, when the general state of the kingdom, in regard to these two important particulars, comes to be considered.

7. *General*

7. *General County Statements.*—It is propoſed, in the laſt place, to lay before the reader a general view of the ſtate of each County, exhibiting at one glance, a ſummary of thoſe articles, with regard to which, an active and public-ſpirited Stateſman, would be moſt anxious to procure information.

It is impoſſible to expect, that all theſe particulars, whether regarding pariſhes or counties, can be given in ſo very exact a ſtate, as to eſcape the remarks of little critics, though it is believed that they will be ſufficiently correct, to anſwer every uſeful purpoſe of inquiry; and the foundation being once laid, there can be no doubt, that by perſeverance, and farther inveſtigation, they may ultimately be brought to ſuch a ſtate of minute perfection, as may be judged neceſſary by the public.

III. GENERAL COMPUTATIONS.

The great object of the Statiſtical Inquiry, was to accompliſh, what had hitherto never been even attempted, namely, to aſcertain *the internal ſtructure of Society*. Various ingenious authors have perplexed themſelves and their readers, by puzzling themſelves about what they termed the productive and unproductive claſſes, without having ever analyſed the real ſtate of a political community. By the aſſiſtance of the Clergy of Scotland, I have been enabled to reſolve a problem hitherto involved in myſtery. The various claſſes into which a ſociety, containing about 1,550,000 ſouls, is divided, the modes by which they reſpectively obtain their ſubſiſtence, and the means by which their condition may be improved, will be explained with a degree of preciſion hardly to be expected in a firſt attempt.—Information of that ſort, however, only becomes intereſting, in proportion to the ſcale on which it is given, and hence it ſeems more deſirable, to reſerve all diſcuſſions concerning the claſſes of ſociety, or the diſtribution of a political community, for thoſe general computations, which will be drawn up, when the general ſtate of the kingdom is explained. At the ſame time, as this Work may fall into the hands of numbers, who may not have an opportunity of peruſing the general Statiſtical Account of Scotland, the curioſity of many readers will be gratified, by peruſing the following Table, tranſmitted by the Reverend Mr Morrice, the intelligent Miniſter of Kincardine O'Niel. The nature of the various particulars will there appear, reſpecting which, returns from every diſtrict cannot be looked for, and conſequently, where general computations are greatly to be preferred.

STATISTICAL

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE PARISH OF KINCARDINE O'NEIL *, COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

LENGTH in Engliſh miles,	7
Breadth,	5
Number of Acres, calculated to be about	30,000
Population, *anno* 1755,	1706
, *anno* 1791,	2075
Increaſe,	369
Average of Births, for ſix years preceding 1791,	39
Average of Deaths, for ſix years preceding 1791,	35
Average of Marriages, for ſix years preceding 1791,	15
Inhabitants in towns,	none.
in villages,	100
in the country,	1975
Number of Males,	893
Females,	1182
Perſons under 10 years of age,	417
—— between 10 and 20,	297
—— 20 and 50,	786
—— 50 and 70,	465
—— 70 and 80,	76
—— 80 and 90,	34
—— 90 and 100,	none.
—— above 100,	none.
Families,	500
Houſes inhabited,	500
Ditto uninhabited,	none.
New Houſes built within theſe 10 years,	76
Old ditto pulled down,	63
Married perſons,	800
Children, at an average, from each marriage,	5
Twins, &c. born in the pariſh for the laſt ten years,	20
Batchelors, or unmarried men above fifty,	12
Unmarried women above forty-five,	60

Number

* It is believed, that properly, it ſhould be written, Kincardine on the *Neal*, or *Nule*, a ſmall burn or rivulet which runs near the church.

Number of Widowers,	12
Widows,	25
Members of the Eſtabliſhed Church,	2041
Seceders,	10
Roman Catholics,	4
Epiſcopalians,	4
Males born out of the pariſh,	uncertain.
Females ditto,	uncertain.
Perſons born abroad,	none,
——— in England,	3
——— in Ireland,	none.
——— in the Colonies,	none.
Proprietors reſiding,	5
——— non-reſiding,	7
Clergymen,	1
Merchants,	none.
Phyſicians,	none.
Surgeons,	none.
Writers or Attornies,	none.
Schoolmaſters, (parochial)	1
Farmers above L. 50 *per annum*,	none.
Ditto under L. 50,	60
Shopkeepers,	10
Innkeepers,	3
Smiths,	6
Maſons,	2
Carpenters,	17
Weavers,	15
Shoemakers,	14
Tailors,	20
Butchers,	none.
Millers,	8
Bakers,	none.
Gardeners,	3
Male domeſtic ſervants,	3
Female ditto,	none.
Male farm ſervants,	75
Female ditto,	85
Dyers and other occupations by which perſons gain a livelihood in the pariſh,	2
Poor,	33
Capital of their funds,	L. 40
Annual income,	L. 10

Number of Young perſons taught Engliſh, Writing, &c. at the parochial ſchool *,	56
Latin,	8
Greek,	none.
At the Univerſity,	1
Ships,	none.
Small veſſels,	
Boats,	
Seamen,	
Fiſhermen,	
Perſons ſerving in the Navy, during the laſt war,	
Ditto in the Army,	80
Average of Perſons, who have ſettled in the pariſh, during the laſt 5 or 10 years,	100
Ditto who have emigrated from it,	60
Gentlemen's Carriages,	none.
Carts,	72
Ploughs,	110

	L.	s.	d.
Valued rent, in Scotch money,	3675	13	4
Real rent, *anno* 1750, in Sterling,	1225	0	0
anno 1791, in Sterling,	1874	0	0
Rents ſpent in the pariſh,	1234	0	0
Value of articles exported,	600	0	0
Ditto imported,	400	0	0

VALUE OF STOCK.

Number of Draught horſes 130, valued at L. 5 0 0 each	Total	650	0 0
Saddle & carriage horſes, none, 0 0 0 —		0	0 0
Beſt cattle, 600, 5 0 0 —		3000	0 0
Inferior ditto, 1200, 3 0 0 —		3600	0 0
Beſt ſheep, none, 0 0 0 —		0	0 0
Inferior ditto, 3000, 0 5 0 —		750	0 0
Swine, 30, 4 0 0 —		120	0 0
Goats, Deer, &c. none, 0 0 0 —		0	0 0
Total value of ſtock, —	L.	8120	0 0

The above was the value in 1791; it has ſince greatly increaſed.

ANNUAL

* There are above 100 more taught in private.

ANNUAL PRODUCE.

CROPS!	Number of Acres under each.	Produce *per* Acre. BOLLS.	Price *per* Boll. L. S. D.	Total Price *per* Acre. L. S. D.	Total produce. BOLLS	Total value. L. S. D.
Oats, -	4500	3	0 10 0	1 10 0	13,280	6,900 0 0
Bear, -	800	4	0 12 0	2 8 0	3,200	1,920 0 0
Barley, -	none.					
Wheat, -	none.					
Beans, -	none.					
Peas, -	20	3	0 10 0	1 10 0	60	30 0 0
Potatoes, -	50	12	0 8 0	4 16 0	600	280 0 0
Flax, -	no return.					
Turnips, -	60			8 0 0		480 0 0
		STONES.	*per* STONE.		STONES	
Meadow hay, or natural graſs,	none.					
Sown graſs,	50	300	0 0 6	7 10 0	150,000	375 0 0
Paſture, at L. 1 *per* horſe; 15 s. *per* cow; and 3 s. *per* ſheep.						1,930 0 0
Annual produce of Gardens - - -						60 0 0
——— Orchards, none,						
——— Woods and Plantations - -						80 0 0
——— Fiſheries, none,						
——— Mines, none,						
Toal Value of Annual Produce, -						L. 12,015 0 0

A number of returns in detail, equally curious and important as that of Kincardine O'Niel, are diſperſed through the Statiſtical Volumes.—Theſe will furniſh ſufficient data, on which the general ſtate and ſtructure of ſociety, in the northern part of the iſland, may be aſcertained. But they contain ſuch a number of particulars, that few readers would have patience to go through them, were they multiplied over a thouſand diſtricts.

I have thus laid before the reader, a general view, of ſome, among many other important articles of information, which the Statiſtical Account of Scotland affords, and which it would be in vain to ſearch for in any former publication.—Poſſeſſed of ſuch a baſis, on which to ground their reaſoning, or their conduct, with what advantage will not future political authors explain the principles of policy, and future ſtateſmen direct the adminiſtration of public affairs! May theſe labours have the effect of rendering the rulers of nations wiſe, and thoſe whom they govern happy! May they be the means of promoting the intereſts, not only of this, or of that community, but of the ſpecies at large! And may the doctrines thence to be inculcated, be from time to time improved, until the principles on which political ſociety ought to be founded, will ultimately reach their utmoſt ſtandard of perfection.

I ſhall now proceed to give ſome Tables of Aberdeenſhire, by way of ſpecimen how ſuch a work ought to be drawn up.

STATISTICAL

STATISTICAL TABLE * of the

	1. Parish.	Vol.	Page.	2. Population 1755.	3. Population 1790. — 1797.	4. Increase.	5. Decrease.	6. Valued rent, Scotch money. L.	s.	d.	7. Real Rent, Sterl. money. L.
	Aberdeen, Old, or Old Machar, 2 ministers	XIX.	140	4945	8107	3162		5747	7	10	10500
	Aberdeen New, including Footdee, or Fittie, 4 ministers	XIX.	140	10785	16120	5335					
	Aberdour	XII.	575	1397	1306	—	91	1963	6	8	1600
	Aboyne	XIX.	296	1695	1050	—	645	2005	8	10	1200
5.	Alford	XV.	447	990	663	—	327	3126	12	8	1500
	Auchindore	XII.	490	839	590	—	249	1322	11	4	720
	Auchterless	XII.	306	1264	1264	—	—	3153	6	8	1500
	Belhelvie	VII.	218	1471	1318	—	153	4463	6	8	*2340
	Birse	IX.	103	1126	1300	174	—	3139	8	4	*1650
10.	Bourty	IX.	434	525	456	—	69	2501	0	0	1000
	Cabrach	VII.	361	960	700	—	260	454	2	10	* 240
	Cairny	XII.	127	2690	2600	—	90	3610	17	0	*1900
	Chapel of Garioch	XI.	500	1351	1035	—	316	4733	13	4	2460
	Clatt	VIII.	535	559	425	—	134	1275	4	4	600
15.	Clunie	X.	235	994	885	—	109	2333	6	8	1100
	Coldstone, Logie	IX.	510	1243	1132	—	61	2783	0	0	1063
	Coull	III.	198	751	766	—	15	1532	11	2	800
	Cratlie & Braemarr	XIV.	334	2671	2251	—	420	3547	16	8	1826
	Crimond	XI.	409	765	917	152	—	2172	13	4	1300
20.	Cruden	V.	431	2549	2028	—	521	5314	16	4	3100
	Culsalmond	III.	240	810	745	—	65	2100	0	0	1280
	Cushnie, (which is now annexed to Leochel)	IV.	173	—	—	—	—	923	5	0	456
	Daviot	VI.	85	975	950	—	25	2270	0	0	980
	Deer, New	IX.	184	2313	2800	487	—	5159	6	8	3000
25.	Deer, Old	XVI.	409	2813	3267	454	—	6127	16	8	4200
	Drumblade	IV.	52	1125	886	—	239	3066	13	4	*1600
	Drumoak	III.	315	760	692	—	68	1000	0	0	520
	Dyce	III.	130	383	352	—	31	1706	13	4	* 900
	Echt	XIII.	615	1277	963	—	314	2364	15	0	996
30.	Ellon	III.	98	2523	1830	—	693	8953	6	8	*4700
	Fintray	III.	236	905	851	—	54	3007	8	4	1300
	Forbes	XI.	189	456	370	—	86	1166	13	4	632
	Forgue	XII.	279	1802	1778	—	24	3936	6	8	2500
	Foveran	VI.	62	1981	1230	—	751	4926	6	2	2600
35.	Fraserburgh	VI.	1	1682	2060	378	—	3000	0	0	*1575
	Fyvie	IX.	459	2528	2194	—	334	6145	6	8	3000
	Gartley	XI.	138	1328	1800	472	—	1040	15	0	800
	Glass	VII.	399	1093	776	—	317	1800	0	0	800
	Glenbucket	XIX.	607	430	449	19	—	785	0	0	400
40.	Glenmuick, &c.	XII.	215	2270	2117	—	153	3384	16	8	1637

* For the labour of drawing up this interesting Table, and much valuable assistance of the same nature, I feel myself infinitely indebted to Mr John Wood of the Excise Office, Edinburgh.

COUNTY of ABERDEEN, by PARISHES.

	8. Minister's Stipend, &c. the grain converted.			9. No. of Schollars.	10. Total income of the School-master.			11. Number of Poor.	12. Capital stock of the Poor's Funds.			13. Annual Collections.			14. Total annual income of the Poor, including collections.		
	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
	175	8	0					240	265	0	0	102	12	0	165	17	0
	72	11	8														
	126	0	0					48½							829	0	0
	126	0	0														
	126	0	0														
	126	0	0														
	62	19	0	57	*14	0	0	30	150	0	0	12	10	0	20	0	0
	*80	0	0	*35	*14	0	0	*30							*20	0	0
5.	97	9	4	16	17	10	6	15	200	0	0	8	1	9	15	18	0
	65	7	2	25	9	16	0	11	40	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0
	108	10	0	24	21	12	2	24	120	0	0	29	0	0	34	8	0
	111	0	0	20	16	0	0	35	200	0	0	32	5	6	41	1	6
	105	11	6¼	110	10	0	0	65	800	0	0	12	0	0	50	0	0
10.	81	0	5½	12	6	2	0	8	100	0	0	8	9	0	12	19	0
	54	15	6½	30	11	7	1⅓	16	50	0	0	2	0	0	4	10	0
	118	13	4	*90	*14	0	0	*60							*40	0	0
	119	14	0	40	18	6	6	35	106	0	0	18	0	0	35	0	0
	75	15	0	18	11	19	4	10				6	5	6	6	5	6
15.	107	7	5	60	*14	0	0	14	70	0	0	10	0	0	13	0	0
	133	1	2	80	13	1	1⅓	24	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	10	0
	97	9	4	*24	9	7	0	8	38	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0
	98	3	0	70	10	11	1⅓	100	125	0	0	15	0	0	21	5	0
	109	4	5½	22	13	1	1⅓	21	150	0	0	10	19	0	20	5	0
20.	126	3	1⅓	36	9	5	6	63	130	0	0	30	0	0	45	0	0
	71	12	0	36	12	4	0	12	20	0	0	13	15	6	21	3	6
	90	10	9½	30	10	0	0	15	80	0	0	9	0	0	12	16	0
	126	6	8	4	10	8	10⅔	50	200	0	0	40	0	0	50	0	0
25.	151	0	0	35	32	18	0	80	55	0	0	56	0	0	100	0	0
	67	15	8	*30	*14	0	0	12							24	10	5
	105	13	4	22	18	13	1⅓	18	128	8	10⅔	13	0	0	21	12	0
	102	11	3	*10	12	12	0	5	30	0	0	8	10	0	11	0	0
	107	6	8	36	15	2	0	25	260	0	0	11	6	0	23	6	0
30.	130	10	0	*60	18	11	1⅓	40	200	0	0				43	0	0
	87	5	0	30	16	14	1⅓	16	20	0	0	16	10	0	18	6	0
	60	12	0	30	*14	0	0	6	25	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	0
	116	17	1⅓	25	18	6	7⅔	26	158	7	2½	23	19	5⅓	46	9	9¼
	136	18	0	50	21	11	1⅓	42	300	0	0	26	0	0¼	41	0	0
35.	129	1	1⅓	40	26	12	7	88	225	11	1⅓	36	0	0	63	0	0
	129	11	1⅓	30	10	4	0	43				40	0	0	40	0	0
	94	0	0	100	13	5	0	30	200	0	0	17	0	0	25	3	9
	87	6	8	32	*14	0	0	40	150	0	0	7	10	0	15	0	0
	*70	0	0	20	9	0	0	7	20	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
40.	117	12	0	53	13	1	1⅓	91	469	0	0	12	0	0	24	18	0

STATISTICAL TABLE of the

	1. Parish.	Vol. Page.	2. Population 1755.	3. Population 1790. — 1797.	4. Increase.	5. Decrease.	6. Valued rent, Scotch money. L.	s.	d.	7. Real Rent, Sterl. money. L.
	Huntly	XI. 467	1900	3600	1700	—	3070	0	0	1700
	Insch	XVII. 482	995	900	—	95	2168	13	4	1200
	Inverury	VII. 331	730	732	2	—	1634	0	0	800
	Keig	XI. 455	499	475	—	24	1575	11	4	* 820
45.	Keithhall	II. 527	1111	838	—	273	2907	15	8	1248
	Kemnay	XII. 199	643	611	—	32	1604	0	0	700
	Kildrummie	XVIII. 411	562	426	—	136	1051	13	4	* 550
	Kincardine O'Niel	VI. 55	1706	2075	369	—	3675	13	4	1874
	King Edward	XI. 398	1352	1577	225	—	4099	6	8	2285
50.	Kinnellar	III. 496	398	342	—	56	920	15	6	900
	Kinnethmont	XIII. 66	791	830	39	—	1817	13	4	1000
	Kintore	XIII. 81	973	812	—	161	1637	17	2	*860
	Leochel, including Cushnie	VI. 212	1286	642	—	644	1598	13	4	* 830
	Leslie	VIII. 511	319	418	99	—	1566	6	8	700
55.	Logie Buchan	IV. 421	573	509	—	66	3751	13	4	1500
	Longside	XV. 282	1979	1792	—	187	4592	11	0	2100
	Lonmay	XVI. 631	1674	1650	—	24	3367	11	6	2200
	Lumphanan	VI. 382	682	621	—	61	2082	6	8	1000
	Machar, New	VI. 465	1191	1030	—	161	2454	0	0	1500
60.	Meldrum, Old	XIII. 153	1603	1490	—	113	1850	0	0	* 970
	Methlick	IV. 320	1385	1035	—	350	2700	0	0	*1420
	Midmarr	II. 516	979	945	—	34	2387	0	0	1100
	Montquhitter	VI. 121	997	1500	503	—	2275	10	10	1400
	Monymusk	III. 66	1005	1130	125	—	2543	0	0	1310
65.	Newhills	VI. 34	959	1181	222	—	1313	6	8	3000
	Oyne	XV. 105	643	630	—	13	2300	13	4	1000
	Peterculter	XVI. 358	755	1002	247	—	2613	13	4	1200
	Peterhead	XVI. 541	2487	4100	1613	—	4525	11	8	3000
	Pitfligo	V. 96	1224	1300	76	—	2400	0	0	1240
70.	Premnay	XVI. 637	448	450	2	—	1878	0	0	1000
	Rathen	VI. 15	1527	1730	203	—	3520	0	0	2000
	Rayne	XV. 110	1131	1173	42	—	2543	13	4	1300
	Rhynie and Effey	XIX. 289	836	681	—	155	1702	19	9	700
	Skene	IV. 57	1251	1233	—	18	2500	6	8	*1320
75.	Slains	V. 275	1286	1117	—	169	2834	0	0	1600
	Strathdon	XIII. 171	1750	1524	—	226	3039	1	6	1600
	Strichen	VII. 416	1158	1400	242	—	1875	0	0	* 980
	Tarland	VI. 221	1300	1050	—	250	3035	10	2	1300
	Tarvas	V. 309	2346	1690	—	656	4880	0	0	2000
80.	Tillyneisle	IV. 27	335	412	77	—	1010	13	4	430
	Tough	VIII. 261	570	560	—	10	1670	14	0	600
	Towie	IV. 547	656	550	—	106	1475	7	2	1000
	Turreff	XVII. 394	1897	2029	132	—	5159	2	10	2800
	Tyrie	VI. 138	596	949	353	—	1530	0	0	1000
85.	Udny	IV. 156	1322	1137	—	185	5831	0	0	2200
			16 836	122921	16904	10819				
				116834	10819					
	Increase,			6085	6085					
	New Aberdeen Salmon-fishings,						433	6	8	940
	Kirklands,						2216	13	4	*1160

COUNTY of ABERDEEN, by PARISHES.

	8. Minister's Stipend, &c. the grain converted.			9. No. of Scholars.	10. Total income of the School-master.			11. Number of Poor.	12. Capital stock of the Poor's Funds.			13. Annual Collections.			14. Total annual income of the Poor, including collections.		
	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
	175	8	0					240	265	0	0	102	12	0	265	17	0
	72	11	8														
	126	0	0					481							829	0	0
	126	0	0														
	126	0	0														
	126	0	0														
	62	19	0	57	*14	0	0	30	150	0	0	12	10	0	*20	0	0
	*80	0	0	*35	*14	0	0	*30							*20	0	0
5.	97	9	4	16	17	10	6	15	200	0	0	8	1	9	15	18	0
	65	7	2	25	9	16	0	11	40	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0
	108	10	0	24	21	12	2	24	120	0	0	29	0	0	34	8	0
	111	0	0	20	16	0	0	35	200	0	0	32	5	6	41	1	6
	105	11	6½	110	10	0	0	65	800	0	0	12	0	0	50	0	0
10.	81	0	5½	12	6	2	0	8	100	0	0	8	9	0	12	19	0
	54	15	6½	30	11	7	1⅓	16	50	0	0	2	0	0	4	10	0
	118	13	4	*90	*14	0	0	*60							*40	0	0
	119	14	0	40	18	6	6	35	106	0	0	18	0	0	35	0	0
	75	15	0	18	11	19	4	10				6	5	6	6	5	6
15.	107	7	5	60	*14	0	0	14	70	0	0	10	0	0	13	0	0
	133	1	2	80	13	1	1⅓	24	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	10	0
	97	9	4	*24	9	7	0	8	38	0	0	4	10	0	6	0	0
	98	3	0	70	10	11	1⅓	100	125	0	0	15	0	0	21	5	0
	109	4	5½	22	13	1	1⅓	21	150	0	0	10	19	0	20	5	0
20.	126	3	1½	36	9	5	6	63	130	0	0	30	0	0	45	0	0
	71	12	0	36	12	4	0	12	20	0	0	13	15	6	21	3	6
	90	10	9½	30	10	0	0	15	80	0	0	9	0	0	12	16	0
	126	6	8	4	10	8	10⅔	50	200	0	0	40	0	0	50	0	0
25.	151	0	0	35	32	18	0	80	55	0	0	56	0	0	100	0	0
	67	15	8	*30	*14	0	0	12							24	10	5
	105	13	4	22	18	13	1⅓	18	128	8	10⅔	13	0	0	21	12	0
	102	11	3	*10	12	12	0	5	30	0	0	8	10	0	11	0	0
	107	6	8	36	15	2	0	25	260	0	0	11	6	0	23	6	0
30.	130	10	0	*60	18	11	1⅓	40	200	0	0				43	0	0
	87	5	0	30	16	14	1⅓	16	20	0	0	16	10	0	18	6	0
	60	12	0	30	*14	0	0	6	25	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	0
	116	17	1⅓	25	18	6	7⅔	26	158	7	2½	23	19	5⅓	46	9	9¼
	136	18	0	50	21	11	1⅓	42	300	0	0	26	0	6*	41	0	0
35.	129	1	1¼	40	26	12	7	88	225	11	1⅓	36	0	0	63	0	0
	129	11	1⅓	30	10	4	0	43				40	0	0	40	0	0
	94	0	0	100	13	5	0	30	200	0	0	17	0	0	25	3	9
	87	6	8	32	*14	0	0	40	150	0	0	7	10	0	15	0	0
	*70	0	0	20	9	0	0	7	20	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
40.	117	12	0	53	13	1	1⅓	91	469	0	0	12	0	0	24	18	0

Obſervations on the preceding Table.

The total of the firſt column is 85 pariſhes or diſtricts, having 89 Miniſters: The pariſh of Cuſhnie having been lately annexed to that of Leochel, the number is now reduced to 84 diſtricts, and 88 Miniſters.

The total of the ſecond column, or population in 1755,	116,836
The total of the third column, or population in 1790-7,	122,921
Increaſe,	6,085
The increaſe on the whole, column fourth,	16,904
The decreaſe on the whole, column fifth,	10,819
Increaſe,	6,085

It is here to be obſerved, that though part of the pariſhes of Cairny and Cabrach, lies in Banff-ſhire, and part of the pariſh of Drumoak, in the county of Kincardine, the whole population of each of theſe pariſhes is ſet down in the Table, from the difficulty of apportioning the number of inhabitants to each reſpective county, therefore the real population of the county of Aberdeen is ſomewhat leſs than above ſtated.

The increaſe has almoſt excluſively taken place in Aberdeen, Peterhead, Huntly, Fraſerburgh, and the other towns, whilſt it would appear, that the population of moſt of the country pariſhes has diminiſhed. The number of inhabitants of the towns is about 27,833, viz.

Aberdeen, New Town, 16120; Old Town, 1713; Gilcomſtone, 2234; Total,	20,067
Peterhead,	2550
Huntly, about	1700
Fraſerburgh,	1000
Old Meldrum,	783
Turreff,	701
Cumineſtown,	404
Inverury, (a royal borough), about	400
Kintore, (ditto),	228
Total in towns,	27833

The valuation or valued rent of the county of Aberdeen, column ſixth, as entered in the records of the Court of Exchequer, is L. 239,665: 8 11 Scotch, or L. 19,638: 15: $8\frac{5}{12}$ Sterling.

Column

Column 7th. The real rent of the parishes that have sent returns being in the proportion of L. 52, 10 s. Sterling to each L. 100 Scotch of valued rent; the real rent of the other parishes is therefore computed in the same proportion, and marked with an asterisk. The rent of the parishes of Old Machar and Newhills, districts particularly circumstanced, is returned at L. 13,500 Sterling. Proceeding on these principles, it appears, that the total land rent of the county, including that of the salmon-fishings on Dee, estimated at L. 940, amounts to - - L. 133,632

Add Don fishings, - - -	1500
Foveran, Peterhead, and Ellon fishings, -	400
Granite quarries at Grandholm, - -	80
Millstone quarries in Aberdour parish, - -	40
Houses in Aberdeen, - -	15,500
Houses in the other towns and villages, -	4000
	L. 155,152

This rent, considerable as it is, compared with the old valuation, it is hoped will fall far short of the sum which this extensive and industrious county will reach in a short period: and it is to be observed, that in some parishes, the grain or victual-rent, has been stated at the rate of only 10 s. the boll, a sum below the actual conversion.

Column 8th. The total income of the Clergy in this county, converting the bear and barley, at 15 s.; the oats and oatmeal, at 12 s.; and the malt, at 17 s. 6 d. the boll; and computing moderately the stipends of three parishes that made no returns, amounts to L. 9173: 8: 5; which divided by 88, the number of Ministers, gives an average of L. 104, 5 s. to each Clergyman. In this is included the value of the glebes, amounting, on an average, to L. 6, 10 s. each; and the allowance for communion-elements, which varies from L. 1: 6: 8 to L. 10, and averages L. 4, 12 s.

The ecclesiastical benefice of the parish of Newhills, in this county, is of a singular description: George Davidson of Pettans, a burgess of Aberdeen, having, in 1663, mortified the lands of Capelhills, for the maintenance of the Minister of that parish. These lands, consisting of 563 acres, of arable, pasture, and moor ground, having a privilege of moss and pasturage, worth altogether at present L. 140 *per annum*, is possessed by the Minister of Newhills for the time being, and constitutes the whole of his living, except an allowance of about L. 7 for communion-elements.

Column 9th. The proportion of scholars to the whole inhabitants of the parishes that have made returns, being nearly as 1 to 30, the number is computed after that proportion in the other parishes; and the total number

of ſcholars in Aberdeenſhire, excluſive of Old and New Aberdeen pariſhes, will be found to amount to 2941.

Column 10th. The total income of the parochial ſchoolmaſters of Aberdeenſhire, (Old and New Aberdeen not included), computing each of the deficient pariſhes at L. 14, amounts to L. 1224: 2: 9, or nearly L. 15 each. The emoluments of the parochial ſchoolmaſters ariſe from, 1ſt, The legal ſalary, varying from L. 2, 10 s. to L. 12, average L. 6, 14. 2d, An allowance for acting as ſeſſion-clerk and precentor, with fees for making entries in, and extracts from, the pariſh regiſters and ſeſſion records. And, 3dly, The fees for teaching, which are extremely moderate, being only from 1 s. 6 d. to 2 s. a quarter, for each ſcholar, taught Engliſh and writing; the average of the two laſt is L. 8, 15 s. It cannot fail of being obſerved, that their whole emoluments amount to a ſum too ſmall to enable the ſchoolmaſters to live with any degree of ſatisfaction or comfort.

Column 11th. The number of poor in the country pariſhes in Aberdeenſhire, is 2318; in New Aberdeen, 481; and in Old Aberdeen, 240; in all, 3039: being in the proportion of about 1 in every 40 of the inhabitants.

The total of column 12th, being the capital of the poor's funds, amounts, in the country pariſhes, to L. 9866: 5: 6; and in Old Aberdeen, to L. 1265; making in all L. 11,131: 5: 6.

Column 13th. The collections in 76 country pariſhes, amounts to L. 1288, 13 s.; and in Old Aberdeen, to L. 102, 12 s.: in all L. 1391, 5 s.; and this ſum does not include the collections in New Aberdeen, and in the other country pariſhes, which muſt be in proportion.

Column 14th. The total income of the poor in this county, is L. 3062, 6 s. 7¼ d.; making an average of about L. 1 for each pauper, which is certainly maintaining the poor at a very ſmall expence. The profits of the pall or mort-cloth are included in this column.

Theſe additional remarks will ſuffice on the parochial Tables.

COUNTY COMPUTATIONS.

We ſhall now proceed to the articles which it is propoſed to conſider, not by pariſhes, but by counties.

I. *State of Property.*

A particular account was obtained of the ſtate of the property in this county, the number of proprietors, and the extent of property held by each; but it was not thought neceſſary to enter into the detail of thoſe particulars,

lars, many proprietors not wiſhing to have information of that nature diſcloſed to the public. It is therefore propoſed to confine the following ſtatement to general particulars.

The following is a general view of the ſtate of property in Aberdeenſhire.

Claſſes.	Nature of each Claſs.	No. of Proprietors in each claſs.	Total of their valuation in Scotch money.			Total in Sterling money.
			L.	s.	d.	L.
Claſs 1.	Above L. 2000 Scotch of valued rent, which in this county is equal to L. 1133, 6 s. 8 d. Sterling. (The largeſt eſtate is rated at L. 21,566 : 13 : 11 Scotch, or L. 12,220 Sterling; and has lately been augmented by new purchaſes,) - -	27	121,039	3	$2\frac{3}{10}$	68,680
2.	From L. 2000 to L. 1000 Scotch, or from L. 1133, 6 s. 8 d to L. 566 : 13 : 4 Sterling, - -	30	40,575	9	3	23,000
3.	From L. 1000 to L. 400 Scotch, or from L. 566, 13 s. 4 d. to L. 226, 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, -	72	45,268	8	$5\frac{6}{10}$	25,700
4.	From L. 400 to L. 200 Scotch, or from L 226, 13 s. 4 d. to L. 113 : 6 : 8 Sterling, - -	42	12,223	0	2	6,950
5.	From L. 200 to L. 100 Scotch, or from L. 113, 6 s. 8 d. to L. 56 : 13 : 4 Sterling, - -	31	4,218	14	$11\frac{2}{10}$	2,300
6.	Under L. 100 Scotch, or L. 56 : 13 : 4 Sterling,	45	3,535	17	$10\frac{2}{10}$	2,000
7.	Hoſpital and kirk lands, or lands belonging to corporations, - -		8,804	15	0	5,000
	Total,	247	235,665	8	11	133,630

It is proper to remark, that the above ſum of L. 133,630 is groſs rent, from which there are a variety of heavy deductions; as, 1. The expence of collection; 2. The riſk of loſs from the inſolvency of tenants; 3. The expence of ſupporting the tenants in bad ſeaſons, when, inſtead of receiving rent, it is often

often neceſſary to maintain the ſmall farmers and their families; 4. Eccleſiaſtical expences, not only the Miniſters ſtipend, and the ſum allowed for communion-elements, but alſo the expence of building and keeping in repair the church and manſe, and the offices connected therewith, which, like all other public buildings, are twice as expenſive as any other; 5. The ſalary of the ſchoolmaſter, and the expence of repairing his houſe; laſtly, The land-tax, houſe, and window tax, and other impoſitions of a public nature, as that for raiſing men, &c. All theſe charges being deducted, it is probable that the real free rent to the proprietors, would not much exceed two-thirds of the groſs rent above mentioned, or L. 89,080; and the other one-third, or L. 44,550, may be the amount of the deductions. Both together make 3s. 8½d. of average rent, *per* Engliſh acre, over the whole county.

The particulars of the ſeventh claſs, or lands belonging to corporations, it may be proper to detail more fully.

	Scotch money.		
Town of Aberdeen,	L. 2900	1	2
Biſhoprick of Aberdeen,	1666	13	4
Merchant Maiden Hoſpital, Edinburgh,	1132	5	0
King's College, Aberdeen,	944	19	4
Gordon's Hoſpital, Aberdeen,	613	13	4
Town of Old Aberdeen,	469	8	10
Parſonage of Turreff,	300	0	0
Shipmaſters of Aberdeen,	266	13	4
Dyers of Aberdeen,	152	6	8
Archbiſhoprick of St Andrews,	150	0	0
Parſonage of Auchterleſs,	100	0	0
Feuers of Turreff,	100	0	0
Tailors of Aberdeen,	8	14	0
	L. 8804	15	0

Above L. 66,000 Scotch of valued rent, or property equal to L. 36,850 in Sterling money of real rent, is ſubject to the ſtrict fetters of a Scotch entail. It is ſuppoſed, that about one half of the rents of the county belong to perſons who do not reſide in it, and are ſpent in other parts of the kingdom.

II. *Mode of Occupation.*

Without an actual ſurvey, it is evident that this can only be the ſubject of rather looſe and general computation, the returns from the pariſhes in general having been extremely imperfect. It is probable, however, from the

the beſt calculations that it is poſſible to make, on ſuch data as could be procured, that the following is pretty near the truth.

	Scotch Acres.	Engliſh Acres.
1. In-field, or land in complete cultivation, and always under crops of grain, green crops, or artificial graſs,	90,000	112,500
2. Out-field, or land only occaſionally tilled, and then left ley; land of this deſcription in tillage, ſuppoſe 100,000 acres, ley 100,000 alſo. Total,	200,000	250,000
3. Paſture land never tilled, but capable of improvement,	74,000	92,500
4. Waſte lands, commonly called moor and moſs,	153,000	191,300
5. Natural woods, and foreſts,	30,000	37,500
6. Plantations,	28,000	35,000
Total,	575,000	718,800

From this general view of the manner in which the lands in Aberdeenſhire is employed, it will appear, what immenſe ſcope there is for improvement. Perhaps, of the whole, the land that is planted, or under natural wood, together with, perhaps, one half of the in-field land, amounting to about 100,000 Scotch acres, or 120,000 Engliſh, is all that has nearly reached its proper value or height of produce. When the land is thoroughly cultivated, in the manner which it is hoped will take place, what additional wealth, of the beſt and moſt permanent nature, may not be expected?

III. *Live-Stock.*

The information reſpecting this important particular is more minute than could have well been expected. There are returns from 40 pariſhes in the county, of the number of horſes, cattle, and ſheep in each. Of theſe, there are four pariſhes, namely, Birſe, Crathie, Glenmuick, and Strathdon, which are particularly circumſtanced, having more than the uſual proportion of live-ſtock; it is propoſed therefore, in the following account, to keep them diſtinct, and afterwards to ſtate the ſtock in the 36 other pariſhes which have ſent returns; and then to eſtimate the pariſhes whence there are no return, in the ſame proportion with thoſe returned, according to their reſpective valuations. The live-ſtock of the county of Aberdeen, on theſe principles, may be then ſtated in the following manner:

State

State of the Live-Stock of the County of Aberdeen.

Diſtricts.	Valuation.	Horſes.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	L. s. d.			
1. Pariſhes of Birſe, Crathie, Glenmuick, and Strathdon,	13,111 3 2	2,583	7,234	42,837
2. The ſtock in 36 other pariſhes which have ſent returns,	87,041 11 1	7,380	32,010	47,464
3. Stock in the remaining pariſhes when no returns have been made, in the ſame proportion as No. 2.	135,512 14 8	11,480	49,830	73,880
Total,	235,665 8 11	21,448	89,074	164,171

That is, at the rate of 33 Engliſh acres *per* horſe; 8 ditto *per* head of cattle; 4½ ditto *per* ſheep.

The value of the ſtock may be thus ſtated:

21,448 Horſes, of all ages, at L. 6,	L.	128,688	0 0
89,074 Cattle, young and old, at L. 3, 10 s.		311,759	0 0
164,171 Sheep, at 5 s.		41,042	15 0
Hogs, (which are pretty numerous), deer, goats, rabbits, poultry, pigeons, &c.		40,000	0 0
Total,	L.	521,489	15 0

Of theſe, it is ſuppoſed, that 20,000 head of cattle, and 26,000 ſheep, are annually ſold out of the county, and it is well known, conſiderable quantities of ſalted pork are exported.

This table muſt ſatisfy every one of the great advantage that might be derived from the improvement of live-ſtock. Though there are conſiderable numbers of valuable animals of the different ſorts above mentioned, yet the average price, young and old included, cannot with juſtice be ſtated at more than the ſmall ſums above mentioned. Whereas, by attending to the improvement of the different breeds, the ſame paſture might feed animals of much ſuperior value.

IV. *Agricultural Produce.*

We ſhall next proceed to give a general view of the profit derived from the cultivation of the ſoil, in the manner above ſpecified, and from the ſtock above enumerated.

Table

Table of Agricultural Produce.

CROPS.	No. of Sc. Acres under each.	Produce *per* Acre. BOLLS.	Price *per* Boll. L. s. d.	Total Price *per* Acre. L. s. d.	Total produce BOLLS	Total valne. L. s. d.
Oats, -	144,000	4	0 12 0	2 8 0	576,000	345,600 0 0
Barley and bear, or big,	34,900	5	0 15 0	3 15 0	174,500	130,875 0 0
Wheat, -	100	7	1 2 0	7 14 0	700	770 0 0
Beans, Peas,	500	6	0 10 0	3 0 0	3,000	1,500 0 0
Potatoes, -	4,000	12	0 8 0	4 16 0	48,000	19,200 0 0
Flax, -	500	—		16 0 0	——	8,000 0 0
Turnips, -	2,000	—		6 0 0	——	12,000 0 0
Meadow hay, or natural graſs, Sown graſs,	4,000	STONES. 150	*per* STONE. 0 0 6	3 15 0	STONES 600,000	15,000 0 0
Paſture for 21,448 horſes, at L. 2 each, - -					L. 42,896	
—— 89,074 head of cattle, at 20 s. each, -					89,074	158,387 0 0
—— 164,171 ſheep, at 2 s. each, - -					16,417	
—— —— for ſwine, goats, deer, &c. - - -					10,000	
Annual value of natural woods and plantations, - - -						3,000 0 0
				Total,		694,332 0 0

This produce is in proportion to the land rent as five to one. Five rents is certainly a larger proportion than is uſually expected by the tenant; but it is to be conſidered, that a larger profit is eſſential for a very ſmall farmer, than for a large one; and that a leſs proportion of the produce of arable land, can be paid from poor land, than from rich. Where farms are very ſmall, as is too much the caſe in the northern parts of Scotland, namely, from L. 5 to L. 10 *per annum*, in common years, the farmer requires almoſt the whole produce to maintain his family, and to defray the expences of cultivation. Even on a farm of L. 20 *per annum*, five rents will do little more. But when, in addition to the ſmallneſs of the farm, the produce *per* acre is inconſiderable, which, from the preceding ſtatement, there is every reaſon to believe, it is not to be wondered at, that ſo large a portion of the produce ſhould be neceſſary for the occupier.

Theſe calculations, however, furniſh, on the whole, no unpromiſing proſpect, both to the proprietors of this county, and to the public. It would appear, that the produce of Aberdeenſhire, is only at the rate of about 24 s. *per* Scotch acre, or 19 s. *per* Engliſh acre; which, however conſiderable, compared

compared to what it yielded formerly, yet might ſoon be doubled, if not tripled, by promoting uſeful improvements, and by converting the farms, to ſuch a ſeaſonable ſize, as would enable the farmers to live more comfortably themſelves, to pay better rents to their landlords, and to raiſe a greater produce for the public.

V. *Productions of Manufactures and Commerce.*

It does not ſeem neceſſary, in the preſent ſketch, to enter with minuteneſs into the commercial and manufacturing ſtate of this county, as thoſe are ſubjects which will be more fully conſidered, when the general ſtate of the kingdom at large, in regard to thoſe two important particulars, is diſcuſſed; and, owing to various circumſtances, I have not been able to collect the neceſſary facts, for forming any exact eſtimate. I calculate, however, on very general grounds, that both may produce about L. 200,000 *per annum*. The ſtocking manufacture alone, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, is ſuppoſed to extend to L. 103,000 annually, for hoſe or ſtockings exported; a part of which, however, is manufactured in the ſhire of Kincardine.

VI. *Mines, Fiſheries, and Kelp.*

Theſe ſources of wealth, being principally of a local nature, are on that account joined together, under one head.

With regard to mines, little wealth of that deſcription has hitherto been found in Aberdeenſhire. The moſt valuable article ariſes from the granite quarries in the vicinity of Aberdeen; 12,000 tons of that durable ſtone are annually exported to London, valued at 14 s. the ton, or L. 8400.

There are millſtone quarries in Aberdour pariſh, rented at L. 40; the produce may be ſtated at L. 400. Limeſtone is found in ſome parts of this county; Glenbucket pariſh contains inexhauſtible ſtores of that valuable mineral. About 55,000 bolls of lime are annually burnt in Old Machar and Old Deer pariſhes, and may be valued at L. 2750. A quarry of blue ſlate is wrought in Culſalmond pariſh, though not to any extent; and a vein of manganeſe in Old Machar. The total produce of mines and minerals may be ſtated at L. 11,600.

The Dee and the Don, and the other rivers of Aberdeenſhire, have long been celebrated for the excellence of the ſalmon they produce. The rent of thoſe fiſhings amount to about L. 2480 *per annum*, and the produce to L. 10,000.

Conſiderable fiſheries are alſo carried on, on the ſea-coaſt of Aberdeenſhire, and by fiſhing veſſels from the ports of that county, in particular from Peterhead

Peterhead and Fraſerburgh. Some kelp is alſo made on the coaſt; the value of theſe two laſt articles may be ſtated at L. 5000; there being about 60 boats, &c. employed, the produce of whoſe induſtry muſt be conſiderable *.

Conſequently, the whole produce of mines, fiſheries, and kelp, will, on a moderate computation, be found to amount to L. 30,600.

We ſhall now proceed to give a general view of this intereſting diſtrict.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN, in 1798.

Extent in ſquare miles,			1170
In Scotch acres,			575,000
In Engliſh acres, ſtatute meaſure,			718,800
In ditto arable,	362,500		
Paſture,	92,500		
Moor and moſs,	191,300		718,800
Natural woods,	37,500		
Plantations,	35,000		
Horſes, number of,			21,448
Cattle, ditto,			89,074
Sheep, ditto,			164,171
Value of live-ſtock,		L. 521,849	0 0
Value of agricultural produce,		694,332	0 0
Value of manufacturing and commercial produce, ſuppoſed,		200,000	0 0
Value of produce of mines, fiſheries, and kelp,		30,600	0 0
Number of proprietors,			247
Valued rent, Scotch money,		L. 235,665	8 11
Ditto in Sterling money,		19,638	15 $8\frac{11}{12}$
Real land rent in Sterling money,		133,632	0 0
Whereof belonging to individuals,		128,632	0 0
To corporations or the Crown,		5,000	0 0
Real rent of entailed eſtates,		36,850	0 0
Of unentailed ditto,		91,782	0 0
Real rents ſpent in the county,		73,632	0 0
Ditto ſpent out of it,		60,000	0 0

* In the river Ythan, is a remarkable pearl-fiſhing. In 1762 and 1763 ſingle pearls ſold for 8 s. and 10 s.; one at L. 2, and another at L. 3.

Number of inhabitants in 1755,			116,836
Ditto in 1790-1797,			122,921
Increaſe in the ſpace of 40 years,			6,085
Number of fighting men,			24,584
Population in towns,			27,833
In the country,			95,088
Number of inhabitants to each ſquare mile,			105
Engliſh acres to each inhabitant,			$\frac{5}{8}$
Miniſters ſtipends, with the value of their glebes, and the amount of communion-elements,	L.	9,173	0 0
Value of their glebes,		550	0 0
Allowance for communion-elements,		300	0 0
Average income of each miniſter, including their glebes, and allowance for communion-elements,		194	5 0
Average income, excluſive thereof,		93	3 0
Number of ſcholars at the parochial ſchools,			2941
Schoolmaſters ſalaries,	L.	560	0 0
Their caſual emoluments, as precentors, &c.		664	0 0
Total income of ſchoolmaſters,		1224	0 0
Average income of each ſchoolmaſter,		15	0 0
Number of poor,			3,038
Capital ſtock of poor's funds,	L.	11,131	0 0
Annual voluntary contributions for the poor, about,		2,000	0 0
Total annual income of the poor,		3,062	0 0
Average for each pauper,		1	0 0

CONCLUSION.

There is nothing which can give an intelligent and contemplative mind, more real ſatisfaction, than to ſee the ſtate of an intereſting diſtrict thus analyſed. It is only by means of ſuch ſtatements, that any idea can be formed, of the real circumſtances of a country, and conſequently of the means of improving it. It certainly would be deſirable, to have the information above ſketched out, aſcertained with minuteneſs and accuracy, but that could not be expected, at the firſt attempt of a private individual, carried on by his own perſonal exertions, and who principally relied on the zeal of thoſe to whom he addreſſed himſelf for information. It will ſcarcely be credited, in future times, that ſuch an undertaking could be completed under ſuch a diſadvantage; and thoſe fortunate individuals, by whoſe induſtry and public ſpirit the Work was accompliſhed, in addition to the ſatisfaction which they muſt derive from their own minds, will have their memories juſtly celebrated by their grateful poſterity.

It may be proper alſo to inform the reader, that the preceding Tables reſpecting the ſtate of Aberdeenſhire, were rendered more perfect than could have been expected, from the deficiency in ſeveral of the original returns, in conſequence of ſome ſpecial queries having been circulated for that purpoſe, amongſt the clergy of that county, in December 1796, to which 67 anſwers were received; and from them the Tables of population, rent, &c. were corrected. Some differences which will appear between the numbers in thoſe Tables and in the Statiſtical volumes, may be attributed to the different periods at which the calculations were made.

Since the above was written, it appears, from "A General View of the "State of Portugal," by James Murphy, printed in London, in one volume quarto, *anno* 1798, that inquiries, both of a Statiſtical and Agricultural nature, have been carried on in that kingdom, in conſequence of an inſtitution entitled, The Royal Academy of Liſbon. In particular, it would ſeem, that a number of premiums were offered and adjudged by that Academy, as far back as the year 1783, for phyſical and economical deſcriptions of any diſtrict or conſiderable territory, either in Portugal or its tranſmarine dominions *; and that a number of queries were circulated amongſt the farmers, in 1787, on this judicious principle, that no ſyſtem for the improvement of the country could with ſafety be adopted, without a previous examination into the actual ſtate of the nation, in regard to population, induſtry, natural productions, commerce, public revenue, and national expenditure †.

It is not ſtated how far this plan has ſucceeded, though it has been carried on for ſeveral years; but it would appear, that no expence was ſpared to accompliſh it, and that it received the full ſupport and protection of Government. It is the more creditable therefore for this country, that ſuch inquiries have been carried on ſo ſucceſsfully, by the exertions of individuals.

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* See Murphy, p. 66.

† Ibid, p. 75.

STATISTICAL

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

SCOTLAND.

PART XX.

NUMBER I.

PARISH OF LIVINGSTONE.

(COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE, PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW.)

By JAMES GRAY.

Situation.

THE parish of Livingstone, which was a parsonage belonging to the abbey of Holyroodhouse, is situated within the county and presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of Uphall and Mid-Calder; on the south by the parishes of Mid and West Calder, or by the waters of Almond

mond and Breich; on the weſt by the pariſh of Whitburn, which was formerly a part of the pariſh of Livingſtone, but diſjoined and erected into a ſeparate pariſh about the year 1730; and on the north by the pariſhes of Bathgate and Uphall.

Extent.—The figure of the pariſh has ſome reſemblance to that of a ſand-glaſs, being betwixt 4 and 5 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, about a mile and a half in breadth at each end, and interſected in the middle to about half a mile. It contains near 4000 acres, all arable, and incloſed to a mere trifle.

Soil.—The ſoil is various, but in general inclined to clay, and in many places the bottom is tilly, which occaſions a wetneſs difficult to remedy. This defect, however, is in ſome meaſure atoned for, by various ſtrata of lime, coal, iron-ſtone, free-ſtone, &c.—And notwithſtanding the dampneſs, the air is certainly ſalubrious, as there are no diſeaſes which are peculiar to this ſpot; on the contrary, it has exhibited many inſtances of extreme longevity.

Proprietors.—The property of this pariſh is divided amongſt 5 heritors, *viz.* Sir William Auguſtus Cunyngham of Livingſtone, the patron, George Moncrieff, Eſq; of Blackburn, John Hamilton, Eſq; of Pencaitland, Thomas Shairp, Eſq; of Houſtoun, and William Honyman, Eſq; of Græmſay, now Lord Armadale, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.—Sir William is proprietor of about two-thirds of the pariſh, and he and Mr Moncrieff are the only reſiding heritors.—The valued rent is ſomething above L. 3000 Scotch; and the real rent, by recent and expenſive improvements, is near L. 3000 Sterling.

Population.

Population.—In 1755 the population of this pariſh is ſtated at 598; about 25 years ago it was conſiderably diminiſhed by the diſmiſſion of a number of ſmall tenants, and letting their poſſeſſions in larger farms to others; but this loſs was in ſome degree compenſated, by an acquiſition of induſtry and ſpirit for improvement, and the population is again upon the increaſe. At the period laſt above mentioned, the inhabitants of the pariſh, including all ages, were reduced to about 300, at preſent they are conſiderably above 400. The following table of baptiſms and burials, for a period of 7 years, prior to the 1794, affords a comfortable proof of this fact.

Years.	Baptiſms.			Burials.	Marriages
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1787	6	3	9	6	10
1788	12	12	24	7	9
1789	12	8	20	5	1
1790	2	4	6	8	6
1791	4	6	10	12	1
1792	8	6	14	12	6
1793	5	14	19	12	5
	49	53	102	62	38

Villages.—There are two villages in this pariſh, one, the Kirktown of Livingſtone, containing about 40 inhabitants; and the other, lately built upon the eſtate of Blackburn, upon feus from Mr Moncrieff, and which contains near 200 people. But there are no manufactures of any kind carried on in either, excepting that a water-mill, to drive machinery for carding and ſpinning cotton, has lately been erected at the latter village, which, it is to be hoped, will be of uſe, by employing at leaſt a part of the inhabitants.

Eccleſiaſtical

Eccleſiaſtical State.—The ſtate of religion in this pariſh is perhaps alſo improving, for here there are very few ſeceders, and thoſe, it is believed, are moſtly confined to perſons in ſedentary occupations. People in this ſituation, having the opportunity of uninterrupted converſation, naturally acquire a taſte for polemical diſquiſition, and, in proportion as they are bewildered, they become conceited and tenacious.

Character of the People.—After what has been ſaid, it is almoſt unneceſſary to add, that the morals of the inhabitants of this pariſh are in general correct. They have no vices that are peculiar to themſelves; though, upon occaſions, they refuſe not to partake of a cheerful glaſs, they are by no means addicted to drunkenneſs. As the public road from Glaſgow to Edinburgh paſſes through the pariſh, and upon which there is one inn and ſeveral tippling houſes, drunkenneſs may ſometimes be practiſed in the pariſh, but not by its inhabitants.

The degrading ſervility of the feudal ſyſtem is here totally eradicated; they approach their ſuperiors with abundance of diſcretion, but without cringing; for a good deed they are not aſhamed to be grateful to their inferiors; and they would forgive an injury from a beggar, which they would reſent from a peer.

Church, &c.—The church and manſe of Livingſtone are delightfully ſituated, (for the clergy had always ſome taſte even for an earthly paradiſe), upon a dry mount, half encircled by the water of Almond: They are both modern and neat.

The ſtipend conſiſts of 16 bolls of barley, 32 bolls of meal, and L. 1060 Scotch in money; which, converting the meal and barley at 16 s. *per* boll, amounts to L. 126: 14: 8 Sterling, excluſive of the manſe and glebe; ſo that the living

ving may be reckoned worth L. 150 Sterling a-year, which, conſidering the extent of the pariſh, the ſmall number of its inhabitants, and their moderate principles, it is certainly an eligible cure.

The character of the preſent incumbent has no doubt had its influence in forming that of the people; he is a man equally remarkable for his worth and for his misfortunes; after having loſt his wife, he has alſo been deprived of 5 out of 6 children, who had either arrived at, or near, the age of majority; and he has borne theſe afflictions with that decent magnanimity, which nothing but the true ſpirit of Chriſtianity can inſpire.

School.—The ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, independent of his houſe, ſchool, and other perquiſites, is betwixt L. 9 or L. 10 Sterling; 15 merks of which ariſes from an old mortification; in the remainder the heritors have voluntarily aſſeſſed themſelves; and for one half of which, by act of Parliament, they are entitled to relief againſt their tenants; but this relief has wiſely and humanely never been demanded. The ſituation of the place is well adapted for a public ſchool; and it is to be regretted, that one half of the learning poſſeſſed by the preſent ſchoolmaſter is rather more than he has occaſion for. The number of children who attend this ſchool is from 20 to 30; and from 30 to 40 are taught in another private ſchool kept in the village of Blackburn.

Poor.—The poor are ſupported from the collections at the church-doors, and the fees upon marriages, baptiſms, and burials, and the intereſts of an excreſcent capital, which, in better times, had ariſen from theſe, and amounted to about L. 10 a-year, which at preſent is divided amongſt five perſons.

Agriculture.

Agriculture.—The face of this parish has been entirely changed within these 25 years; and much praise is due to Sir William Cunynghame and Mr Moncrieff, the two residing heritors, for the great expence and unwearied application they have bestowed upon improvements; for, "he who "makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew "before, has more merit than the whole race of politici-"ans put together." Not long prior to the period just now mentioned, it was not uncommon to see 4 horses and 4 oxen dragging and staggering before a large heavy plough, with a very small furrow, at the rate of about a mile in an hour; whilst the gadman or driver, the only active being of the cavalcade, was obliged to traverse at least three miles for their one, in fruitless endeavours to prevent them from falling asleep. Now we see no plough drawn by more than 2 horses, without a driver, and carrying with them a furrow of twice the weight, and going, with apparent ease, three times faster; while, at the same time, these horses are of a better breed, in better order, and maintained at less expence.

This, and several other improvements in agriculture equally important, tho' formerly not altogether unknown, were principally introduced into this parish by a very intelligent and thorough-bred farmer, brought from Northumberland by Sir William Cunynghame, in the quality of his overseer; but it was not in this station that he acquired either celebrity or imitators.

In that character, every deviation he made from the common practice was looked upon as a wild experiment, which none but a man of fortune could risk. It was not till he became a farmer on his own account, and had a rent to pay like his neighbours, and continuing the same practice, which being uniformly crowned with success, that prejudice gave way

way to demonſtration, and theſe practices became as univerſally copied as they had formerly been ridiculed.

As the improved practice of huſbandry, however, is now ſo generally known over Scotland, it would be unneceſſary here to enter into particulars; there is only one other which we ſhall beg leave to mention, becauſe it is of the utmoſt importance, and ſeems to be little attended to by farmers: This is the mode of increaſing the quantity of manure upon a farm, as practiſed by the perſon alluded to, ſimply, by making the ſtable-yard or ſite of the dunghill much deeper than ordinary, preventing, as much as poſſible, any drain *from* it, and beginning the dunghill every year by laying in 3 or 4 feet deep of the beſt earth which can be procured upon the farm, from the banks of rivulets, or other places, where it is either totally uſeleſs, or lies thicker than neceſſary; then ſpreading the dung regularly, as it is made, over this earth, and at the ſame time allowing the drains from the kitchen, ſtables, byres, and feeding ſhades, to run into it. Having lain through the ſeaſon in this ſituation, the earth at the bottom, from having abſorbed all theſe juices, will be found very little inferior in quality to the dung above it.

In addition to this, it is well worth the farmer's while, where he has the command of lime, and ſuch earth as has been mentioned, to employ his people as much as poſſible in making compoſts of theſe materials, for a top dreſſing to his graſs lands.

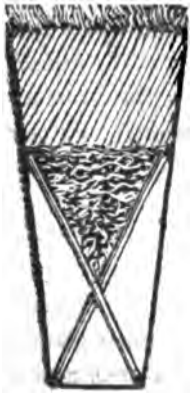
It is unneceſſary to inculcate the utility of draining wet lands; beſides the ordinary kind of drains, ſome others have been uſed here, which, we believe, are not generally known in this country.

The annexed plate exhibits tranſverſe ſections of 3 drains, which may be underſtood without much further explanation.

Croſt

Croſs Sections of Drains.

Fig. 1.



Earth, again covered with the original turf, 6 inches deep.

Bruſhwood laid longitudinally, and ſuſpended by croſs billets of wood covered with ſtraw.

The bottom and ſides of the drain, to the height of the croſs billets, open.

Fig. 2.

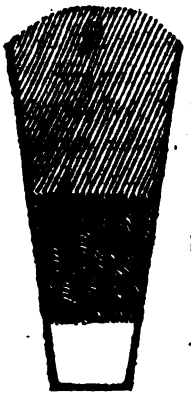
Earth, again covered with the original turf, 8 inches deep.

Bruſhwood laid longitudinally, and covered with ſtraw 8 inches deep.

Vacuity 3 inches deep, and 5 or 6 wide.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 3.



Earth 8 inches deep.

Sod, inverted, 6 inches deep.

Vacuity 4 inches deep.

Fig. 1.—From experience we cannot recommend this drain, eſpecially where the land has to undergo the operation of the plough; for it was found that the feet of the cattle went down and deranged the billets which ſupported the bruſhwood, and the drain ſoon became rather worſe than uſeleſs.

Fig. 2. Is by much a better drain, but far from being unexceptionable. It is made by means of 2 ſpades, each about 9 or 10 inches deep in the mouth, and ſloping in the ſides ſo as to ſuit the figure. The circular cavity at the bottom is excavated by an inſtrument ſimilar to a how, with a ſemicircular mouth. This drain is adapted to a lawn where heavy cattle are debarred. By the turf being replaced, it is ſcarcely, and but for a ſhort while, perceptible at all; while the bruſhwood, being ſupported by the ſhoulder above the circular cavity, allows the water to filter freely from the top and ſides; but in a ſhort time the bruſhwood muſt rot, and the whole contents fall down.

Fig. 3. Is liable to none of theſe objections, and is at the ſame time by far the cheapeſt; it furniſhes its own mate-

rials, and a good workman may execute 200 yards of it in a day. It can be done no where to purpoſe but upon graſs lands, where the ſod has acquired a conſiderable degree of coheſion by the roots of the graſs. The ſame kind of ſpades which dug the laſt drain will dig this. The firſt ſpade takes out the ſod to any length alongſt the drain the operator thinks convenient; that is laid to one ſide, and the ſecond ſpade takes out the remainder of the earth, which is laid to the other ſide; he then pairs with a knife the ſides of the ſod, ſo as when replaced, in an inverted poſition, and preſſed down with the foot, the ſurface may reach till within 3 or 4 inches of the bottom of the drain; the earth is then filled in, and ſown with graſs-ſeeds. It muſt be attended to, that the ſods ought not to be replaced in the drain too cloſe together, to prevent the water from the ſides and the top from getting down.

The ſods are here in the ſituation of the key-ſtones of an arch; the more perpendicular preſſure they receive they become the firmer. In ſhort, taking all circumſtances together, this is the beſt ſpecies of drain we have ever ſeen or heard of. It was lately imported by Sir William Cunyngham himſelf from Richmond Park, Surry, to Livingſtone, and we do not know that it has been executed any where elſe in Scotland.

A fourth ſpecies of drain, or rather aqueduct, and even ſtill more ſimple than the laſt, has been tried here with ſucceſs. A ditch was made at the neceſſary depth, narrow at the bottom, in which was laid a ſmooth tree or cylindrical piece of wood, about 20 feet long, 6 inches diameter at the one end, and 5 at the other, having a ring in the thickeſt end, to which a rope was faſtened; after ſtrewing a little ſand upon the ſurface of the tree, the clayey or tilley contents of the ditch were firſt thrown in, and then the remainder, and trod firmly down; then, by means of the rope, the tree was drawn out till within a foot or two of the

the ſmall end, and the ſame operation repeated. This clay pipe has conducted a ſmall rill of water a conſiderable way under ground, for more than 20 years, without any ſign of failing.

This ſuggeſts what would be a great diſcovery, were it practicable, *viz.* the leading of water into a city, &c. by means of a pipe made of lime-mortar. It is an eſtabliſhed fact, that lime-mortar, when immerſed in water, acquires a greater degree of hardneſs and coheſion than when expoſed to the air *. There appears to be no difficulty in furniſhing a pipe of this kind with both air and cleanging cocks; but it does not ſo readily occur how a fracture might be repaired.

Before concluding this ſubject, we cannot help communicating to the public a hint, which, if well founded, merits their attention. It is but too well known, that ſheep who have been breed in a mooriſh country, and fed chiefly upon heath, when brought to a low country, and fed upon a rich paſture, are liable to die of a diſeaſe called the rot, a ſpecies of dropſy.

It is ſaid that the diuretic quality of parſley, of which ſheep are fond, prevents this diſeaſe. When a field, therefore, intended for ſheep-paſture, is laid down, 2 or 3 pounds to an acre of this ſeed, added to the other common graſs-ſeeds, would be no hazardous experiment; no ſeed can be more eaſily procured. Hares are alſo ſaid to be fond of parſley, if ſo, this kind of ſtock, which affords both food and diverſion, may be thus brought to hand without much trouble or expence.

Antiquities.—On this head we beg of our readers, and the patron of this work, a little indulgence.

As

* See Dr Anderſon's diſſertation on Quicklime as a Cement, in his Eſſays on Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

As to the derivation of the word *Livingstone*, we will not even offer a conjecture. It is certain that Livingstone was for a considerable time the chief seat of a family of that name, from whom were descended the Earls of Linlithgow and Callander, &c.; and it is probable, because it was most common, that the family took their name from the place, and not the place from them.

The house of Livingstone was a fortified castle, surrounded by a wet ditch about 30 feet wide, and a rampart of earth within the ditch; more than three-fourths of this ditch and rampart remained entire till within these 45 years. In old writings it is called the Peel of Livingstone, a name denoting this insular situation.

It is said that the first of this family was ennobled by the title of Lord Livingstone, in the minority of James II. But this is a mistake; for either that first Lord Livingstone was not the representative of this family of Livingstone, or became at that time only what was called a lord of Parliament *, which did not imply the rank of nobility. Very few

* About this period the smaller vassals of the crown, below a certain yearly rent, had obtained a dispensation from personal attendance upon Parliament, on condition of their electing, out of their own body, so many commissioners from each county to represent them, whose expences they paid.

At the commencement of each Parliament these smaller vassals were summoned, by a general writ, to elect their commissioners, whilst the greater proprietors, who were not entitled to that exemption, either got each a particular summons, or attended spontaneously in virtue of their freeholds; hence these latter acquired the appellation of *Lords of Parliament*, to distinguish them from the former. Anciently, the word Dominus, or *Lord*, signified no more than master, governor, or proprietor. At this day we call the master of a house *Landlord*, the proprietor of a great estate *Lord of the Manor*; and, in Scotland, the proprietor of any estate *Laird*, which is merely a corruption of the word Lord.

From the confusion which has arisen by not attending to this distinction, it is probable that the original patents of creation of some of our most ancient noble families may be sought for in vain.

few or no inſtances had then occurred where perſonal honours had been beſtowed; they were either annexed to lands or to offices, and were transferred with the property, or became extinct with the office. And the barony of Livingſtone not only never was erected into a lordſhip, but we are poſſeſſed of an authentic deed, to which the proprietor of that barony was a party, dated in the 1486, 26 years after the death of James II. where he is ſimply deſigned "*Gavane de Livingſtone of that Ilk.*"

About the beginning of the 16th century this eſtate became the property of a family of the name of Hamilton. In the 1604 it was again acquired by the family of Linlithgow. In the 1633 it was transferred to that of Murray, a branch of the Elibank family; and in the 1704 it came into the poſſeſſion of the preſent proprietors. From the Murrays a ſmall rivulet, which runs paſt the houſe of Livingſtone, received the name of the Eliburn, which it ſtill retains.

About half a mile north-eaſt of the houſe of Livingſtone ſtands the farm-houſe of New-year-field; part of a ſquare tower remained here till within theſe few years. Tradition ſays that this was a royal hunting-ſeat, frequented by the kings of Scotland when they reſided at Linlithgow; and that a ſpring-well adjoining was a ſpecific for the ſcrofula, when applied by the Royal hand upon a New-year's morning before ſun-riſe; hence the name of New-year-field.

As it is probable, however, that the King and his patients ſeldom met here preciſely in the nick of time, tradition is ſilent as to the cures that were performed.

But there are relicks of antiquities in, or connected with, this pariſh, of a different nature from thoſe which have been mentioned.

Stirling, where the river Forth becomes firſt fordable, is the grand paſs betwixt the ſouth and north diſtricts of Scotland, and therefore a paſs which was always keenly diſputed

diſputed by contending armies. There are three rivers on each ſide of this paſs, which, as they intercept the roads leading to it, the paſſage of theſe alſo have, at various times, been contended; *viz.* on the north, the rivers Tay, Earn, and Allan; and, on the ſouth, the Almond, the Avon, and the Carron; each of theſe rivers have at different times been tinged with blood.

The flat banks of the Almond, near Kirkliſton and Livingſtone, and the relative ſituation of theſe two places, point them out as the moſt likely for an army to attempt a paſſage, in their way to or from Stirling. The firſt is in the direct line betwixt Stirling and Edinburgh, or the eaſt of Scotland, and England; and the latter from the ſouth of Scotland, through that remarkable gap in Pentland hills called the Caldſtain Slap, towards Stirling. No hiſtorian, ſo far as we know, has mentioned any battles having been fought at either of theſe places; but two large detached ſtones, ſtanding erect, one near Kirkliſton-bridge, and the other near the New Bridge, at no great diſtance from the former, evidently point out that bloody contentions had been here maintained; and if our hiſtorians are in general very inexplicit, their information is alſo often either evidently erroneous, or very ſuſpicious. They tell us, that, towards the cloſe of the 10th century, a battle was fought at Cramond, (the mouth of the water of Almond), betwixt Malcolm II. and Conſtantine the Uſurper, and that, during the conflict, one of the armies were much incommoded by the ſand of the ſea being blown in their faces by a violent wind. This ſtory is at leaſt highly improbable. In the firſt place, The ſteep banks of this river at Cramond precludes every idea of an army attempting a paſſage here, in the face of an enemy; it was probably choſen as a Roman ſtation, on account of its ſecurity from ſuch an attack: and, ſecondly, The ſands here are every tide covered by the ſea; and we

appeal

appeal to common obſervation, if, in ſuch a ſituation, ſands ever acquire, in the interval of the tides, ſuch a ſtate of dryneſs as to admit of being blown by the winds.

We ſhall aſſign two reaſons for conjecturing that this battle was fought further up the river, and at, or near, the New Bridge. Firſt, From the name of the village at the mouth of this river; it retains to this day, for a conſiderable way up, the name of the *Water of Cramond*, which may of itſelf account for the miſtake; but, ſecondly, If there was really any blowing of ſand, it was more likely to happen at the place we have mentioned than at Cramond; for here, notwithſtanding the long culture the ſoil has received, it is ſtill extremely ſandy and looſe, and, 800 years ago, it was probably a mere barren ſandy plain.

At the paſſage of the Almond, near Livingſtone, veſtiges have lately been diſcovered, which ſhew, with ſtill greater certainty, that this alſo has been the theatre of war. On the ſouth bank of that river, immediately oppoſite to Livingſtone houſe, there are 4 pretty large irregular mounts, which, till of late, were not ſuppoſed to be artificial; upon minute inſpection, however, they appear to be ſo, from the ſtill viſible excavations of the earth near them, out of which they have been formed, the confuſion of the materials of which they are compoſed, and that a great number of ſtone-coffins have been diſcovered near the ſurface of two of them, ſome of theſe containing the viſible remains of human ſkeletons, which, upon being expoſed to the air, crumbled into duſt. Theſe coffins were formed of rough flag-ſtones, had no top or covering of ſtone, and were in general not more than 5 feet long. Several other coffins, of the ſame kind and dimenſions, have been dug up in this neighbourhood, but no where in ſuch numbers as here. By the country people they are uniformly aſcribed to the Picts; and hence a vulgar tradition, that theſe people were of a very

very diminutive ſtature. They do not conſider, that a man who is ſlain in the field of battle, and not ſtretched, when warm, to his full length, muſt neceſſarily occupy a ſhorter grave than one of an equal ſtature on whom this operation has been performed.

We do not pretend to ſay when, or by whom, this battle was fought, which was the occaſion of raiſing theſe tumuli, for the burial of their dead, and as monuments of the event. Tradition ſays, that, towards the end of the Pictiſh kingdom, a battle was fought betwixt the Picts and Scots near Bathgate, not far from the ſpot; it is probable this battle happened about the ſame time, and betwixt the ſame parties; that it was deciſive in favours of the Scots, and therefore that theſe coffins belonged to the Scots, and not to the Picts. About this period the Scots were uniformly victorious againſt the Picts. The conquered army, being beaten off the field, had no opportunity of burying their dead; and the victorious army never did it in this manner, unleſs the victory was ſo complete, that they thought it entitled, and they had ſufficient time, to erect ſuch laborious monuments.

A conjecture ariſes, that the principal carnage of the vanquiſhed army having taken place upon a riſing ground upon the other ſide of the river, immediately oppoſite to theſe tumuli, and the bodies being there left to corrupt in the open air, that field may have acquired the name of the *Maukes Hill*, which it ſtill retains.

We have already gone out of the pariſh, but merely for the purpoſe of elucidating what we thought was connected with its hiſtory. We are now about to dive into the centre of the neighbouring pariſh of Mid-Calder, without having that excuſe to plead; and therefore we have to beg pardon of the gentleman who has already written the account

count of that pariſh, which, although we have had no opportunity of ſeeing, we are no ſtrangers to his abilities.

The mound of earth near the foot of the town of Mid-Calder, now called the Cunnigar, and upon which, it is ſaid, many of the poor unhappy people called the witches of Calder were burnt; from its peculiar ſituation, perfect ſymmetry, and excavation of the earth on the ſouth-weſt ſide, now almoſt imperceptible, it is unqueſtionably artificial; and there ſeems to be as little doubt, that it was erected for the purpoſe of holding provincial meetings of the Bards and Druids, who held all their meetings, civil or religious, in the open air, and upon mounds of earth natural or artificial. This conjecture, if not proved, is at leaſt ſtrongly fortified, when we are informed, that, in the Celtic language, the word *Cadair* ſignifies a meeting of this kind *; the word *Calder*, the name of this place and pariſh, is but a ſmall deviation from the other, and is certainly derived from it.

The ſame authority informs us, that the perſon who officiated as crier or reciter at theſe provincial aſſemblies was called the *Dadgeiniad*, hence perhaps *Dadridge*, the name of a place in the near neighbourhood, which might have been the reſidence of this Druidical officer. Theſe people were heathens; but we are not told that they ever defiled their temples with human ſacrifices to their ſuperſtition, vanity, or malevolence.

Popular Song.—It may alſo be expected that ſomething ſhould be ſaid of the *Bonny Laſs of Livingſtone*, ſo famed in ſong; but although this ballad, and the air to which it is ſung, ſeem to have as little claim to antiquity as they have

* See Owen's tranſlation of the Epiſtle of Llyware Hen, reſpecting the Britiſh Bards.

to merit, yet we cannot give any ſatisfactory information upon the ſubject; all we can ſay is, that we have heard that ſhe kept a public-houſe at a place called the High Houſe of Livingſtone, about a mile weſt of the church; that ſhe was eſteemed handſome, and knew how to turn her charms to the beſt account.

NUM-

NUMBER II.

PARISH OF BOLESKINE AND ABERTARF,

(COUNTY OF INVERNESS, SYNOD OF GLENELG, AND PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARF.)

By an Heritor, a friend to Statiſtical Inquiries.

Name, and Extent, &c.

THE pariſh of Boleſkine, ſo termed from a farm contiguous to the Fall of Foyers, meaning *Bail-o's-cionn* in Gaelic, or the town hanging above the loch, was many years ago united with the pariſh of Abertarf, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Fort-Auguſtus, and ſo denominated from the confluence of two rivers, Tarf and Oich, which, diſcharging themſelves into Lochneſs, forms the ground on which the garriſon now ſtands to a beautiful peninſula. The date of this union, nor the particular lands compoſing each of theſe pariſhes, cannot be traced. The united pariſh

is

is at leaſt 24 miles in length, and in moſt parts from 10 to 12 miles in breadth.—It formerly contained two glebes, one near Fort-Auguſtus, and the other at Boleſkine; and the latter place, though the north-eaſt boundary of the pariſh, contained till lately the church and manſe. But this having been found inconvenient, and the idea of religious pennance exploded, they were, about 30 years ago, removed to a more centrical ſituation at Drimtemple, probably deriving its name from having been anciently a place of worſhip; *Drim* ſignifying a ridge or height, and *Teample* what it bears in the Engliſh language. At this time both the old glebes were annexed to the eſtate of Lovat, then under the management of the Commiſſioners of forfeited eſtates, and an equivalent given to the miniſter contiguous to the new church. This meaſure relieved the clergyman from preaching in two different places of Stratherrick, as, when the church remained at Boleſkine, he was in uſe every ſecond Sabbath, of performing worſhip at a place called Bellaloin, about one mile diſtant from Drimtemple.

Ancient Hiſtory.—The whole of this united pariſh was, previous to the 15th century, the property of the Lovat family; but who previouſly poſſeſſed it can only be learned from tradition. What leads to a belief that Abertarf was inhabited by the Cummins, a very powerful and warlike clan, is, that the place of Fort-Auguſtus, only called ſo from the eſtabliſhment of the garriſon, is in the vulgar language called Kilichuiman, meaning the burial-ground of the Cummins. And an eminence on the hill to the eaſt of Lochtarf is called Sui-Chuiman, or Cummin's *reſting-place.*

Stratherrick, compoſing the other part of this pariſh, ſo called from the river *Errick*, riſing in the mountains of Strathdearn, and entering Lochneſs at *Boleſkine*, Strath ſignifying

nifying a valley or plain betwixt two hills, was anciently poſſeſſed by the clan Grant; whether they quitted it voluntarily or otherwiſe, is immaterial as well as uncertain; but it would appear they went from thence to Strathſpey, and called the names of their new poſſeſſions after thoſe they inhabited in Stratherrick. Thus we ſtill find the names of Delchapple, Garthbeg, and Garthmore, &c. in both theſe countries. Before the year 1545 the united pariſh ſeems to have been occupied by the tribes called Macgruers, Macimeſheirs, and Mactaviſhes, then followers of the Lovat family; but the principal perſons of all theſe tribes having accompanied the Lord Lovat in his expedition to ſettle the heir of the Clanronald family in his father's eſtate, were almoſt cut off in a bloody battle fought that year at the eaſt end of Lochlochy, by the Clan Macdonald, who intercepted Lovat and his attendants in their return from the Hebrides; this battle, called Blar-lein, from the warriors on both ſides having ſtripped and fought in their ſhirts, is recorded in the following picturesque lines of Buchanan's hiſtory of Scotland: "Fra- "ſerii pauciores a pluribus victi, atque ad unum cæſi. Ita "gens numeroſiſſima et ſæpe de re Scotica bene merita "tota interierat, niſi divino (ut credi par eſt) conſilio, ex "familiæ principibus octoginta domi reliquiſſent gravidas "uxores, quæ ſuo quæque tempore mares peperunt ſingulos, "qui omnes incolumes ad virilem pervenerunt ætatem." A few years before this period, a ſon of Lovat had ſettled at Foyers, and at ſame time acquired the property of the lands of Aberchalder in Abertarf. And the lineal deſcendant of another of Lovat's ſons ſettled at Farraline, ſituated by a lake of that name in Stratherrick.—At the above conflict Farraline was ſlain, and Foyers ſo dangerouſly wounded, that he was carried from the field of battle by one Norman Gow, on his back, to the top of Suichuimain, about eight

eight miles from Lochlochy; but Gow having an arrow in his ſide all the time, found himſelf unable to proceed farther, and there pulled out the arrow and expired. His deſcendants, in commemoration of this amazing effort of attachment, enjoyed a croft of land, rent free, from the family of Foyers till within theſe ſixty years. Mr Fraſer of Foyers having recovered from his wounds, was enabled, with the aſſiſtance of the few commoners who had not accompanied their chief on this fatal occaſion, to protect the country from the inroads of the rival clan, who were much enfeebled by the effects of this ſevere conflict.

The numerous offspring deſcended of the Fraſers killed in that battle, grew up, in proceſs of time, to obliterate the depopulation thereby occaſioned; and to corroborate the evidence reſulting from the above paſſage in Buchanan, it is a notorious fact, that the whole principal gentlemen now reſident in Stratherrick do, (with a few exceptions), trace their deſcent either from Mr Fraſer of Foyers, or Farraline above mentioned; hence the country of Stratherrick for many years conſiſted principally of two tribes, the one called Mac-mhic-ulliams, or Foyer's tribe; and the other Sliochd-ion-mhic-aliſter, or Farraline's tribe: and from the 1545, till the forfeiture of the Lovat eſtate in the 1746, the ſtate of the Highlands requiring much the attachment of vaſſals and tenants to their chief, Stratherrick was more conſidered as a nurſery of men, than as yielding much pecuniary emolument to the Lovat family. Some of them received feu-rights of certain parts of the country, and all the younger ſons, poſſeſſed of any funds, obtained proper wadſets of their reſpective poſſeſſions; and in the general valuation of the county for aſcertaining the land-tax, in the 1691, every wadſetter is rated in the ſame manner with the heritors.

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In all conteſts betwixt the Lovat family, their neighbours, and others, the Stratherrick tribes were ready upon the firſt ſummons to eſpouſe the cauſe of their chief; and as every tribe arranged itſelf under its particular leader, the county of Stratherrick exhibited a ſpecies of military ſubordination. If any diſpute happened among individuals in the country, it was generally terminated by the ſtrong-hand, or the baron-baillie placed there by the Lovat family, who was veſted with the extravagant juriſdiction of the times. As the wadſetters had the lands on very moderate conditions, the principal rent demanded by them from their ſub-tenants and cottars was military attendance, and their aid and aſſiſtance in ſuch agricultural and rural ſervices as was neceſſary for the wadſetter's accommodation.

Till the beginning of this century, the whole heritors and wadſetters in this pariſh, lived in houſes, compoſed of cupple trees, and the walls and thatch made up of ſod and divot; but in every wadſetter's houſe, there was a ſpacious hall, containing a large table, where he and his family and dependants eat their two meals a-day, with this ſingle diſtinction, that he and his family ſat at the one end of the table, and his dependants at the other; and it was reckoned no diſparagement for the gentlemen to ſit with commoners in the inns, ſuch as the country then afforded, where one *cap*, and afterwards a ſingle glaſs, went round the whole company. As the inhabitants experienced no want, and generally lived on the produce of their farms, they were hoſpitable to ſtrangers, providing they did not attempt a ſettlement among them. But it was thought then diſgraceful for any of the younger ſons of theſe wadſetters, to follow any other profeſſion than that of arms and agriculture; and it is in the remembrance of many now living, when the meaneſt tenant, would think it diſparaging, to ſit at the ſame table with a manufacturer. In progreſs of time, however, theſe

prejudices

prejudices gave way to ideas, more suitable to an improved state of society.—This country is naturally divided by rivers, hills, and moors, into a variety of sections, and each of these admitting of some agricultural cultivation, have been computed by the inhabitants into davachs, half davochs, or plough-lands, being the fourth part of a davoch, according to their extent; each half davoch-land was again subdivided into eight parts, commonly called aughten-parts, and agreeable to the regularity and order which the Author of Nature has observed in all his operations. The whole country, with two exceptions, consists of a variety of half davoch-lands, each of which was let or disponed by the Lovat family or their chamberlain to a wadsetter or principal tacksman, and had no concern with the sub-tenantry; each subtenant had again a variety of cottars, equally unconnected with the principal tacksman; and each of these had a number of cattle of all denominations, proportional to their respective holdings, with the produce whereof he fed and clad himself and whole family. As there were extensive sheallings or grasings attached to this country, in the neighbourhood of the lordship of Badenoch, the inhabitants in the beginning of summer removed to these sheallings with their whole cattle, man, woman, and child; and it was no uncommon thing, to observe an infant in one creel, and a stone on the other side of the horse, to keep up an equilibrium; and when the grass became scarce in the sheallings, they returned again to their principal farms, where they remained while they had sufficiency of pasture, and then, in the same manner, went back to their sheallings, and observed this ambulatory course during the seasons of vegetation; and the only operations attended to during the summer season was their peats or fuel, and repairing their rustic habitations. When their small crops were fit for it, all hands descended from the hills, and continued on the farms till the same

lime was cut and ſecured in barns, the walls of which were generally made of dry ſtone, or wreathed with branches of boughs of trees; and it was no ſingular cuſtom, after harveſt, for the whole inhabitants to return to their ſheallings, and to abide there till driven from thence by the ſnow. During the winter and ſpring, the whole paſturage of the country was a common, and a poind-fold was a thing totally unknown. The cultivation of the country was all performed in ſpring, the inhabitants having no taſte for following green crops or other modern improvements.

Alteration ſince 1746.—From the year 1746, the minds of the inhabitants ſeemed to have taken a different turn; the wadſetters, finding no longer the importance of their ſub-tenants, cottars, and dependants, withdrew their former familiarity and protection; and theſe thereupon imbibed a ſpirit of independence; and truſting to their own induſtry and exertions, many of them quitted their native country, for a better mode of living; and thoſe who remained, being now obliged to pay money-rent in place of their former ſervices, became more attentive to the cultivation of the ſoil. The wadſetters rights, having been all redeemed by the Crown, while in poſſeſſion of the Lovat eſtate, became then ſenſible of their precarious tenures, and exacted from their tenants an additional rent, proportioned to the value of their poſſeſſions; and it muſt be acknowledged, that this change of ſyſtem made a great alteration on the appearance of the inhabitants; they no longer were ſeen at church or market with garments the produce of their own ſheep, ſpun by their wives and daughters, and the ſimple fare of their anceſtors entirely loſt its reliſh; the labourer increaſed his demand of wages; and the principal tackſman, thereby finding the returns from his holding not to bear proportion to his wants, bethought himſelf of a different plan of management,

and exchanged his former tenants and dependants for a ſtock of ſouth country ſheep. This ſtep, altho' it had the appearance of great rigour, has turned out much to the advantage of the tenantry, who thereupon retired to the town of Inverneſs; and applying themſelves to induſtrious labour in the two manufactories there, they thereby not only improved their living, but were enabled to give education and trades to their children, ſome of whom are now ſending grateful remittances from diſtant climes. The introduction of ſheep, though it at firſt had only the effect of baniſhing the ſmall tenantry, will, if ſucceſsful, in a few years have the ſame tendency towards the principal tackſmen; and this once populous country will then exhibit the ſame ſcene of depopulation as we behold in the borders of this part of the united kingdoms: at ſame time, the ſucceſs of this new plan appears problematical, from the ſtate of the climate, which we ſhall now attempt to deſcribe.—But we muſt here, in treating of this pariſh, make a diſtinction betwixt the parts of it to the eaſt of Suichuiman, and thoſe to the weſtward; the latter ſhall be denominated Abertarf, and the former Stratherrick.

Climate.—The country of Abertarf, containing an extenſive plain from the weſt end of Lochneſs to the bounds of the pariſh of Kilmanivaig, is hardly 30 or 40 feet above the level of the ſea; and owing to this circumſtance, as well as to the temperature of the lake, it is very little addicted to any laſting ſnow; but from its contiguity to the Weſtern Ocean, much more liable to floods of rain than the eaſtern part of the pariſh.—Stratherrick, riſing gradually from the river Tarf to an altitude of 400 or 500 feet above the level of the lake, with the exception only of the principal reſidence of the family of Foyers, and ſome other poſſeſſions on the banks of the lake, being nearly the central point betwixt

twixt the eaſtern and weſtern ſeas, is not liable to inceſſant rains; but, from its being ſurrounded with very high hills, it is not only accuſtomed to an early fall of ſnow, but it is in the remembrance of many perſons now in life, to have ſeen the country for 6, 8, and 9 weeks, in ſuch a ſtate that not a tuft of heather was to be ſeen. It is true, this has not been the caſe for ſeven or eight years bygone, but who can venture to ſay that theſe ſeaſons may not again recur; and as the produce of the country in corn and hay could not ſubſiſt its preſent immenſe flock of the woolly ſpecies for one week, the queſtion is, in that event, in what manner they can be preſerved from ſtarvation?

Soil.—The ſoil in this pariſh is of different qualities; that in Abertarf conſiſts, in the ſurface, of light black mould, but ſandy in the bottom; and in moſt years, from the great moiſture iſſuing from the rains and vapours, to which that part of the pariſh is generally liable, the growth of corn and graſs is very abundant; but except early crops, it is very ſeldom got ſafely ſecured. In Stratherrick, except in the few farms on the banks of Lochneſs, the ſoil is of a quality nearly approximating to moſs. On the ſouth ſide of the country it is generally obſerved that the ſurface is not above a foot or 18 inches from the chingle; on the north, from two to three feet deep; but as the whole united pariſh is interſected by a variety of rivers, the lands on the banks thereof are frequently found to contain abundance of clay, which in many places is very near the ſurface; and as theſe rivers are permitted to flow in their natural direction, without any interruption, they frequently inundate the neighbouring plains, and often lacerate and demoliſh thoſe parts thereof contiguous to them; and when theſe overflows happen in the winter or ſpring ſeaſons, before the crop is ſown, the effect thereof is greatly to ameliorate vegetation, and the

the conſequence is a redundant crop of corn; but when this happens after the ſeed is in the ground, it generally proves the deſtruction of the crop; but the portions of lands, contiguous to rivers, always produce the moſt exuberant crop of natural hay and paſturage.

Agricultural Proceſs.—Although no pariſh is better ſupplied by nature with limeſtone, there being abundance thereof in the lands of Foyers in Statherrick, and in Aberchalder in Abertarf, it is with regret we muſt mention, that the ſame has proved of very little benefit to the inhabitants of this pariſh. We do not learn that any part of Abertarf has been tried with lime as a manure, although many of the farms are within a very little diſtance of the quarry. It is true, Mr James Fraſer, writer to the ſignet, proprietor of the lands of Gortuleg, has, within theſe 5 or 6 years, manured his ground with lime brought from the quarries of Mr Fraſer of Foyers; from the ruggedneſs of the road, he is obliged to lead the lime-ſtone on horſes backs to his farm, or places nearly contiguous thereto; and as he has abundance of convenient fuel, he is enabled to burn them, in kilns built in the corners of his fields, with leſs expence than any of his neighbours; and although the conſequential returns of green crops, potatoes, and corn, greatly exceeds what is uſual in that country, the great expence of procuring this manure, does not ſeem to afford ſufficient encouragement, for his example admitting of imitation; but probably the heritor of this quarry, may lay down a plan, for diſpoſing of the raw materials, at a moderate rate, for a ſpecific number of years, and his neighbours may thereby be induced to make ſufficient roads to the quarry, and thereby, with all local inconveniences, make a trial of this ſpecies of manure, eſpecially as the country abounds in variety of moſſes, which has now been found by experience to be an excellent

lent ſubject of improvement, when drained and ſufficiently manured with lime. It ſhould not be omitted, that ſome of the principal tackſmen in this country, have of late years been in the practice, of ploughing their ground, in the latter end of harveſt, and beginning of winter; but the generality of ſub-tenants continue the old mode of labouring, which, ſo far as we have been able to learn, was as follows: When a field was 3, 4, or 5 years lea, and failed to produce any graſs, if calculated for bear, it received one ploughing as ſoon after harveſt as was convenient, and in ſpring it was ſpread over with a compoſt of old divot, ſod or turf, and dung, and in the beginning of ſummer the lands were a ſecond time ploughed, and ſown with bear, and afterwards yearly with black oats, while it yielded any tolerable produce: if unfit for bear, it was *tauthed* in the preceding ſummer, or covered with the ſame compoſt as above-mentioned during the winter, and ſo on ſucceſſively cropt with oats, every following year, in manner above ſpecified; and it was no uncommon practice, for a farmer to take 5 or 6 ſucceſſive crops of oats from the ſame field; the reaſon aſſigned for this frequency of crops is, that the ſeverity of the winter ſtorms rendering it neceſſary for the inhabitants to houſe their cattle, it was expedient, by every method, to provide the means of their ſubſiſtence.

Produce.—The grain of this country, was anciently bear and black oats; and before the introduction of ſheep, the country abounded in black cattle, and on them the tenants chiefly relied for payment of their rents; and we have been aſſured, that the number of cattle annually ſold from this pariſh, would exceed 800. In Abertarf, from the mildneſs of the climate, theſe cattle were often diſpoſed of early in the year; but in Stratherrick they were ſo reduced during the courſe of the winter, as not to be ſaleable till the months of

Auguſt or September. But as more than three-fourths of this pariſh is now covered with ſheep, the number of black cattle is proportionably diminiſhed; and it may be ſafely computed, that there are now ſold annually from this pariſh from 2000 to 3000 ſheep and wethers. Within the laſt 30 years, the tenantry in general have run much upon potatoes, and in the country of Abertarf, this article of late years conſtitutes the principal part of their crop; and in Stratherrick, although a hilly country, every tenant and cottar has a proportion of his ground planted with this valuable root; and it ſhould alſo be recorded, that two heritors of this country, having of late years been at conſiderable expence, in clearing their grounds of ſtones, levelling the ſame, by removing the banks or interſtices, vulgarly called *merins*, which are now frequently to be ſeen in the unimproved part of the country, building dikes, &c. have alſo introduced a rotation of crops; the firſt by ſowing turnips, following that with bear and graſs-ſeeds; and it is to be hoped, that theſe ſucceſsful attempts will become hereafter an object of imitation.—Mr Fraſer of Gortuleg having about 4 years ago imported a ſpecies of grain called red oats, brought from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, he has had ſuch proſperous returns, that moſt of the tenants in the country, to whom he is ſo obliging as communicate what can be ſpared of the produce, now prefer this grain to the black oats uſed by their anceſtors, as it is not only found to produce a redundant crop of ſtraw, but to ripen as early as the native grain of the country; but it would appear from the trials made, that this grain deteriorates in two or three years trial, and therefore a triennial importation would ſeem proper and neceſſary. Mr Fraſer has alſo incloſed ſeveral of his fields with thorn hedges, which are in a thriving condition.

The natural wood of this country is chiefly birch, allar, and hazel; but from the great trunks found in all the moſſes,

moſſes, there ſeems no doubt, that the face of the country was anciently covered with fir and oak trees. The two above-mentioned heritors, of late years, have much improved the face of that part of the country where they reſide, by large plantations of fir, larch, &c. &c.

So far as have been diſcovered, there appears to have been no minerals of any value in this country, excepting the lime-ſtone quarries on the eſtate of Foyers and Aberchalder, as already noticed.

This country, does not appear ever to have been an object, for any great man to fix his reſidence in, and therefore, we can trace no remains of any edifice worthy of obſervation. But it would be wrong to omit mentioning the celebrated fall of Foyers, which is ſituated in this pariſh, and the beautiful ride from Inverneſs to this caſcade, amidſt a ſmooth road, cut through tremenduous rocks, and ſhaded by a natural hedge betwixt the ſame and Lochneſs, which, together with a variety of ſcenery preſenting itſelf amidſt the thundering noiſe of the caſcade, has frequently engaged the admiration of travellers.

The garriſon of Fort-Auguſtus, ſituated at the weſtern end of the loch, on a plain of no inconſiderable magnitude, having the river Tarf on the ſouth-eaſt, the river Oich to the weſt, and on all ſides ſurrounded with hills towering to an extravagant height, has often been admired for the variety of the landſcape; and as it lies in the centre of communication betwixt the Weſtern Iſles and the South, ſeems ſufficiently calculated for the eſtabliſhment of a market, for the ſeveral produce of theſe countries; and it is hoped, that the one lately attempted there, will, in time, prove of much public utility.

Were we to deſcribe the various glens and valleys which are to be ſeen in this pariſh, it would prove more a degree of partiality to our native country, than any benefit and amuſement

amuſement to the reader. But it would have been unpardonable, to neglect giving a ſhort deſcription, of the productive ſhealling or grazing called Killin: It is totally concealed from the few ſtrangers who are pleaſed to viſit the inhabitants, being ſurrounded with hills of an immenſe altitude, and the acceſs to it ſo rugged, as frequently to endanger the lives of infants, when tranſported thereto in manner above deſcribed. It is bounded on the eaſt by a lake, from whence iſſues the principal river compoſing the Fall of Foyers; on both ſides of this loch the rocks deſcend with ſuch inconceivable gradation as hardly to be paſſable; on the north ſide it is ſo ſteep that it is denominated Eakin, or Neceſſity, implying the great difficulty of paſſing that way; on the ſouth-ſide called Craggin, or Rocky; and notwithſtanding all the attempts by the inhabitants to render it paſſable, it in ſome parts only contains a path of two or three feet in breadth; and if a horſe ſtumbles, or is in the leaſt affrighted, it tumbles down by a precipice into the deepeſt part of the lake, and melancholy inſtances of this kind have ſometimes occurred. When we come to the end of this curious path we are ſtruck with amazement; behold a valley covered with all ſpecies of verdure, a computed mile in length, and a half mile in breadth, biſected by a river flowing in a meandrous courſe, compoſed of a variety of ſtreams deſcending from the hills at the weſter end; and on all ſides the ground, riſing by imperceptible progreſſion to the clouds, appears green to the very ſummit. To this ſhealling, the inhabitants, in ancient times, performed their periodical migrations in manner above deſcribed; but ſince the introduction of ſheep, the ſame has been moſtly detached from the former poſſeſſors, and is now principally inhabited by ſhepherds and their flocks.

This pariſh abounds in a variety of lakes, viz. Lochfarraline, Lochgarf, the two lakes of Knoky, Lochtarf, Lochkillin,

killin, &c. &c. and abound in a variety of fiſh, which has frequently proved the amuſement, and a delicious repaſt, to ſtrangers, as well as to the natives.

The manners of the inhabitants of this pariſh have undergone a material change within theſe 50 years; before that period they lived in a plain ſimple manner, experienced few wants, and poſſeſſed not the means, nor had any deſire, of procuring any foreign commodities. If they had ſalt and tobacco, paid their pittance of rents, and performed their ordinary ſervices to their ſuperiors, and that their conduct in general met their approbation, it ſeemed to be the height of their ambition; but this chain of attachment having been looſed, if not diſmembered, by the abolition of heritable juriſdictions, &c. which ſoon ſucceeded the lamentable troubles of the years 1745 and 1746, the better ſort or principal tackſmen having become more indifferent about their inferiors, this inſpired them with a ſpirit of independence. But though they have ſhaken off the prejudices of claniſh chivalry, the impreſſion of attachment to their natural ſuperior is not totally defaced; for upon a late occaſion, when their young chief had a call for men, in loyal ſupport of his King and Conſtitution, it is a recent fact, that the heritors and principal tackſmen of this diſtrict held a meeting, and aſſeſſed themſelves in men or money according to their ſeveral abilities: Their effort was abundantly ſucceſsful, without any breach of law or good order, and their example tended much to accelerate the national levy thereby intended; and if the heritors of this country, will but perſevere in treating their inferiors with the ſame tenderneſs, humanity, and ſympathy, which they have hitherto experienced from the repreſentatives of the firſt family in this diſtrict, we flatter ourſelves, that we ſhall not ſee a final period, to this ſpecies of reciprocal ſenſibility, which probably, in a greater degree, is to be found among the

Aborigines of this diſtrict, than in that more eligible country in which, after quitting this pariſh, they eſtabliſh their ſettlement; and were it not reckoned a digreſſion from the ſubject of the preſent eſſay, we would expreſs our admiration, to behold the attachment the natives of this country bear to their *natale ſolum*; that after waſting the prime of life in foreign climes, and in ſervices honourable to themſelves, and uſeful to their country, they limit their ideas to that domeſtic retirement, which has produced ſo many ſcenes of beauty and improvement, as in our viſit to that diſtrict, the eyes are conſtantly ſtruck with; and when we are informed, that their tenures are by no means of a permanent nature, protection, united with affability and complacency on the one hand, and implicit confidence on the other, excites our wiſhes that ſuch principles were to become more general throughout the nation.

Having already obſerved, that in the days of old, the whole paſturage of this country, after concluding the harveſt, was a ſpecies of common, we muſt not forbear to mention, that in modern times the practice is widely different; every tenant now-a-days is attentive to preſerve his own bounds; and as the principal farms were ſome years ago granted under leaſes of 19 years endurance, with a limited obligation to recompenſe the tenants for certain improvements, this has produced ſeveral incloſures of various kinds; and though we cannot but admire the taſte with which ſome of them have been executed, they have a tendency to divert the eye from the native deformity of the ſurface. This emboldens us to ſay, that if heritors in general were more liberal in their encouragement to the tenantry, and were they relieved from thoſe fetters which their anceſtors had impoſed upon them, frequently beyond their abilities, that we would ſoon obſerve an exuberance of produce, and

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thoſe ſcenes of beauty and urbanity, which ſtrike us with pleaſure and admiration in many improved diſtricts of Scotland.

This pariſh, being ſituated in a part of the great opening betwixt the weſt and the ſea, denominated of old Glenn-more-na-h'alabin, or the Large Glen of Caledonia. It may not be impertinent to this ſubject, to notice, the evident public utility that would reſult, by opening a communication, by water, betwixt the Murray Frith at Inverneſs and the branch of the Weſtern Ocean at Fort-William. The Author of Nature ſeems to have intended this as a practicable meaſure: the diſtance, taken in a ſtraight direction, does not much exceed 50 miles; of this, Lochneſs, Lochoich, and Lochlochy, all fit for navigation, make up betwixt 30 and 40; and though we cannot venture to prognoſticate, that the expenditure of uniting theſe lakes would return an immediate recompenſe, we muſt beg leave to ſignify our belief, that the employing the exceſſive wealth of this country in ſuch operations, would, in proceſs of time, redound more to the national advantage, than the ſporting thereof in ſpeculative ſchemes on tranſatlantic plantations, liable to the deſtructive inroads of Charibs, &c. &c.

We cannot entertain a doubt, that it muſt be the blame of the heritors, if the tenantry of this pariſh, ſo near to inexhauſtible lime-quarries, will not, in time, imitate the ſucceſsful experiments already made, of ameliorating the productive value of their ſeveral tenements. But whether this mode will be found to yield a greater revenue to the landholders than covering the whole country with flocks of ſheep, is beyond our abilities to determine; but we may with confidence affirm, that this mode can alone reſtore the decreaſe of population of this country, which falls in courſe of our plan now to be ſtated.

Formerly, Abertarf was inhabited by the numerous and

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hardy race of the names of Macdonald, Macgruers, Kennedies, and Fraſers, and ſome of the principal *towns* or farms poſſeſſed by gentlemen of much eſtimation in the country; but this part of the pariſh having, within theſe 30 years, exchanged its proprietors, it is now almoſt totally under ſheep, and hardly contains the tenth part of its former inhabitants; and ſome parts of the country of Stratherrick, having been converted into ſheep-walks, has conſiderably reduced the number of its people: So that in exhibiting the following ſtatement, taken from a late accurate inveſtigation, we regret much to find it conſiderably ſhort of the ancient inhabitants it formerly contained. In Dr Webſter's report, *anno* 1755, the number of ſouls is ſtated at 1961. The pariſh at preſent contains 378 families, but of theſe at leaſt 18 are connected with the garriſon of Fort-Auguſtus, and 70 invalids, who all live in the fort; and the number of inhabitants, (including invalids), in the whole pariſh, amounts only to 1741; making a decreaſe of 220 ſouls. From the number of men who have inliſted in his Majeſty's ſervice, in the courſe of the preſent war, it may be affirmed, that the proportion which the female ſex, bears to that of the male, is from 3 to 2.

School.—The only ſource of education the inhabitants of this pariſh have hitherto enjoyed, was a ſchoolmaſter eſtabliſhed by the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, in the village of Fort-Auguſtus, who has had frequently from 70 to 80 and 100 ſcholars; but, in reſpect there have not hitherto been any parochial ſchoolmaſter eſtabliſhed in this diſtrict, that inſtitution has lately been withdrawn; but, as we underſtand, that the whole heritors of this pariſh, are unanimous in their wiſh to have this defect remedied, we hope ſoon to ſee that uſeful appointment revived under the patronage of the Honourable Society; and it may with confidence

ſidence be aſſerted, that no place in the north country ſtands more in need of ſuch an inſtitution. At preſent, ſuch of the tenants as have ability, ſend their children to diſtant places, for the means of education; but thoſe of the poorer ſort, muſt neceſſarily be void of any ſpecies of literature.

For what reaſon we cannot aſſign, but we do not find that there has been any regular baptiſmal regiſter, kept in this pariſh, for many years paſt.

Rent.—The valued rent of this pariſh, as appears from the general valuation-book, made up in the 1691, amounts to L. 3295 : 3 : 4 Scotch; but what the real rent of it may be, or how far the ſame may admit of increaſe, or be liable to diminution, a circumſtance depending upon the preſent ſpeculation of ſheep-farming, is what we cannot take upon us to aſcertain.

Church and Manſe.—The preſent incumbent has a commodious manſe, and a large church, which would contain the whole of the inhabitants of this pariſh, built and ſlated about 30 years ago. Theſe underwent a late reparation, at a conſiderable expence to the heritors; but, from the expoſure of both theſe edifices to the violence of the ſtorm, they will almoſt require an annual repair, for which there was a fund eſtabliſhed at the laſt preſbytery viſitation, which, if wiſely applied, may in future relieve the heritors from a great expenditure, ſimilar to what they were lately put to.

Stipend.—So far as we can learn, the old ſtipend payable to the clergyman was L. 75 Sterling, including communion-elements; but, by a late augmentation, it was increaſed to L. 105 Sterling, and is all payable in money, there being no victual rent in this pariſh. The miniſter has no other farm,

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in addition to his glebe, excepting a ſmall grafing on the Lovat eſtate, for which he pays a moderate rent.

Character.—The inhabitants of all ranks, are very regular in their attendance on divine worſhip; but we regret to mention our information, that the lower ſet, are apt to aſſemble in the evening at whiſky-houſes: the late parliamentary prohibition to diſtillation, has brought about a great reformation in this reſpect, having almoſt annihilated theſe nuiſances of retail, and we hope never again to obſerve, ſuch frequent violation of morality and decency in this pariſh.

Heritors.—Beſides the Lovat family, there are ſix other proprietors, each of whom poſſeſſes a ſeparate mill; and there are three mills on the Lovat property in this pariſh.

Antiquity.—We do not know of any monument of antiquity worth the mentioning, excepting that, on the eaſt confines of this pariſh, there is a towering hill of great altitude, and difficulty of acceſs on all ſides, which, in the Gaelic language, is called Dunardile, on the ſummit of which there appears the remains of an old fortification; and we are informed that a ſimilar tower is in the ſame direction, contiguous to the houſe of Invergarry, in the pariſh of Kilmanivaig; and the tradition of the country is, that theſe hills were watch-towers for giving ſignals upon the approach of an enemy, which was done by large fires, compoſed of wood and other combuſtibles, and this ſeems to correſpond with the Gaelic etymology of the appellation, *dun* ſignifying a hill, *ard* high, and *dyil* Carnochs, or followers of a tribe.

Police.—We cannot conclude this narrative, without obſerving, that though few of the heritors reſide in this pariſh,

riſh, the principal inhabitants pay great attention to the police, ſuch as eſtabliſhing conſtables, holding regular meetings of Juſtices of the Peace, for conducting and repairing the highways, &c. &c.; and though it muſt be acknowledged, that ſeveral miſtakes are committed in forming their plans, yet, if the ſkill and experience of the gentlemen of this pariſh was equal to their patriotic zeal, no diſtrict would be better ſupplied with theſe means of public accommodation.

NUMBER III.

PARISH OF KILMADOCK OR DOUNE,

(COUNTY OF PERTH, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING, PRESBYTERY OF DUNBLANE).

By MR ALEXANDER MACGIBBON.

Origin of the Names.

THE ancient name of this pariſh is Kilmadock. The word *kil*, is the ſame with the Gaelic word *cill*, (the conſonant *c*, in the Gaelic, being ſounded hard, like *k* in Engliſh), ſignifying a *church-yard*. Some make this word to ſignify a *burying-place*; but the Gaelic word for this is *cladh*. The word *cill*, is, perhaps, the original of the Engliſh word *cell*, which ſignifies the cave, or little habitation of a religious perſon.

But, whatever may be the true etymology, it is evident, that the ſequeſtered ſpot known by the name *Kilmadock*, had been once the ſolitary habitation of Saint Madock, (Saint Madocus), and, perhaps, was the place of his interment, as theſe pious fathers were commonly buried near to their recluſive habitation.

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The church, or monaſtery, it is to be preſumed, was, therefore, originally dedicated to this ſaint; and hence the pariſh obtained the preſent name. There are many other names of pariſhes in Scotland from the ſame origin. Such are Kilmartin, Kilmalie, Kilmarnock, &c.

Formerly, the church ſtood on the ſpot juſt mentioned; but having become ruinous, a new church was built in the town of Doune, in the year 1756; ſince which period, the pariſh has been frequently called Doune. The origin of this name will be explained under the title *Doune Caſtle.*

Situation.—This pariſh is part of the weſtern diſtrict of Perthſhire, and comprehends a conſiderable portion of the ancient ſtewartry of Monteith. It is ſituated in the preſbytery of Dunblane, and ſynod of Perth and Stirling; and lies very near the centre of Scotland.

Both the ancient and preſent churches lie low. But the greateſt part of the grounds in the pariſh command a grand view of Benlomond, and the neighbouring mountains, and a beautiful proſpect of the caſtle of Stirling, and the fine country that enriches the banks of the winding Forth; nor is the ſcenery rendered leſs beautiful, by the romantic banks of the Teith, which waſhes the ſides of the ancient caſtle of Doune, and rolls along the picturesque groves of Blair-Drummond; and while the eye of the beholder is exhauſted by the endleſs variety of the objects in view, its fatigue is generouſly relieved by the ſtupendous hills of Tough, Gargunnock, and Kippen, that extend, in a noble ridge, from eaſt to weſt, for the ſpace of 20 miles.

Extent, Soil, Produce,—This pariſh lies north and ſouth; and, like moſt of the other pariſhes in Scotland, is irregular in form. The neighbouring pariſhes are, Muthill on the north, and north-eaſt; Kippen on the ſouth; Dunblane, and

part of Lecropt and Kincardine, on the eaſt; and Callander, part of Port of Monteith, and another part of Kincardine, on the weſt. It is ſeparated from Muthill, by a hill called *Uaine-voir*, (which is, properly, *Uaigh-mor*); and from the pariſh of Kippen by the river Forth; and for a conſiderable way north from this river, it interſects the pariſh of Kincardine. The whole area of the pariſh is ſuppoſed nearly equal to a ſquare of 8 miles, or 64 ſquare miles.

The ſoil is various, viz. carſe-clay, till, loam, ſandy ſoil, boggy ſoil, heath or moor, and moſs. The lands on the ſide of Forth are rich carſe clay; the riſing grounds to the north comprehending the lands of Coldoch, Craighead, Spittalton, and Gartincaber, are moſtly a rich garden mould; the ſouth banks of the Teith, are a mixture of till and loam; the north banks, and the grounds for, perhaps, a mile northward, are not ſo rich, having a mixture of ſand. In this diſtrict, however, there are ſeveral farms of excellent quality, capable of producing all ſorts of grain in perfection, particularly, in the lands of Craigton, Annat, Argaty, &c.

The higher grounds of the pariſh, extending to Uaigh-mor, are moſtly wet boggy ground, and moſs and moor.

The lands round the town of Doune, being occupied by the inhabitants, and enriched with the manure of the place, and the cattle-markets, are now rendered a fine garden mold; and thoſe to the eaſt of the town, comprehending the lands of Newton and Row, are a ſtrong rich till, perhaps, equally fertile as carſe clay. The quality of theſe lands, probably, gave riſe to their name, *Raw*, which is, likely, the ſame with the Gaelic word *ruadh*, ſignifying *reddiſh*, theſe lands being of a reddiſh colour.

The various ſoils above deſcribed, at the ſame time, conſiſt of various degrees, on account of their local ſituation. The lands on the ſouth ſide of Teith, riſe gradually towards Gartincaber, and, from thence, ſlope gradually to the level carſe

carſe on the banks of Forth; the whole forming a ridge, running from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and extending along the lands of Lochfield, the houſe of Gartincaber, &c. where the ſoil is coldeſt, and moſt barren; growing warmer and richer on each ſide, as the grounds decline towards Teith on the north, and the Carſe of Forth on the ſouth. When ancient Caledonia was covered with woods, the wood along this ridge would be called, *the grove on the hill-ſide*, which, in Gaelic, is *Garran-cabbar*; and hence the preſent name, *Gartincaber*.

The lands of Newton and Row are in the ſame form of a ridge, and hence exhibit various degrees; and as the grounds on the north banks of Teith riſe, gradually, to a conſiderable height, the ſoil, though of one general quality, grows colder, and more barren, as the riſe increaſes, the upper farms being far inferior in fertility to thoſe on the river ſide.

The produce, like the ſoil, is various, *viz.* wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, peas, clover, rye-graſs, and flax. The ſoil is alſo friendly to all kinds of roots, particularly the potatoe, and turnip, which grow in great abundance and perfection.

Mr Dougal Balfour, a ſkilful farmer, in the year 1784, ſowed 3 bolls of red oats, at Callichat, which produced no leſs than 48 bolls, yielding an equal quantity of meal.

There is no wheat raiſed, except in the carſes on the banks of Forth; though the moſt of the lands on the ſouth ſide of Teith, as well as the Rows, and Newton, are capable of producing it. A potatoe crop it accounted better huſbandry, where the grounds are free and dry. This root enriches the land, in place of exhauſting it, like wheat; and when the crop is drilled, ſo as to admit horſe-hoeing, it is equal to a fallow. The potatoe is ſucceeded by a crop of barley,

barley, with graſs-ſeeds, which is found to be an excellent rotation.

Hills.—Although the grounds of the pariſh riſe from the level of the Forth, to a great height on the north boundary, yet they cannot, properly, be called hilly ground. The aſcent is regular and progreſſive, and carriages of all ſorts may be conveyed to any part, except the hill on the north. The proper name of this hill is *Uaigh-mor*, ſignifying *great cave, or den;* there being a cave in the rock, on the ſouth ſide of the hill, which was formerly the haunt of robbers. Theſe were only extirpated about 40 or 50 years ago.

Woods.—There are very few plantations, or natural woods. The heritors of this pariſh are extremely careleſs of planting. Nothing is more friendly to agriculture, in a cold climate, than warming the fields by woods, and ſtripes of planting; and the pleaſures of the imagination are much refined by the proſpect of romantic woods and groves; beſides, when ſuch immenſe ſums are annually remitted to Norway, &c. for timber, there is an abſolute neceſſity for attending to uſeful plantations at home. In ſhort, the cultivation of foreſt trees, unites in itſelf economy, profit, and beauty. Yet, ſtrange to tell, the whole of this pariſh appears almoſt totally barren of planting. There is no diſtrict, perhaps, in Scotland, that affords greater ſcope for uſeful, as well as ornamental planting, than the pariſh of Doune: Large tracks of moor, unfit for any cultivation, or for producing even graſs, which would raiſe all kinds of fir; and there are multitudes of waſte corners, through the arable grounds, that might be uſefully employed in raiſing all ſorts of timber. In a very ſhort ſpace of time the grounds would wear a different aſpect, and agriculture be much improved.

No

No gentleman has exhibited a more ſtriking proof of the truth of the above remark, than the late Lord Kames, in the wonderful diſplay of his taſte and judgment on his eſtate of Blair-Drummond; which, from a bleak barren waſte, without a ſhrub, may now vie even with the moſt luxuriant ſcenes of fancy. His Lordſhip has united art to nature, profit to pleaſure, and judgment to taſte, in ſuch an aſtoniſhing manner, that one, while beholding the effect of improvements on this ſpot, feels a ſatisfaction of enjoyment not to be expreſſed.

It would be improper here to paſs unnoticed the fine dreſſed lawns of Cambuſmore, where the verdant larix rears her lofty cone, to deck the dark ſullen brow of the Grampian mountain; and where the rolling ſtreams of the Teith reſound through the encircling grove.

Nor is it here unpleaſant to mention the charming policy of Newton, where the aged oak rears his majeſtic boughs, to warm and protect the feeble ſtem of the tender ſprig.

The Earl of Moray, who is proprietor of one-third of the pariſh, has, of late, turned his attention to the improvement of his eſtates here; and there is no doubt of his Lordſhip's ſetting a noble example to his neighbours, from the proof he has given of his taſte and judgment on his eſtates in Fife. Lord Moray's lands are finely adapted for planting and incloſing; and the revenues of this wealthy nobleman, can admit of thoſe experiments, which ſmaller heritors often feel a burden too heavy to bear, unleſs when they prove ſucceſsful.

Springs, Lakes, Rivers, Fiſhing.—This pariſh abounds with fine water ſprings, from its peculiar ſituation on the edge of the Grampian mountains. From the ſides of Uaighmor a great number of ſprings iſſue; and at one place, near

near the burn of Garwall, there is a very large ſpring, burſting out of the ſolid rock, in the form of a ſpout, the waters whereof are ſuppoſed mineral, though no trial has been made of their quality.

The town of Doune is plentifully ſupplied with ſprings of ſoft water, that never dry in the warmeſt ſummer; and the banks of Teith abound with ſimilar natural ſprings. In ſhort, the whole grounds are liberally ſupplied with water, for the uſe of man and beaſt.

Below the hill Uaighmor, there is a conſiderable lake, formed chiefly from the multitude of living ſprings mentioned above, called *Lochmaghaig*, which is a Gaelic word, and means the *loch at the level field—aig*, being the Gaelic word for *at*, and *magh*, for a *level field*; ſo the loch juſt mentioned lies at the level below Uaighmor. This lake forms nearly a circle, and is about a mile diameter. The adjoining heritors are, the Earl of Moray, whoſe grounds nearly ſurround it, and Edmonſtone of Cambuſwallace. It is of conſiderable depth, but no exact ſounding has been made.

There is a ſmall lake near Gartincaber, not near ſo large as Lochmaghaig. Except theſe, there are no other lakes within the pariſh.

The river Forth bounds the ſouth end of the pariſh, and has been already deſcribed. It is navigable as far as the cruives of Craigforth, and could be eaſily rendered ſo all the way to Gartmore, by deepening one or two fords.

The Forth abounds with ſalmon; an account of the fiſhing whereof is given in the Statiſtical Account of the pariſh of Stirling. The tract of the river above Craigforth is ſo narrow and deep, that the net cannot be uſed with ſucceſs.

The next river is the Teith, formerly mentioned. It ariſes from Loch Cathrine, in Balquhidder; from whence it paſſes,

paſſes, in an eaſterly direction, through other two ſmall lakes, and falls into Loch Ludnich *, a noble lake above Callander, ſurrounded with ſtupenduous rocks and mountains, totally inacceſſible from the lake on the weſt ſide. The ſtream is conſiderably increaſed by this lake; and, iſſuing from the ſouth-eaſt end of the loch, it daſhes over precipices, rocks, and cataracts, till it reaches the romantic village of Callander, where it beautifully meanders round the meadows and arbours, as if unwilling to leave this delightful ſpot. Being at length forced to depart, it holds a rapid courſe for ſeveral miles, waſhing the ancient chapels of Torry and Lanerick, the church of Kilmadock, and the Adelphi cotton-works; and, paſſing the bridge of Doune, at length approaches the caſtle. From thence it moves gently along the ſolitary walks of Blair-Drummond, and the groteſque pleaſure-grounds of Ochtertyre, and joins the Forth about 3 miles north-weſt of Stirling.

The banks of this river were frequently honoured with the preſence of the late Lord Kames, whoſe profound genius, and refined taſte, has conferred ſo much honour on Scotland. This great admirer of the works of nature, having wandered along the banks of this beautiful river, till he reached that ſpot below the caſtle of Doune, where the ſcenery is remarkably pictureſque; and being wrapt in admiration of the grandeur of the ſcenery in view, reſted himſelf on a ſeat erected in honour of a favourite friend, on which he immediately placed this inſcription:

From Montagu's favourite ſeat,
Look up to the lofty ſky,
Look down to the rapid flood below,
And yield to her,
That nature is above art.

Theſe

* Ludnich ſignifies the little finger, which is the exact ſhape of the loch.

Theſe lines are at once philoſophical, poetical, and expreſſive, and worthy of his Lordſhip; and the works of this honourable Judge on the banks of Teith, are a noble monument of a bright underſtanding, a benevolent heart, and an angelic mind.

> ——————Him for the ſtudious ſhade
> Kind nature form'd, deep, comprehenſive, clear,
> Exact, and elegant; who, from the gloom
> Of cloiſter'd monks, and jargon-teaching ſchools,
> Led forth the true philoſophy——————
>
> THOMSON.

The river Teith abounds with excellent trout and ſalmon, which are caught chiefly by the rod and hook. There is a cruive erected below Doune caſtle, where great numbers of ſalmon are caught; but, owing to the expence of keeping up dam-heads on this rapid river, which, in rainy ſeaſons, ſweeps every thing before it, there is no other cruive of conſequence; though, when manufactures increaſe, and water machinery is erected on this river, cruives will become common; and thus multitudes of fiſhes be taken all the way towards Loch Ludnich.

Beſides the fiſhing of the Teith, Lochmaghaig abounds with pikes and perches; but no trout or ſalmon. The pike and perch in this lake are very large, and, when properly dreſſed, afford tolerable good food; but, for want of boats, few are caught.

There are a number of ſmall rivers, or burns, that run from the north into Teith, which are excellent for all kinds of water machinery, and afford very fine trout-fiſhing, eſpecially after rain.

The largeſt is Ardoch, which riſes from Lochmaghaig, and is joined by the burn of Garwell, (a ſmall rivulet that riſes on the eaſt ſide of Uaighmor), and, after running through

through part of the parish of Dunblane, (where it is called the Water of Kilbryde), joins the Teith below the castle of Doune.

The next in size is Kelty, which bounds the parish on the west, and joins the Teith at Cambusmore, about a mile east of the village of Callander.

The other rivulet of consequence is Annat, or Cambus, which is remarkable for its beautiful cascades, near the house of Annat, where, by the force of the stream, in times of floods, it has formed a deep glen out of the solid rock. The house of Annat stands on the brink of a grand cascade, known by the name of the Caldron-linn, from the constant boiling of the waters, like a seething caldron. This burn joins the Teith at the church of Kilmadock, rendering the spot extremely delightful and romantic.

Besides these, there are a number of other smaller rivulets, that render the grounds pleasant as well as valuable, affording warm retreats to the cattle in stormy weather, and a plentiful supply of water in time of drought.

Wild Animals and Birds.—The wild animals here, are the same as in the neighbouring parishes, hares, rabbits, foxes, badgers, otters, foumarts, or polecats. The braes on the north-east side of Cambuswallace house have been long a receptacle for badgers and foxes; but these mischievous animals are now much banished. There are great numbers of otters to be found in the borders of Lochmaghaig; and on the sides of Uaighmor, the stag bounds along the heath.

Partridges breed in great numbers, especially on the north side of Teith. All kinds of moor-fowl are to be found on the high grounds towards Uaighmor; and Lochmaghaig abounds with herons and wild-geese. In the winter season, the geese fly down in the morning to moss Flanders, where they remain till evening, and then return to

the loch. It is very pleasant to behold these sagacious birds flying in a beautiful string, beating the air most uniformly and regular, and keeping watch by turns, even on their journey.

Roads and Bridges.—The great roads from Edinburgh to Fort-William, and from Glasgow to Perth, pass through this parish, crossing each other at the town of Doune. These roads are far from being in good order, but application is made for making them turnpike. The road to Fort-William passes along the north side of Teith.

Except these two roads, there are no other roads, public or private, in the parish, passable in bad weather.

The public are equally ill supplied with bridges, though, it is evident, from the preceding description of the rivers and burns, that communication must be much obstructed in time of floods. There is no bridge over Teith, below Callander, except one near Doune, called the Bridge of Teith. This is a strong building of 2 arches, and has stood the test of 266 winters, though often in extreme danger, by the rapidity of the current, in time of thaw, after frost. This useful bridge was erected by Robert Spittal, tailor to King James V. about the year 1530, previous to which, there was only a ferry-boat; and tradition reports, that Mr Spittal coming this way, happened to leave his money behind; the churlish boatman refused to ferry him over; to resent which insult, the generous tailor immediately built the bridge, and so punished the boatman, by ruining his business. But, be this as it may, Mr Spittal was a man of a noble mind, and benevolent heart; and the hospital he founded in Stirling, for the relief of poor tradesmen, is another monument of his patriotic virtue.

Climate,

Climate, Diſeaſe, Longevity.—This pariſh is an extremely healthful ſituation. While the Grampian mountains protect it from the nipping froſts of the north, it is finely expoſed to the Atlantic breeze, and heat of the ſun. The rapidity of the river Teith, and the ſmaller rivers, have likewiſe a ſtrong tendency to ſweep away thoſe noxious vapours that haunt the low countries. Being ſituated in the centre of the kingdom, the climate is mild, and free of thoſe rains that drench the weſtern coaſt, and the piercing winds that blow inceſſantly on the inhabitants of the eaſtern borders. Hence, in this pariſh, there are very few diſeaſes. The inhabitants enjoy a clear healthful atmoſphere, and live to a good old age. Several remarkable inſtances of longevity have appeared in the pariſh; and, at preſent, men of 60, 70, and 80, are to be found in health and vigour.

The only fatal diſeaſes are, the ſmall-pox among the children, and fevers and conſumptions among the middle aged.

The ſmall-pox often makes dreadful havock among the children of this diſtrict, owing to the practice of inoculation not being general. The country people conceive it highly improper to permit any act that tends to bring trouble or diſtreſs on their helpleſs infants. This extreme care and anxiety is a ſtrong mark of parental fondneſs and love; but experience is the ſtrongeſt argument, and nothing ought ſooner to conquer ancient prejudices. The ſmall-pox is evidently an epidemical diſeaſe; and, if it be true that the natural pox is much more deſtructive than the inoculate, no perſon ſhould heſitate in adopting the practice. It has been clearly ſhewn, from the practice of many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, that, in the natural way, one in four or five generally dies; but, by inoculation, not one of a thouſand;

sand; and some can boast of having inoculate ten thousand, without the loss of a single patient.

Fevers and consumptions are the consequence of hard labour, bad food, and colds. They are, therefore, most prevalent amongst the country people. The food of many of the people of this parish is extremely poor. No attention is paid to the advantage of a kitchen garden. The houses, too, are, in several places, wretched huts, scarcely capable of supporting the roof, and far less to defend against the storm and colds of winter. The roads are likewise deep, and impassable; and the insufficient clothing adds to the general train of causes.

It is therefore an object of great importance for the heritors to repair the roads and houses. It cannot be expected that a tenant, for 19 years, will make roads, or build houses, to last for, perhaps, 100. Hence, the poor tenant patches up a miserable rickle, with a damp earthen floor, more like a humble sheep-cote, than the rural habitation of the generous farmer. Unless the farmer be strong and vigorous, the landlord cannot expect either a high or a well paid rent; but, by making the tenants feel happy and comfortable, he may depend on a thriving tenant, and an increased rental.

A register of the weather will be inserted, among the general tables at the end of this Report, along with a state of the seasons for sowing and reaping the various crops raised in the parish.

Population.—In the year 1755, the whole number of souls in the parish, according to the report to Dr Webster, were 2730; but at present they amount to 3209, including those employed at the Adelphi cotton-works. A particular account of the population is given in the general tables, shewing the number of families, farmers, tradesmen, &c. and

and of each particular age, ſex, and religious perſuaſion. The Adelphi cotton-works being lately burnt, about 20 families left Doune.

Language.—The language of the common people in this pariſh, like many of the pariſhes in the neighbourhood, is a mixture of Scotch and Engliſh. This jargon is very unpleaſant to the ear, and a great impediment to fluent converſation. No language is more expreſſive than the Scotch, when ſpoken in perfection; and, though the accent be ſhort and unmuſical, yet it is by no means diſagreeable to hear two plain country men converſing in the true Scotch tongue; but, in this pariſh, you ſeldom meet with ſuch inſtances.—In the quarter towards Callander, the generality of the inhabitants ſpeak Gaelic; and this is perhaps ſtill more corrupt than even the Scotch, in the other quarters of the pariſh. It is impoſſible to conceive any thing ſo truly offenſive to the ear, as the converſation of theſe people. The true Gaelic is a noble language, worthy of the fire of Oſſian, and wonderfully adapted to the genius of a warlike nation; but the contemptible language of the people about Callander, and to the eaſt, is quite incapable of communicating a noble idea.

It ought, therefore, to be earneſtly recommended to the people of this pariſh, and, indeed, to other pariſhes in that quarter, to ſtudy a more perfect ſtyle, either to practiſe the true Gaelic, the true Scotch, or the true Engliſh tongue.

But all kinds of civilization in ſociety go hand in hand; and when arts and ſciences begin to flouriſh here, the language will gradually poliſh and refine.

Character of the People.—In this diſtrict a ſimplicity of manners, peculiar to rural felicity, has, for a long time, prevailed. A ſtranger to deceit, the honeſt farmer whiſtles along

along the lawn, is quite careleſs of modern refinement, truſting his ſucceſs and proſperity to the kind hand of providence, and the faithful boſom of the earth. He is now, however, beginning to perceive, that man was not formed a ſimple paſſive being, but inquiſitive, active, perſevering, and induſtrious. The genial warmth of religion, and the piercing rays of philoſophy, begin to expand his ideas; he now perceives, with wonder and aſtoniſhment, the extenſive powers of the human mind; and, like a man awake from a dream, he ſtarts at the recollection of thoſe wild ideas of uncertainty that formerly employed his imagination. Hence a ſpirit of activity is faſt ſpreading among the inhabitants of this diſtrict; and when once they are completely awake from their paſt ſlumbers, it may be reaſonably hoped they will ſoon excel in arts and ſciences. There are many laudable examples, of late, held forth by men of ſpirit and enterpriſe among them; the genius of commerce and agriculture appears to have viſited their borders; and, ſhould they once be ſenſible of their local advantages, no pariſh in Scotland will, perhaps, exeel this, either in population or wealth.

Towns.—The only town in the pariſh is Doune. The name originates from the town being ſituated near by the ancient caſtle known by that name, which will be explained under the title *Doune Caſtle.*

It is very probable this town is coeval with the caſtle; but while public worſhip was diſpenſed at Kilmadock this town was very trifling; and when the church at Doune was built, in the year 1756, there were very few houſes, except ſome ſcattered huts. Since that period, however, the vacancies have been ſupplied with neat buildings covered with ſlate.

The

The town conſiſts of one ſtreet, of a commodious breadth, running from the bridge of Ardoch, a conſiderable diſtance weſt, to a point where the roads from bridge of Teith and Callander meet. On this point a very neat market-croſs is erected; and, paſſing the croſs, the ſtreets divide with the road, each diviſion continuing ſo far as two bridges thrown acroſs a ſmall rivulet that runs ſouth to the Teith. The three ſtreets, thus ſituated, form exactly the letter Y.

As formerly mentioned, the ſituation of Doune is low, but it is very healthful and dry, being cloſe on the banks of Teith, and upwards of 40 feet above the run of the water. This neat town ſtands on excellent ground for building. The foundation is hard channel, covered with a coat of rich earth for gardens; and this continues a conſiderable way north, and about a mile and a half weſt, the banks of Teith, forming a neat level ſpot, whereon ſtand the two great cattle markets, held at Michaelmas and Martinmas annually.

There is no public building in the town; but a patriotic gentleman, one of the natives, lately propoſed to erect a town-houſe for public occaſions, with a ſpire, a bell, and a clock, and a market-place behind. The plan is worthy of the gentleman who propoſed it; and, it is hoped, the people of the place will put it in execution.

The village of Buchany lies on the Callander road, at the weſt end of the plain mentioned above, and below the houſe of Cambuſwallace, which ſtands on the ſunny ſide of a gentle riſing ground, commanding a view at once extenſive, pleaſant, and delightful. From the top of Cambuſwallace parks, the eye is preſented with an endleſs variety of picturesque objects, comprehending the river Teith, the village and caſtle of Doune, the policies of Blair-Drummond, and Stirling Caſtle.

Buchany

Buchany unites with another village at the burn of Annat, (here termed the burn of Cambus); and if ever this were to turn a commercial diſtrict, theſe villages and the town of Doune would very ſoon unite.

There are no other towns or villages within the pariſh.

Doune Caſtle.—This is a very noble and extenſive edifice. It is romanticly ſituated on a peninſula, at the junction of Teith and Ardoch, to the ſouth-eaſt of the town, commanding a full view of the Teith and bridge, and ſurrounded with groves and verdant fields. Nature has pointed out this ſpot as a place of ſtrength, at leaſt well ſuited to the art of war in ancient times; and, it is more than probable, that, at an early period, this ſpot was occupied by ſome fortification, long before the preſent edifice was erected. This is the more probable, when it is conſidered, that the preſent caſtle was built by one of the Earls of Monteith, at a time when Monteith was a lordſhip of regality: It is natural to preſume, that the family would have called the edifice the Caſtle of Monteith, after the lordſhip to which it belonged; but having called it Doune, we may ſuppoſe that this was the ancient name of the ſpot whereon the building was erected.

The word *Doune* is Gaelic, as moſt of the names of places in this pariſh are. It retains the exact ſound of the Gaelic word *dùn*, which ſignifies *a round hill or riſing ground*, the mark over the vowel *u* ſignifying that this vowel is ſounded long, which renders the pronunciation the ſame with the preſent name *Doune*. There is no doubt of this being the origin of the name, for the caſtle ſtands on a beautiful mound, at the conflux of Teith and Ardoch, which, of courſe, would always be called the Mound or Hill, (in Gaelic *Dùn*).

The

The caſtle is a huge ſquare building, the walls being 40 feet high, and about 10 feet thick. The tower is erected on the north-eaſt corner, and what remains of it is about 80 feet in height; but its maſſy thickneſs detracts very much from its appearing lofty. The north-weſt corner of the caſtle has been the family-reſidence. The ſtrong wall mentioned above incloſes a ſpacious ſquare, each ſide whereof is 96 feet. The great gate ſtands on the north, and the iron gate and bars ſtill remain entire. There are ſeveral cellars and priſons on the ground-floor, on each ſide of the entry; and, after being introduced into the great area, you aſcend to the tower and family-houſe by two outſide ſtairs, ſtanding over againſt each other, that appear to have been once ſhaded by a roof ſupported with ſtone pillars, which are now in ruins.

The weſter ſtair leads up to a ſpacious lobby, that divides the kitchen from the great hall. This hall is 63 feet long, and 25 feet wide, and the roof has been covered with ſtone or ſlate, but nothing now remains except the walls. The kitchen chimney extends from the one ſide of the room to the other, being ſupported by a ſtrong arch ſtill entire; and the whole building, on this ſide, has the remains of grandeur and magnificence.

The eaſter ſtair leads up to the apartments in the tower. The firſt is a ſpacious room, with a pend roof, and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall at the north-weſt corner, and was perhaps the family dining-room. There are ſeveral other apartments in the upper ſtories: but the grandeur of this edifice is completely effaced by thoſe terrible priſons it contains.

From the ſouth-eaſt corner of the dining-room above mentioned, a narrow ſtone ſtair deſcends, and leads, by a ſubterraneous paſſage, into a cell or dungeon, that lies below

the north ſide of the room, into which no light is admitted except what it borrows from a little room above, through a ſmall ſquare hole in the pend roof of the cell, left for the purpoſe of preventing ſuffocation, and to let down the ſcanty pittance of the captive.

In this horrid pit was ſhut up the unhappy victim of the baron's diſpleaſure, where he lingered out a miſerable exiſtence.

O, deſpotiſm! ſure thy ſway eludes the piercing eye
Of gentle freedom, and the ray of glorious liberty;
And, in a cell remote and far from every ſocial right,
Configns thy victims to deſpair and univerſal night!

It is quite uncertain when this caſtle was built, as no date appears on any part of it. Being the family-ſeat of the Earls of Monteith, it muſt have been built while this powerful family had a ſhare of the government. From its ſtructure it appears to be very ancient; and, as the earldoms of Fife and Monteith were in ſeparate families till united in the perſon of Robert, ſon of King Robert II. of Scotland, the moſt probable conjecture is, that this magnificent building was erected by one of the Earls of Monteith previous to the time of Robert.

The firſt Earl of Monteith (Walter Cumimin) was created by Malcolm III. *anno* 1057, and this nobleman was afterwards appointed Lord High-ſteward of Scotland. This Walter was the grandſon of Bancho, who was murdered by Macbeth; and having, with the aſſiſtance of Macduff (formerly Thane, now) Earl of Fife, quelled a rebellion that threatened Malcolm, and ſlain the leader of the rebels, the King immediately conferred this high dignity upon him. In ancient times an officer was appointed in each diſtrict for collecting the King's revenues, and adminiſtering juſtice, who was called a Thane, and the ſuperior officer over the whole

whole was called the Abthane. So the title Earl being introduced by Malcolm in place of Thane, the Lord High-ſteward was in room of the Abthane.

From this Walter, Lord High-ſteward, the family of Stuarts, that reigned ſo long over Scotland aroſe; and though there was no doubt a Thane of Monteith before the time of Walter, yet the high dignity conferred on this nobleman affords ample room to conjecture, that the preſent magnificent caſtle of Doune was begun, and perhaps finiſhed, in his time. What ſtrengthens this ſtill more is, that Malcolm and his four ſons, Duncan II. Edgar, Alexander I. and David I. who reigned ſucceſſively over Scotland during a period of 87 years, cultivated the arts of peace, and ſo afforded leiſure for ſuch extenſive buildings as the caſtle of Doune. David was himſelf a very great friend to architecture, having built the noble church at Dunblane, and ſeveral others.

Tradition, however, reports, that the Caſtle of Doune was built by Murdac Duke of Albany, and Earl of Monteith and Fife. But, however much we may be diſpoſed to give credit to local tradition, yet the account of the life of this unfortunate nobleman leaves great room to doubt how far it was poſſible for him to rear ſuch an edifice. At that time, no doubt, the power of ſuch a nobleman was great; and, having his vaſſals and dependants ready at his call, he could make a ſtrong effort to rear buildings in a ſhort time; but ſuch a vaſt building as the Caſtle of Doune could not be finiſhed for many years.

Murdac was ſon of Robert, who was ſon of Robert II. King of Scotland. Robert was created Earl of Monteith, *anno* 1370; and in 1398 he was created Duke of Albany; and in 1406 he ſucceeded to the government, on the death of his brother Robert III. and governed Scotland 15 years.

In

In the year 1401 Murdac was taken priſoner by the Engliſh at the battle of Homelden, and detained till exchanged for Percy, 1411; and, on 3d September 1420, he ſucceeded his father in the government; but, being of a ſluggiſh diſpoſition, and ſcarce fit to manage his own family, he was obliged to reſign the government in 4 years, and ſo could have neither the time nor judgment neceſſary for ſuch a building as Doune Caſtle.

Perhaps it might be contrived by Murdac's father, who was a man of a bold enterpriſing ſpirit, generous and humane, and much eſteemed by all ranks of people, at home and abroad. But any account of the true date of the caſtle can amount only to probability.

The misfortunes of Murdac ſeem equal to his indolence. For after being priſoner in a foreign country 10 years, he led a retired life until the death of his father, when he entered on his ſhort reign of 4 years, as Regent over Scotland, and ſoon became overwhelmed with the load of ſtate affairs. His reſignation was ſuddenly followed by an accuſation of high-treaſon againſt him and his two ſons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan Earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, who were ſeized and carried priſoners to Stirling. Murdac was taken betwixt Doune and Dunblane, at a ſmall rivulet, which was therefore called Murdoch's ford, and it retains that name to this day.

In ſummer 1423 the priſoners were tried and condemned, and beheaded on one of the Govane hills, to the north of Stirling Caſtle, about half-way from the caſtle to the bridge. Iſabella, Murdac's wife, being carried from Doune Caſtle to the Caſtle of Fantallan in Lothian, the heads of her father, huſband, and children, were ſent to her in the priſon, to try if, impatient of grief, ſhe would reveal the ſuppoſed treaſon; but her anſwer was noble and elevated: "That if the crimes objected were true, the King had done "juſtly,

" juſtly, and according to law." Murdac, his lady, and two ſons, are intombed in their family burying-place, in a ſmall iſland of the Loch of Monteith, which lies near the Kirk of Port.

During theſe lamentable tranſactions the Caſtle of Doune, as well as Falkland in Fife, were ſeized by the King, and remained annexed to the Crown till the year 1502, when Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII. King of England, was married to James IV. King of Scotland, and got ſettled on her, in liferent, the Caſtle of Doune, and certain lands in Monteith. After the death of James IV. ſhe married Henry Lord Methven, a deſcendant of Murdac Duke of Albany. This marriage took place in the year 1528; and immediately thereafter the Queen, with conſent of her ſon King James V. and of her huſband Lord Methven, granted to James Stewart, a younger brother of her huſband Lord Methven, and anceſtor of the family of Moray, the cuſtody of the Caſtle of Doune for his life; and which right was a few years afterwards converted into a feu to him and his heirs by King James V. This office had been enjoyed by the family of Edmonſtone of Duntreath, and occaſioned a deadly quarrel betwixt the families, which ended in the aſſaſſination of the above James Stewart by Edmonſtone of Duntreath. But James, the ſon of the above James Stewart, obtained full poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and was afterwards created Lord Doune, by charter *anno* 1581. Since this period, the caſtle has remained in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Moray's family without interruption.

Agriculture.—The variety of ſoil in this pariſh opens a very wide field for agricultural ſtudy. There is ſcarcely a ſingle farm but has a change of ſoil in it, and hence, by ſkill and induſtry, can be rendered fit for almoſt every crop.

It

It is rather beyond the limits of theſe Statiſtical Inquiries to enter into the minutiæ of an agricultural ſurvey; but, as the ſtate of agriculture is the moſt important object, it may be proper to arrange the obſervations thereon under diſtinct heads:

1. *Draining.*—The firſt object of the farmer is to ſee that the grounds be made ſufficiently dry. It is in vain to look for good crops while the ground is wet or ſpongy. The ſeed generally rots, and, though it happen to take root, the plant never ripens. By this means, the farmer finds it loſt labour to plough or ſow theſe wet and ſpongy parts of his farm. The pariſh of Kilmadock abounds with ſuch waſte corners, eſpecially where improvements have not made any progreſs. Almoſt in every part, even in Monteith and Rows, you ſee round fields of corn, with the intermediate ſpaces filled with wet, ſpongy, and ſometimes boggy ground. Theſe waſte places are paſtured with cattle, attended by a hind, who, being always negligent, allows the field to be eat round the border, perhaps one, two, and in ſome places three yards deep. This is a very ſerious concern to the farmer. Indeed his crop generally fails; and, being thus abuſed by the cattle, what remains will ſcarce replace the ſeed, and pay the labour. A ſingle drain would cure the evil. The places that thus lie wet are generally the richeſt of the farm, and capable of raiſing the beſt crops; and, were they properly drained, the whole field would become arable and fit for incloſing. It is unneceſſary to mention any particular plan of draining, as this muſt depend on the ſituation of the field. There is, perhaps, one-fourth of the pariſh of Kilmadock requiring drains, that is, preſently, almoſt uſeleſs; but which, if drained, would be the moſt valuable of the whole.

2. *Levelling.*—This is likewiſe an important article. The pariſh of Kilmadock is very irregular in the ſurface. A few

few well dreſſed fields are to be ſeen in the property of eminent improvers, but the rugged face of nature ſtill covers the greateſt part. There can be no perfect huſbandry unleſs the fields are regular. A ſlope in a field is no diſadvantage; but ſudden hollows, intermixed with mounds, will never yield regular crops. Beſides, theſe hollows are generally wet, while the mound is parched, and thus the field ripens unevenly. Levelling and draining ought, therefore, to go hand in hand. Sometimes the levelling of a field will ſupply the place of draining; or draining may anſwer the purpoſe of levelling.

While the grounds are neither drained nor levelled, it cannot be expected the farmer will perceive the advantage of incloſures. If you ſuggeſt the incloſing of a field, the anſwer is, that, by incloſing and ſubdividing, the half of the graſs (meaning the places requiring to be drained and levelled, and which are uſed for graſs) would then be loſt. The farmers ſhould firſt be taught the practice of draining and levelling; and whenever the uſeleſs corners of the fields are brought into culture, an incloſure would become an obvious advantage.

3. *Clearing of Stones.*—The grounds on the north ſide of Teith are very much infeſted with ſtones, that obſtruct and break the plough; and ſeveral fields are wholly covered over with round bullets, giving the grounds a very waſte and barren appearance.

It is unneceſſary to mention the propriety of clearing the fields of ſtones, eſpecially thoſe that obſtruct the plough. Carrying ſtones off a field is gaining ſo much additional ground, for the trifling expence of carriage. Some farmers will gravely tell you, that the fields are the better of the ſtones that lie on them. There never was a more miſerable excuſe for lazineſs. Stones lying on a field can ſurely be of no uſe, except to occupy, perhaps, the half of the ſurface, which

which ſhould be covered with corn. Until the practice of laying down fields with ſown graſs was introduced, every farmer preſerved the round bullets of ſtones on his fields very ſacredly; but, when they came to cut the hay, theſe ſuppoſed friends proved noted enemies to the ſcythes, and, at length, drove the farmer to the neceſſity of turning off the ſtones to ſave his inſtruments; and thus mere neceſſity introduced the practice of clearing ground of ſtones. Hence it may eaſily be marked, in the pariſh of Kilmadock, what fields have been under the culture of graſs, from the ſmooth ſurface.

4. *Trenching.*—The moſt effectual method of draining, levelling, and clearing of ſtones, thoſe fields that are wet and ſpongy, is to trench the whole; yet this uſeful art is not known here. Trenching, though expenſive in the mean time, is the cheapeſt of all improvements in the end. The reaſon that farmers ſoon tire of draining their fields is, becauſe they ſeldom happen to diſcover the true ſprings; and, when they ſtill obſerve the water overflowing their fields, they become diſpirited, and never make another attempt. The ſame is the caſe with ſtony fields: Though the farmer one year clean the ſurface of ſtones, the next ploughing turns up as many; and country people, being ſoon diſcouraged, give up the conteſt. By trenching the field, the real origin of the ſprings are diſcovered, and every ſtone that obſtructs the plough can be taken out. In going over the field, the trenchers have no more to do than place a ſtake wherever they find a ſpring; and, when the whole field is dreſſed, it can then be conſidered where the common drain ſhould be placed, ſo as to communicate with the ſprings thus diſcovered. The beſt drain for ſuch fields is a ditch, filled half up with the round ſtones taken out of the field, and covered over with a ſufficient depth of earth. A field thus dreſſed

dreſſed will produce excellent crops, and ſoon repay the labour.

5. *Straightening Marches and Burns.*—There can never be any real improvements while the marches are crooked and irregular. As heritors have the authority of an act of Parliament for compelling their neighbours to ſtraighten marches, there is no excuſe for allowing any to remain uneven. The irregularity of marches is always an objection againſt incloſing, and the ſource of endleſs ſtrife between the tenants.

In the pariſh of Kilmadock the marches are ſhamefully irregular. The eſtate of Cambuſwallace was lately incloſed, and the marches ſtraightened, which has had a wonderful effect on the proſperity of the farmers. By the advantages of incloſures and ſtraight marches, the tenants are able to pay an advance rent, and live much better than when their rents were low, and the ground open and irregular.

The ſtraightening of ſmall burns and rivulets is an important article. Theſe feeble ſtreams are generally fond of wandering along a multitude of ſerpentine windings, occupying an immenſe ſtretch if lengthened out in a ſtraight line. By caſting a ſtraight ditch in the centre, the whole ground occupied by the windings would be gained, and the links, formerly ſanded and uſeleſs, could be converted into arable land. Of all other ſoils theſe haughs are the richeſt. They would produce all kinds of grain in perfection, particularly flax; and, when laid down in graſs, no paſture would be equal, either for ſhelter in time of ſtorms, or for ſucculent food in time of drought.

6. *Dividing Run-rig Lands and Commons.*—There were ſeveral farms in this diſtrict run-rig, and large tracts of waſte common moors, not long ago, but theſe are all now exchanged and divided, which may be conſidered the happy prelude of future improvements.

7. *Incloſing.*—The fields being drained, levelled, cleared of ſtones, and trenched where neceſſary, the marches ſtraightened, and interſperſed fields exchanged, incloſing then becomes an obvious advantage.

There is ſcarcely more than one-tenth of the pariſh of Kilmadock incloſed and ſubdivided, though excellent ſtones for dikes could be got almoſt every where, and hedges could be reared over three-fourths of the grounds.

The grand objects of incloſing are, the ſafety of the crop from cattle, and the eaſe of the cattle while feeding; either of which advantages are alone ſufficient to recommend a fence. It is a ſerious matter for a farmer to have, perhaps, the breadth of one or two yards round his fields deſtroyed by the cattle. It is a propoſition in geometry, that the ſmaller the area the greater is the circumference in proportion Hence, the ſmaller the field, the greater is the damage from the cattle.

The pariſh of Kilmadock, where waſte and unincloſed, is ploughed in detached fields, while the intermediate ſpaces are uſed for paſture. The conſequence is obvious: That the circumference or border of each field is abuſed by the cattle, or the graſs loſt; either of which is a very ſerious diſadvantage to the farmer.

With regard to the eaſe and ſafety of the cattle, the difference of open from incloſed fields is beyond calculation. A cow is an animal that is fond of eaſe, and never thrives under the management of a hind. A cow, again, loves to crop the morning dew, and to reſt at noon. The hind, on the contrary, cannot riſe betimes, and is therefore under the neceſſity of feeding the cattle in the heat of the day, when they wiſh to lie down and reſt. A cow is likewiſe fond of lying down at evening, without the fatigue of travelling far to her bed; the hind, on the contrary, drives her home to the ſtall, where ſhe is tied to a ſtake like a criminal. In

ſhort,

ſhort, the advantage of incloſures for cattle can only be reckoned by experience. The ſtrongeſt proof of their excellence is this circumſtance, that no grazier who once knows their value will ever after rent open unincloſed fields.

8. *Rotation of Crops.*—There being few incloſures in Kilmadock pariſh, rotation of crops has made very little progreſs. In the diſtrict above the Teith, the abſurd practice of having infield and outfield ſtill prevails. This practice is the ſtrongeſt mark of the imperfect ſtate of huſbandry in former times. When wheel-carriages were little uſed, and dung was the only manure, the farmers conſtantly ſpread it out upon the fields near the dwelling-houſe, and theſe fields were, on that account, commonly in tillage every year. The fields at a diſtance received no manure at all, except the produce of the paſturing cattle, and theſe were incloſed in temporary folds, in the middle of the day and during the night, erected on the arable outfields, and moved (or, in the more emphatic term of the farmers, flitted) at the end of every week. Theſe fields, when thus manured, were ploughed the next year, and one or two crops more taken, and then allowed to ſward for graſs. Here, in a peculiar manner, was felt the loſs of ſown graſs. Independent of the want of a crop of hay, the field, from the dreary ſtubble, required two or three years to render the graſs of any uſe for paſture. The cattle were extremely fond of the infant graſs, and conſtantly poached and deſtroyed its growth; and thus the farmer generally loſt the uſe of his graſs fields for at leaſt 2 years in every 8 or 10. How very different their ſituation under the new huſbandry. By taking a hay crop, the farmer reaps more profit than from having the field in corn; and, during the growth of the hay, the roots of the graſs ſpread and cover the ſurface with a ſtrong coat, capable of ſupporting the feet of the cattle the following year, when the paſture is rich, freſh, and

and abundant. Of all improvements in huſbandry theſe hundred years, ſown graſs may be ranked among the moſt valuable.

While it is generally acknowledged that plants rob the ſoil, it is at the ſame time admitted, that they rob it in different degrees, ſome more, and ſome leſs, according to their nature, and manner of receiving food. Theſe evident truths at once ſuggeſt the idea of change; as the farmer perceives it of importance to arrange his ſucceſſion of crops as may be leaſt hurtful to the ſoil, and, at the ſame time, moſt profitable on the whole. Hence, the practice of rotation of crops.

The advantages of this diſcovery are manifold: Having a variety of crops, the farmer divides the labour of the year. He is in no riſk of the field not agreeing with the crop. And he can ſupply the market annually with all kinds of proviſions.

An account of the various rotations obſerved in this pariſh will be given among the general tables.

9. *Size of Farms.*—The farms in the pariſh are of various ſizes, as will be ſeen in the general tables. Formerly this pariſh abounded with cottaries; but theſe are now quite aboliſhed, except a very few; and, of late, the farms have been conſiderably enlarged in many places, owing, partly, to the increaſing independence of the farmer from his once miſerable condition as a military bondman; but the chief cauſe is the introduction of the arts, whereby bodily labour has been ſo wonderfully ſaved. The farmer, in ancient times, ſeldom reared any crop but oats, a little barley, and peas. With theſe he ſowed his infield conſtantly, and his outfield occaſionally, when not in graſs. Hence, a ſmall farm rendered him hurried in time of ſeed and harveſt, and the manufacturing it occupied his whole labour during winter. In ſummer he was literally idle! In theſe enlighten-

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ed days the farmer is ploughing, ſowing, and reaping, every month of the year. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, beans, clover, and rye-graſs, flax, hay, potatoes, turnips, and other roots, are crops that afford work to the farmer in all ſeaſons of the year, and hence he is enabled to manage a much larger portion of ground than under the old ſyſtem. And when the improvement of roads, implements of huſbandry, mode of labour, &c. are brought into the calculation, it is at once plain how large farms have been introduced.

It is ſaid that large farms depopulate the country. This, however, is a concluſion that can only be drawn from a partial view of the ſubject. There are two ſpecies of labour, unproductive and productive. Unproductive, is that labour that barely ſupports the labourer; productive, is that labour that ſupports the labourer, and leaves a balance. The balance is produced to the commonwealth, and ſo leſſens the labour of others. If one year a man ſupports himſelf only, and the next year he ſupports himſelf and his wife, he doubles the population; if he ſupports himſelf, his wife, and a child, he triples the population, and ſo on. Hence, the more labour produced by art or induſtry, the greater is, or may be, the population.

From theſe facts, it is plain, that if the enlarging of farms has not been owing to an increaſe of labourers on theſe farms, but to art and induſtry, that the population is thereby increaſed. The population on the farms is indeed much diminiſhed; but the increaſe of the proviſions brought to market from theſe farms muſt evidently be capable of ſupporting an increaſe of population. If this increaſe of proviſions be exported for a ſupply of luxuries, the art and induſtry of the laborious farmer, no doubt, diſappears, and is waſted at the pampered tables of thoſe who, in theſe days of vice, profligacy, and licentiouſneſs, are falſely denominated

ted the Great. That man alone can be called Great, who, having once produced the neceſſaries of life in abundance, by art and induſtry, deals them liberally around to feed a multitude. But he who ſpends his time in ſloth and idleneſs, and ſquanders and waſtes the labours of the year in riot and diſſipation, is a being of all others the moſt wretched.

When the population of the country happens to appear on the decreaſe, it ought not therefore to be concluded, that the enlarging of farms is the cauſe. We ought rather to count the diſhes that now garniſh our table, and compare theſe with what graced the humble board of the ſires of ancient times.

> In ancient times, the ſacred plough employ'd
> The kings and awful fathers of mankind:
> And ſome, with whom compar'd your inſect-tribes
> Are but the beings of a ſummer's day,
> Have held the ſcale of empire, rul'd the ſtorm
> Of mighty war; then with unwearied hand,
> Diſdaining little delicacies, ſeiz'd
> The plough, and greatly independent liv'd.
>
> THOMSON.

10. *Leaſes and Rent.*—The rents are now generally paid in money, and all perſonal ſervices are aboliſhed. The tenants perform ſtatute-labour on the high-roads, and pay all public burdens, ſuch as ceſs, &c.

The Earl of Moray frequently makes his riſe-rent progreſſive, at the end of 5, 7, or 10 years, of a 19 years leaſe. This is an excellent method, and ought to be generally adopted. Towards the end of a leaſe, where the rent has been the ſame from its commencement, the tenant is diſpirited at the proſpect of a high rent, and when the rent is raiſed, his ſtock is exhauſted during the firſt 3 or 4 years, and

and it is a hundred to one if he is able to continue. But when the riſe-rent is progreſſive, the tenant has no occaſion to dread the iſſue of his leaſe, becauſe, unleſs the improvements be great, there is no variation from one of the common riſes in the progreſſive ſcale. Hence, he is always active and induſtrious, and never defers improvements for the commencement of a new tack.

As to the duration of leaſes, various opinions have been formed. Without pretending to judge of a point ſo uncertain, it may be noticed, that the duration of a leaſe muſt depend greatly on the ſituation of the farm. If a graſs farm, the only uſe of a leaſe is to afford the tenant time for breeding the cattle, and diſpoſing upon them. Cattle thrive beſt on the ground where they have been reared; and the uncertainty of markets renders it dangerous for a grazier to be a tenant from year to year only.

As to arable farms, a variety of circumſtances have to be conſidered. 1. The ſtate of culture. 2. The manure to be uſed. 3. The rotation of crops. If the ground be waſte, and in need of improvement, the tenant ſhould have his leaſe lengthened to encourage him. If the manure be quicklime, he cannot be removed ſo long as the powers of the lime remain active. This may be from 6 to 10 years. If marl is uſed, the leaſe muſt be longer, as this manure laſts a conſiderable while. If a rotation of crops be obſerved, the tenant cannot be removed during the rotation.

From theſe circumſtances, it is plain, that the duration of a leaſe muſt depend much on the nature of the farm, and the plan of management.

11. *Houſes.*—The houſes are much improved of late. The tenants now begin to perceive the advantage of good houſes, and of living ſeparate from their cattle.

On the ſouth ſide of Teith you meet with ſeveral very neat houſes, of two ſtories, covered with ſlate, and handſomely

handſomely finiſhed within. The offices ſtand on each ſide, with tile-roofs, forming a rural ſquare, at once pleaſant, warm, and hoſpitable. Farm-houſes of this conſtruction are now becoming general; yet, in many places, the houſes are no better than what they were 30 or 40 years ago; cold, dark, ſooty huts; ſcarcely a pane of glaſs to be ſeen; roofs of thatch, ruſhes, heather, or broom; the cattle and people entering at the ſame door; earthen floors; the fire on the hearth-ſtone, and ſcarcely a vent or chimney. It is lamentable to behold the exalted character of the generous farmer degraded by ſuch miſerable habitations.

But the error lies on the ſide of the maſters. If a tenant's leaſe is to laſt only 19 years, he either builds no fences or houſes at all, or of ſuch a nature as to laſt little longer than the leaſe. Indeed, if he acted otherwiſe, he would be injuring himſelf. In all tranſactions, at home or abroad, every thing ſhould be reduced to the teſt of calculation. It is manifeſt injuſtice towards a tenant to take him bound to erect dikes or houſes that ought to laſt at leaſt 100 years, and give him only a 19 years leaſe. None but fools, madmen, or poor ignorant tenants, ſhuddering before their laird, would bind themſelves ſo abſurdly. The tenant ought neither to improve, plant, nor build, without payment. Neither ſhould he beſtow manure, to laſt longer than his leaſe, without a reaſonable allowance at the iſſue. All that the tenant, in juſtice to himſelf, ought to do, is, to labour and uſe the land to the beſt advantage, ſo as not to leave it worſe or poorer than he received it. With regard to improving waſte ground, and building dikes and houſes, the proprietor ſhould pay the whole outlay, and charge the tenant with a certain intereſt annually. This plan was practiſed with the tenants of Cambuſwallace ſome years ago, and the example is faſt ſpreading over the pariſh.

12. *Roads*,

12. *Roads.*—The by-roads of the farmers, all over the pariſh, are in a wretched condition, and abſolutely impaſſable through the one half of the year. The carts and harneſs are generally ſhattered and broke in a few journies; and hence the horſes, carts, and harneſs, conſtantly wear the marks of poverty, and, inſtead of performing the work with vigour, both men and horſes ſoon languiſh and decay.

It is, however, pleaſant to obſerve the ſituation of the farmer who ſtudies improvements, who has a comfortable habitation, and good roads; the freſh bloom of contentment is ſeated on his countenance, his motions are ſpirited and active, his implements of huſbandry appear as if freſh from the hand of the painter, and his vigorous horſe is ſeen pawing in the valley.

13. *Implements of huſbandry.*—While the lands were infeſted with ſtones, the implements of huſbandry were extremely mean; but good ploughs, and harrows of the beſt conſtruction, are now every where to be ſeen. Yet, where the grounds remain wet and ſtony, the labouring utenſils are ſtill imperfect. What is termed the broad-plough is ſtill uſed on the north ſide of Teith. In this plough 4 horſes are yoked abreaſt, with a goadman or driver placed before the horſes heads, with his face towards the ploughman; and in this poſition the driver *walks backward*, ſtriking the horſes in the face to make them come forward!—The brake and cleaning-harrow are little known. The late Colonel Edmonſtone of Newton introduced the new-invented turnip drill-plough; but the farmers only looked and wondered at it, as they would at a rope-dancer. Several eminent farmers have, however, ſhewn noble examples of good huſbandry, and are beginning to open the eyes of their neighbours, from their farms appearing like ſo many gardens, in the midſt of a bleak uncultivated country.

Thraſhing-mill.—This is one of the moſt ingenious and moſt uſeful inventions that has, perhaps, ever appeared in the world.

The firſt inventor was Michael Stirling, farmer in Craighead, in the pariſh of Dunblane, who died in the 89th year of his age, on the 1ſt of February 1796. This venerable old man, when in the prime of life, had a ſtrong propenſity to every curious invention; and, after much thought and ſtudy, he prepared and finiſhed a machine for thraſhing his corn in the year 1748, having employed tradeſmen to execute the work under his direction.

The axis of the thraſhing-board, was placed perpendicular, and was moved by an inner wheel, on the ſame axis with an outer one that went by water. The men ſtood round about theſe boards like lint cleaners, each man with his ſheaf, and performed the work with great rapidity.

Mr Stirling's ignorant neighbours were, however, no way ſtruck with the invention, but laughed at it, and called him *a maggotty fellow.* In ſhort, like Noah with his ark, poor Mr Stirling was ſurrounded only with mockers, and at length he concealed his operations altogether. The wonderful powers of the machine, however, ſoon drew the attention of ſtrangers, who came and picked up models, and ſo were enabled to erect others, both in Scotland and England. Mr Stirling's machine, in one ſhort winter-day, thraſhed 50 threaves of ſtiff outfield corn, yielding 16 bolls of oats, which would have taken 16 days of one man to thraſh with the flail. This account was got from William Stirling, farmer in Craigforth, one of Michael Stirling's ſons, who is a very reſpectable man, on whoſe report the public may rely.

Mr Stirling's mill being perpendicular, was found rather inconvenient, and therefore Mr Meikle at Alloa, an ingenious gentleman, conſtructed a horizontal axis for the thraſhing-

ing-boards, by adding another wheel, which had a wonderful effect, as the ſheaf could be ſpread ſo as to be taken in and bruiſed by rollers; and this likewiſe ſaved a number of hands.

A particular account of the powers of this machine, and the ſaving to each farmer, will be given in the appendix.

Manure.—There has been no limeſtone or coal hitherto diſcovered in this pariſh. The only local manure, therefore, is dung, which is far from being ſufficient for the lands; and the farmers have to carry lime, as well as coal, from Stirling, Sauchie, and other places, an average diſtance of 12 miles to the pariſh in general. Hence, the ground continues low rented, the time of the farmers being occupied during ſummer in carrying home lime and coal. A ſmall navigable canal would be of the utmoſt importance to the heritors, independent of the ſaving of carriage in general; to ſhew which, a general view of the expence and profit is given in the appendix.

No manure is ſuperior to the clay or mud collected in the bottom of rivulets and burns. Many of theſe run thro' this pariſh; and, were the farmers only at the pains to ſpread the ſcourings of theſe burns on their fields, they would find more benefit from it than even lime. It enlarges the ſtock of fertile earth, and mellows the ſoil. Yet few farmers think of this. Prejudice and cuſtom rule every action of our lives; and even thoſe who have taſte and judgment to make experiments, are driven by the multitude into the practice of what is common. A little time, however, will ripen every improvement, and bring it to perfection.

Drying-Kilns.—Preparing corns for the mill is an important article. Not long ago, the common practice in this pariſh was for each farmer to have a kiln of his own. The market

market was therefore filled with bad meal, loſt in the drying, from the inſufficiency of theſe rickles of buildings to perform the work. Beſides, there were many melancholy accidents from fire. Theſe, and ſome other cauſes, have now made way for the introduction of brick kilns, which have become general.

It would be a capital improvement to erect a kiln at every corn-mill, to be attended by an experienced dryſter, hired by the thirled farmers. The kiln might be ſo placed that the grain could be conveyed from the kiln-head to the mill-happer, by having both on a level, and a loft from the kiln-head to the happer. Obſerve the profit of ſuch a plan. In the common way, the corn has to be put into ſacks, loaded, and carried to the mill; there unloaded, and carried up a ſtair, by ſtrength of arm and back alone. All this labour would be ſaved by the plan above mentioned, beſides having the corn immediately grinded when ready.

Major Main of Powis Logie, an ingenious gentleman, and one of the moſt eminent improvers of the country, has favoured me with a deſcription of a drying-kiln of his own invention, erected at Powis, which is given in the appendix.

Mills, and Sale of Grain.—The Deanſton cotton-mills will be mentioned under a ſeparate title.

There are ſeven mills in the pariſh for the manufacturing of grain, viz. Doune, Cambus, Candy, Lanerick, Ceſſintully, Auchleſhie, and Argaty, and there is an old corn-mill at Callichat, which has not been uſed for ſome time.

There is no object requires greater attention than the eſtabliſhment of proper corn-mills, becauſe here all the labour of the year centers. Yet no branch of police is more neglected than proper rules between millers and farmers.

The

The evil arose from the abominable servitude of thirlage, and will continue so long as this servitude lasts. The landlord binds his tenants to go to his own mill, and this mill he lets for rent, supposing, by this plan, to increase his rental. There never was a greater deception. The multure due to the mill is classed with public burdens, and so lessens the neat rent paid to the master; but were the tenant free, he would give a rise-rent double the amount of the rent drawn by the landlord of the mill. The reason is obvious: being bound to one mill, the multurer grows insolent, gives bad service, and imposes on the tenants. Hence the multitude of law-suits for abstracted multures. Why am I well served by my tailor and shoemaker?—Because he is afraid of losing my custom. The same is the case with millers; and the servitude of thirlage is fast wearing out.

The common public places for the sale of grain are Stirling, Kippen, and Callander. Since the erection of the Adelphi cotton-mills, a considerable market has been opened in Doune. The average distance to markets may be reckoned 8 miles. An account of the fiars of Perth and Stirling shires is given, among the general tables, in the appendix.

Wages.—The wages for all kinds of work may be reckoned good. A principal man-servant, for farming work, gets at present from L. 10 to L. 12; an inferior one from L. 8 to L. 10; a woman-servant from L. 3 to L. 5, besides bed, board, and washing. The labourers, in time of harvest, are of three classes; the first are hired for the whole time of harvest; the men receive L. 2, the women L. 1, 4 s. each, with bed and board; the second class are hired by the day, a man at 1 s. a woman at 9 d. with victuals; the third class are paid by the hour, a man 2 d, a woman 1½ d. This last

laſt claſs are commonly the inhabitants of Doune, Buchany, and Burn of Cambus.

An account of the various wages of other kinds of labour is given, among the general tables, in the appendix.

Black-Cattle.—Owing to the want of incloſures, the black-cattle of this pariſh make but a poor figure at the Doune markets. The whole cattle, including young and old, kept on the pariſh are about 2243. Now, the whole area of the pariſh being reckoned 64 ſquare miles, or 40,960 acres, and ſuppoſing one-tenth to be heath and moſs producing no graſs, and another tenth to be occupied by roads, houſes, fences, and ſtrips of planting, there remains 32,768 acres; one-third whereof (10,922) will be commonly in tillage, and the other two-thirds (21,845) remain for graſs. This graſs would be of various quality; the beſt might admit 1 cow on each acre, but other places might require 2, and perhaps 3 acres to each cow. However, counting old and young beaſts, 2 acres may be allowed on the average to each beaſt during ſummer, whereby no leſs than 10,922 cattle might be ſupported, were the grounds incloſed and ſubdivided, and properly laid out.

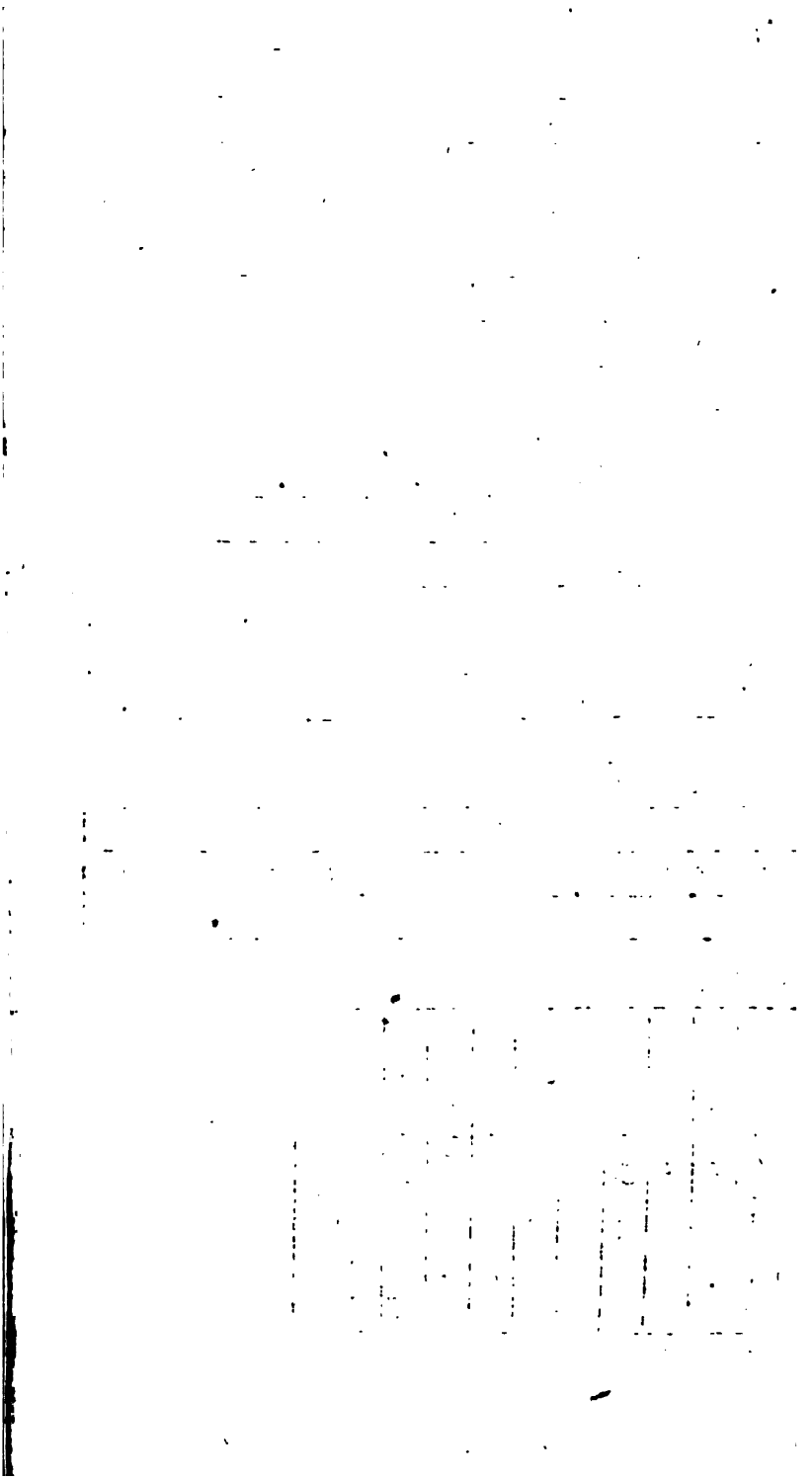
Of the cattle preſently on the pariſh, one half are milch cows, the other half are young cattle. Now, valuing each cow's graſs at 20 s. and 10 s. for the feeding of each young beaſt, we can draw the following comparative ſtate:

Preſent Stock 2243.		New Stock 10,922.	
Graſs of 1121 cows, at 20 s.	L. 1121 0	Graſs of 5461 cows, at 20 s.	L. 5461 0
Ditto of 1121 young beaſts, at 10 s.	560 10	Ditto of 5461 young beaſts, at 10 s.	2730 10
Total	L. 1681 10	Total	L. 8191 10

Abſtract.

Graſs-meal of the new ſtock,	L. 8191 10	0
Ditto of the old ſtock,	1681 10	0
Clear gain	L. 6510 0	0

Horſes.



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31	1		1		—		—		1		—				1					
32					1		2		3		4									
89 90	—	363	—	357	—	356	—	320	—	377	—	562	—	79	—	95	175	1334	2509	

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Slaters.	6	6	
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Horſes.—The breed of horſes are much better now than formerly, though great room ſtill remains for improvement. Not long ago four-horſe ploughs were common over the pariſh, each of which animals, though ſcarce able to ſupport their own weight, would eat as much as the horſes that now plough in pairs.

The whole horſes at preſent in the pariſh are about 662, whereof about 577 are farm-horſes. Theſe laſt will conſume annually 4936 bolls and 1½ lippies of corn, allowing a lippy and a half to a horſe each day; which, at 3 d. *per* lippy, comes to L. 3948 : 16 : 10½ Sterling. So that when 4 horſes were yoked in each plough, in place of 2, the number would be double, and the expence L. 7897 : 13 : 9 Sterling. Were oxen uſed in place of horſes, the whole of the above corn would be ſaved, which would maintain 705 men, allowing 7 bolls to each; and, taking the inhabitants of all ages, it would ſupport double the number, being 1410 perſons, which is one half of the preſent inhabitants of the pariſh, which, at firſt view, may ſurpriſe, but the calculation will hold good.

If we reckon the inhabitants of the pariſh of Kilmadock, excluſive of the people of the Adelphi, to be near 2800, and the horſes 570, there is about one horſe for every fifth ſoul, which is a ſerious concern to the nation. In the pariſh of Kilmadock there are ſeveral farms with 4 horſes each, which, at L. 10 each horſe of maintenance, makes L. 40 each farm; and the average rent of each farm will not exceed L. 30. So if the heritor would recommend oxen in place of horſes, he might put the L. 40 in his pocket, and ſave the expence of purchaſing and upholding the horſes to his tenant, as oxen would live on graſs and turnip, and after 5 years labour would bring more money than their prime-coſt.

Sheep.

Sheep.—There are no ſheep in the pariſh except about 1986, kept in the Braes of Doune, the moor of Lanerick, and in Cambuſmore; and even theſe do not thrive well. The grounds are better adapted for black-cattle than ſheep.

Markets, Price of Proviſions, &c.—There are 6 annual fairs held in Doune, at the following terms, Martinmas, Yoole, Candlemas, Whitſunday, Lammas, and Michaelmas. The 2 at Michaelmas and Martinmas are large cattle markets, little inferior to the famous tryſts of Falkirk.

Proviſions are cheaper here than at Stirling. Beef at 4½ d. butter 10 d. and cheeſe at 3 d. *per* lb. and eggs at 4 d. *per* dozen; while in Stirling market beef is at 5 d. butter 1 s. and cheeſe 4½ d. *per* lb. and eggs at 6 d. *per* dozen. Theſe articles riſe and fall according to the ſeaſons; and the price of meal, barley, and others, is regulated by the price of grain, as ſtated in the annual fiars.

Heritors and Rent.—The valued-rent of the whole pariſh, as ſtated in the ceſs-books, is L. 9163, 14 s. Scots, and yet there are only 16 heritors, great and ſmall. The greateſt heritor is the Earl of Moray, he being proprietor of about one-third of the whole pariſh; and the other heritors valued-rent appears in a liſt of the whole, ſtated in the appendix.

The real rent at preſent is about L. 7500 Sterling; and a great number of the leaſes being near expired, a conſiderable riſe will ſoon take place. The greateſt advantage a pariſh can enjoy, is to have all the heritors reſiding on the ſpot, becauſe, wherever theſe gentlemen take up their abode, there they ſpend their money.

The only reſident heritors at preſent are, Murdoch of Gartincaber, Buchanan of Cambuſmore, and Buchanan of Kirkton. The whole other heritors reſide at a diſtance, and

and ſo carry off annually very near ſix-ſevenths of the rents, very little whereof returns to the place. No wonder, therefore, that the place is poor, wanting the preſence of the greateſt heritors, and furniſhing ſuch an immenſe quantity of labour annually to ſtrangers.

Church, &c.—The pariſh church ſtood at Kilmadock till the death of Mr Napier, about the year 1756, when a new church was built in Doune. The firſt incumbent of the new church was Mr James Smith, a very meek and reverend divine, who filled the paſtoral charge for no leſs a period than 36 years, and then reſigned it, with his life, amidſt the tears and ſorrow of his whole flock, among whom he lived with that unity and mutual affection which alone conſtitutes the happineſs and proſperity of any people.

Though the church be removed to Doune, the moſt of the ancient families bury at Kilmadock, where the miniſter ſtill reſides, with his manſe and glebe. The new ſettlers are, however, taking off layers at the new church-yard of Doune, and ſo the burying-place at Kilmadock will ſoon be deſerted.

There is a Burgher meeting-houſe at Bridge of Teith, which was erected about 40 years ago. The affability of Mr Smith kept the people together, ſo much ſo, that the whole pariſhioners ſtill adhere to the eſtabliſhment, except a few families who attend the congregation at Bridge of Teith; and a few more who have joined the ſociety of Antiburghers at Dunblane.

There was formerly an Epiſcopal meeting held in Doune, which was dropped on the death of Mr Roſe, the laſt incumbent.

Stipend, &c.—The ſtipend is payable partly in money and partly in meal; and, in conſequence of a late augmenta-

tion, proſecuted by the preſent miniſter, the ſtipend may, on an average, be reckoned L. 150 annually. The miniſter has alſo the manſe and glebe of Kilmadock, which contains ſix acres of rich land, equal in quality to any within the pariſh, *as church-lands generally are.* The manſe was lately repaired, and a very excellent ſet of new office-houſes built by the heritors.

Kilmadock manſe is a ſituation exactly ſuitable to religious retirement, and is more centrical to the pariſh in general than Doune, which ſtands rather to the eaſt ſide. If the population increaſe, a chapel of eaſe, or a new erection will be neceſſary, when the church of Kilmadock may be rebuilt, and the inhabitants thus well accommodated.

Schools, &c.—The pariſh ſchool is held at Doune, and is generally well attended. Mr William Young, the preſent ſchoolmaſter, is a very induſtrious teacher, and has kept the ſchool with great ſucceſs for a long period back.

There are at preſent 70 ſcholars, 45 at Engliſh, 20 at arithmetic and book-keeping, and only 5 at the Latin language. The ſchool wages are extremely moderate, 1 s. 3 d. for Engliſh, and 2 s. 6 d. for arithmetic, book-keeping, and Latin, *per* quarter. The ſchoolmaſter has beſides a free houſe and garden, and his perquiſites as ſeſſion-clerk and precenter. His fixed ſalary was formerly only L. 100 Scots, but the heritors very properly augmented it to L. 200 Scots. The fees of proclamations, on 3 Sundays, are, 1 s. 8 d. to the poor, 2 s. to the clerk, and 6 d. to the officer; on 2 Sundays, 2 s. to the clerk, 3 s. 6 d. to the poor, and 6 d. to the officer; and on 1 Sunday, 6 s. to the clerk, 10 s. 6 d. to the poor, and 1 s. 6 d. to the officer. There appears a miſtake in giving the clerk only 2 s. for 2 Sundays, when he gets the ſame for 3. There are about 60 baptiſms, and 24 marriages annually. The fees of baptiſms are, 10 d. to the

the clerk, and 2 d. to the officer; but thoſe who attend Bridge of Teith, Norieſton, Dunblane, and Callander, from the pariſh of Kilmadock, are not regular payers of the fees.

There are ſeveral other private ſchools in the pariſh, for teaching Engliſh and the rudiments of writing; but the boys in the country are in great danger of colds from bad roads. Foot-paths on the ſides of the high-ways ſhould become general, which would be a great eaſe to the children in bad weather.

The Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge lately gave L. 10 of ſalary for a charity ſchool at the weſt end of the pariſh, near Callander; and Mr Buchanan of Cambuſmore, very much to his honour, preſented the ſchoolmaſter with a ſchool and ſchool-houſe, and garden, free. They are placed on the road from Callander to Craigton, about a Scotch mile eaſt of Callander, on a gentle riſing heath, that is quite dry and healthful, and finely expoſed to the weſtern breeze. There cannot be a finer ſituation for a village; and, were a proper road made along from Callander by the Heads, Craigton, Annat, &c. to join the Dunblane road by Kilbryde, communication would be opened in the upper parts of the pariſh, where, at preſent, no perſon can travel.

Of all other objects of the legiſlature, proper teachers, and proper parochial ſchools, is the moſt important; and, with all reſpect and deference to the office and dignity of our reverend divines, it is humbly ſubmitted, if a diligent, ſober, pious teacher of youth, be not an equally exalted character, and equal, if not more uſeful, towards the propagation and eſtabliſhment of vital religion, morality, and virtue. The illuſtrious King of Iſrael was deeply ſenſible of this, when he ſaid,

> Train up a child when he is young
> In the way wherein he ought to go,

And

And when he is old
He will not depart from it.

It is, therefore, much to the honour of thoſe who are attentive to the ſituation of ſchools. In general they are quite neglected; the ſalaries of the maſters are ſhamefully ſmall, and the ſchool-wages too low. In place, therefore, of giving ſuch liberal augmentations to the clergy, it had been more wiſe in the Commiſſioners to have conferred part of it on the parochial teachers.

Police.—Anciently the adminiſtration of juſtice was committed to the Steward of Monteith, and his deputies, who held courts in Doune. In 1748 this heritable juriſdiction, along with the others within Scotland, was annexed to the Crown; and was valued at L. 1200 Sterling. Since this period the Sheriff of Perthſhire has held courts for this diſtrict at Dunblane, which renders it very inconvenient for the inhabitants, that town being ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the diſtrict. The Commiſſary of Dunblane has likewiſe a juriſdiction over this pariſh. Beſides theſe two judges, the Juſtices of the Peace take an active ſhare in protecting the commonwealth.

Poor.—There are no private donations, or hoſpitals founded, for the poor of this pariſh, neither have the heritors ever been aſſeſſed. They are, however, liberally ſupported from the collections at the churches, and by private charity, and common begging is now almoſt quite gone.

The ſituation of this pariſh, with regard to the poor, is a ſtrong proof of the baneful conſequence of overgrown hoſpitals. Innocent misfortunes are always mentioned as an argument in favour of hoſpitals. It is no doubt an amiable virtue to relieve the diſtreſſes of a ſuffering fellow-creature; but caſes of this nature ought to be thrown on pri-

vate

vate charity alone, which uſually exerts itſelf in a moſt effectual manner; and the common poor ſhould be provided by the public. It is an important matter to make charity command gratitude and induſtry. Private charity effects this moſt completely: The indigent perſon knows that the eyes of the donor is upon him, and that if he is idle and inſolent the donation will be withdrawn. Hence, gratitude excites his induſtry, and fear commands his reſpect. But, when a ſet of gentle beggars are put on the roll of hoſpital penſioners, they conceive themſelves only obliged to the public, that is, nobody. The funds, they ſay, are their own, and they have none to thank. Hence, they forget their true ſituation, and become ungrateful, inſolent, and lazy.

Let the pariſh of Kilmadock rejoice that ſhe is free of ſuch nuiſances; let her cultivate ſobriety, induſtry, and virtue, and, while proſperity ſmiles on her borders, affluence will garniſh her table, and contentment gladen her heart.

Manufactures and Commerce.—This pariſh may be ſaid to be wholly deſtitute of any commercial traffic or regular manufacture, except the Adelphi cotton-work. A liſt of the different tradeſmen is given under the title population.

For ſome time paſt Doune has been noted for excellent ſlaters, who have acquired ſuperior reputation in that trade over all the neighbouring country, particularly Glaſgow, Hamilton, Dunbarton, &c. where they have been invited to contract for all kinds of modern buildings, in preference to the ſlaters of other places. They work in theſe towns during ſummer, and return to their families during winter; and ſome of the more induſtrious among them learn other trades, ſuch as weaving, ſhoemaking, &c. which they practiſe when the ſeaſon will not permit the work of ſlating.

The

The ſkinning buſineſs was once carried on in Doune, but it is now quite gone.

In this town alſo was carried on, for ſome time, the manufacture of Highland purſes. That trade is alſo no more.

The only remains of any of the ancient branches of trade is the making of Highland piſtols. The reputation of Doune for this manufacture, about the time of the German war, was very great.

This art was introduced to Doune about the year 1646, by Thomas Caddell, who, having been inſtructed in his craft at Muthill, a village in Strathearn in Perthſhire, came and ſettled in Doune. This famous tradeſman poſſeſſed a moſt profound genius, and an inquiſitive mind; and, though a man of no education, and remote from every mean of inſtruction in the mechanical arts, his ſtudy and perſevering exertions brought his work to ſo high a degree of perfection, that no piſtols made in Britain excelled, or perhaps equalled, thoſe of his making, either for ſureneſs, ſtrength, or beauty. He taught the trade to his children, and ſeveral apprentices, of whom was one John Campbell, whoſe ſon and grandſon carried on the buſineſs ſucceſſively with great repute. While the ancient dreſs of Caledonia, that is, the philabeg, belted plaid, piſtols, and dirk, was wore, the piſtols made in Doune excelled all others, and acquired ſuperior reputation over France, Germany, &c. A pair of piſtols, ſuperbly ornamented, were fabricated by a tradeſman taught in Doune, and, by the City of Glaſgow, given in compliment to Marquis de Bouillé. The above Mr Campbell's grandſon, who has now given over the buſineſs, made piſtols to the firſt nobility in Europe, as Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, the Duke of Cumberland, and others. The trade is now carried on by John Murdoch, alſo famous for his ingenuity in the craft, and who has likewiſe furniſhed piſtols to the firſt

nobility

nobility of Europe. Theſe piſtols were ſold from 4 to 24 guineas a-pair. There is now very little demand for Doune piſtols, owing, partly, to the low price of the piſtols made in England; but the chief cauſe of the decline is the diſuſe of the dirk and piſtol as a part of the Caledonian dreſs; and, when Mr Murdoch gives over buſineſs, the trade, in all probability, will become extinct.

Adelphi Cotton-works.—Theſe are very extenſive works, erected on the ſouth banks of Teith, to the weſt of Doune, for the ſpinning of cotton-yarn. The great wheel is moved by the water of Teith. The mill is a large elegant building of ſeveral ſtories, erected about 12 years ago by Mr John Buchanan of Carſton and his brothers, gentlemen of much enterpriſe, who having removed to another work at Balfron, ſeveral years ago, the Adelphi mill was taken up by an Engliſh company, and is now conducted by Mr Benjamin Flounders, a gentleman of exemplary character, and much eſteemed in the place.

This extenſive work has conſtantly employed about 700 perſons, for whoſe accommodation all the ruinous houſes in Doune have been repaired and rebuilt; and Mr Murdoch of Gartincaber has built a ſtreet of houſes on the ſouth ſide of the Teith, with a convenient garden to each, now called the Newtown of Doune.

The workmen are paid by the quantity and quality of their work, and hence they have become extremely dexterous, and ſome hands will make about 2 guineas *per* week.

The yarn ſpun at this mill is eſteemed very excellent, and finds a ready market every where. There is none of it weaved in Doune or the neighbourhood.

The high wages earned at this work has affected almoſt every other branch of buſineſs in the pariſh; and, for a while after it was commenced, the conſequence was very diſtreſſing.

diſtreſſing. So many people collected in one houſe refined each other in all manner of wickedneſs. The duties of the family were neglected; the Sabbath was profaned; the inſtruction of youth was forgotten; and a looſeneſs and corruption of manners ſpread, like a fatal contagion, every where around. The alurement of high wages at this work raiſed the price of all other kinds of labour; and, what was worſt of all, ſervants became inſolent, diſobedient, and careleſs. The confinement of ſo many people in one houſe rendered the air they breathed very impure; the heat neceſſary in preparing the cotton kept the workmen conſtantly in a ſweat, and extracted the nouriſhing juices; the noiſe of the machinery rendered them ſoon deaf; and the flying particles of cotton, and conſtant labour of the eye in watching the texture of the threads, weakened and deſtroyed the ſight.

The laudable conduct of Mr Flounders, and the other managers of the work, has, however, wrought a very great reformation of theſe abuſes, and in a great meaſure provided remedies to the evils mentioned above. The workmen are now ſober and reſpectable, and the children are watched with vigilance and care.

The illuſtrious Mr Dale of Glaſgow, in his attention to the government of young perſons at his works, is a noble example to others. He employs a teacher, who overſees them at all times of the day, and, at certain hours, inſtructs them in the principles of religion, and teaches them reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. He preſides over them at table, and performs the office of chaplain; the boys ſit on one ſide of the table, the girls on the other: and in this order he conducts them to church. Laws and rules are framed for their government, and rewards and puniſhments annexed. In fine, this gentleman may be called the benevolent

volent father of a numerous family, and a bright luminary to Scotland.

Poſt-office and Carriers.—There was lately eſtabliſhed a poſt-office in Doune and Callander, with a runner between theſe towns and Dunblane every Sunday, Tueſday, and Friday, which is of great uſe.

There is alſo a weekly carrier from Doune to Stirling, another to Callander, another to Dunblane, and ſometimes one to Kippen.

Antiquities.—The Caſtle of Doune is the moſt eminent antiquity in this diſtrict.

The ancient monaſtery of St Madocus, now called Kilmadock, where the late church ſtood, is quite demoliſhed, and perhaps was pulled down to build the church. To this monaſtery belonged ſix chapels within the pariſh.

The firſt ſtood on the ſouth banks of Teith, at the end of the bridge, where part of the building is ſtill to be ſeen. The adjoining lands, now the property of Mr John Forreſt, were annexed to this chapel, and hence received the name Dean's-town.

The ſecond ſtood on the ſouth-eaſt of the houſe of Row, alſo cloſe by the north ſide of Teith, part of the foundation whereof is ſtill viſible.

The third chapel ſtood on the weſt brink of the glen of Annat, on a round hill, which ſtill retains the name of the Kirk-hill, and the marks of graves are ſtill viſible. The name Annat has its origin from this chapel; Ann or Annat meaning the firſt fruits of every benefice; and the lands of Annat were perhaps at that time annexed to the chapel.

The fourth was at Lanerick, and the remains of the building has been for a long period uſed as a burying-place

for the family of Lanerick. The chapel likewiſe ſtands on the ſouth banks of Teith.

The fifth was on the banks of the ſame river, at Torry, oppoſite to Cambuſmore, and the place is now covered with wood.

The ſixth was erected at Walton, a little eaſt of Thornhill. This laſt is quite demoliſhed, and not even the foundation to be ſeen.

Some years ago ſeveral graves were diſcovered below Roſshall houſe, in the eſtate of Cambuſwallace, which were incloſed with 4 ſtones each, in the form of the ancient tombs of Caledonia, but no bones remained; from which it is evident theſe graves are very ancient. It is remarkable, that, before theſe graves were diſcovered, there was a tradition among the people of the place, that a battle was once fought near this ſpot between the families of Roſshall and Craigton, and that ſeveral men were killed in the fray. The tombs diſcovered were perhaps the graves of theſe chieftains.

Natural Curioſities.—In former times, it appears, the river Teith made a beautiful winding from Doune Caſtle round the hill of Dairah; but, having forced a way through to the river Ardoch, below the Caſtle, deſerted its former channel, and the old track is now dry, and moſtly covered with planting. It is this old water-track that forms the moſt delightful part of Blair-Drummond policy. Tradition ſays, that the Caſtle of Doune was built from a quarry below the mound, and that the neck of land was thus cut away, whereby the river got through by its preſent courſe. This account has very ſtrong marks of probability, though we cannot vouch for its being certain.

In the banks of the water of Goody ſeveral oak trees project from the braes, about 20 feet below the ſurface of the

the clay; and, where this river joins Forth, one of theſe trees, covered with the ſame depth of clay, projects near 20 feet, and the trunk is near 6 feet diameter. Several ſhells have likewiſe been turned up from the clay in this carſe.

Moſs Flenders (part of which belongs to this pariſh) abounds with natural curioſities. Some years ago ſeveral logs were found in the moſs, ſquared, and lying along each other in the form of a float, and the marks of the ax was viſible on them. Here alſo was found a piece of a ſhip. A Roman cauſeway has alſo been diſcovered along the bottom of the moſs, running in a direction of ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt; but theſe particulars belong more properly to the account of the pariſh of Kincardine.

Advantages.—From the preceding obſervations it is evident, that the pariſh of Kilmadock has many advantages. 1. It lies in the centre of Scotland, and has intercourſe with all the kingdom. 2. The two great roads paſs through it. 3. It contains an excellent ſoil, affording ſcope for all manner of agricultural ſtudy and reſearch. 4. The climate is healthful, mild, and friendly to cultivation. 5. It is expoſed to the ſun, and defended by mountains on the north and north-weſt, and there is eaſy acceſs to all parts of the grounds. 6. It abounds with natural ſprings, rivers, and burns, and contains very fine ſituations for cattle in time of ſtorms. It enjoys the waters of the Teith for a ſpace of 10 miles, where multitudes of water machines can be erected, and hence is well adapted for commerce and manufactures. Above all, it commands a grand view of hill and dale, of mountains and vallies; it has ample proviſion for its poor, and is free of hoſpitals and all ſuch *mortifications*; it enjoys peace and contentment, and is not rent aſunder by civil or religious conteſts.

Diſadvantages.

Diſadvantages.—It is alſo plain this pariſh has many diſadvantages. 1. It wants coal and lime. 2. It wants good roads and bridges. 3. The grounds, in many places, are too wet. 4. There are no plantations. 5. There are few incloſures. 6. The tenants have bad houſes. 7. The whole pariſh is ſubjected to the grievous bondage of thirlage.

Propoſed Improvements.—Such being the advantages and diſadvantages of this diſtrict, the remedies become very obvious. Communication ought to be opened by new roads and bridges, and the old roads and bridges repaired. Coal and lime ſhould be brought from Stirling, &c. by navigable canals. The wet grounds ſhould be drained and made dry. The barren ground and waſte places ſhould be filled with planting. The open grounds ſhould be incloſed.

The people would then be rouſed to activity; agriculture would ſwell the fields with grains; the cattle thrive and become numerous; manufactures flouriſh and proſper; arts and ſciences poliſh and refine; the people become a multitude; and religion, morality, and virtue, lock ſociety ſecure in the arms of affection and love.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

TABLE of Produce from the various Soils.

Crops.	Carſe clay *per* acre.	Till *per* acre.	Loam *per* acre.	Sandy ſoil *per* acre.
Wheat,	8 bolls.	none uſed.	none uſed.	none uſed.
Rye,	8 ditto.	none uſed.	none uſed.	none uſed.
Oats,	7 ditto.	6 bolls.	6 bolls.	5 bolls.
Barley,	7 ditto.	6 ditto.	6 ditto.	5 ditto.
Peas and beans,	7 ditto.	6 ditto.	5 ditto.	5 ditto.
Clover and rye-graſs,	200 ſtone.	200 ſtone.	150 ſtone.	150 ſtone.
Crops.	Increaſe *per* acre.			
Flax, Turnips, Potatoes,				

TABLE

TABLE of Seed-time and Harvest.

Crops.	Seed-time.	Harvest.
	Carse clay.	
Wheat, -	30. September 1795.	11. August 1796.
Beans, -	6. March —96.	In September —96.
Oats, -	20. March —96.	15. September —96.
Peas, -	30. March —96.	In September —96.
Barley, with grass and clover,	15. May —96.	25. August —96.
	15. May —96.	In June 1797.
	Loam.	
Oats, -	30. March —96.	In September —96.
Peas, -	16. April —96.	In ditto —96.
Barley, with grass and clover,	30. May —96.	In August —96.
	30. May —96.	In June 1797.
	Till.	
Oats, -	30. March —96.	In September —96.
Peas, -	16. April —96.	In ditto —96.
Barley, with grass and clover,	30. May —96.	In August —96.
	30. May —96.	In June 1797.
	Sandy soil.	
Oats, -	20. March —96.	1. September —96.
Peas, -	16. April —96.	In ditto —96.
Barley, with grass and clover,	20. May —96.	12. August —96.
	20. May —96.	In June 1797.
Potatoes,	10. April —96.	1. September —96.

TABLE

REGISTER of the WEATHER.

Kept by Mr Edward Burn at Coldoch.

Years.	1790.				1791.				1792.				1793.			
Months.	Fair.	Frosty.	Rain.	Wind westerly.	Fair.	Frosty.	Rain.	Wind westerly.	Fair.	Frosty.	Rain.	Wind westerly.	Fair.	Frosty.	Rain.	Wind westerly.
Jan.	15	8	8	24	8	—	23	21	9	13	9	11	16	11	4	16
Feb.	11	2	15	27	7	6	15	21	15	8	6	16	8	3	17	20
March,	14	10	7	19	20	—	11	27	8	—	23	23	22	—	9	12
April,	13	13	4	8	25	—	10	9	25	—	5	14	26	—	4	4
May,	25	—	6	18	25	—	6	20	21	—	10	15	28	—	3	17
June,	17	—	13	16	26	—	4	16	25	—	5	11	24	—	6	17
July,	18	—	13	15	23	—	9	24	18	—	13	16	26	—	5	14
Auguſt,	14	—	17	12	27	—	4	17	22	—	9	6	20	—	11	16
Sept.	19	—	11	21	28	—	2	15	14	—	16	19	27	—	3	18
Oct.	23	—	8	20	16	—	15	10	12	—	19	9	19	—	12	27
Nov.	15	9	6	6	18	—	12	14	12	8	10	15	16	6	8	2
Dec.	11	10	10	24	2	17	12	26	8	7	16	20	11	—	11	12
Total.	195	52	118	210	219	23	123	220	189	36	141	175	243	20	93	175

TABLE

TABLE of WAGES.

Weaving work.

Cloth.	Breadth.	*per* yard.
Harn,	near 1 yd.	from 2 d. to 4 d.
Linen,	1 yd.	from 6 d. to 8 d.
Duffle,	5 quarters,	6 d.
Country grey,	1½ yd.	4 d.
Plaiding,	1 ditto,	3 d.
Blankets,	1 ditio,	4 d.
Temming,	¾ yd.	3 d.
Druggat,	from 1 to 1½ yd	from 6 d. to 1s.
Lint and cotton napkins,	1 yd. ſquare,	from 6 d. to 9d.
Teiking,	¾ yd.	from 6d. to 1od.
Sacking,	ditto,	3 d.
Table-cloths,	from 1½ to 2 yd.	1 s. to 2 s. 6 d.
Towls,	1 yd. ſquare,	from 6 d. to 9d.

Smith work.

Working iron for implements of huſbandry and other heavy work, 2½ d. *per* lib.
Smaller work in proportion to the ſize and quality.
A new horſe-ſhoe, and putting on, 6 d.
One ſhoe removing, 1½ d.
In Stirling iron is ſold at 3 s. 6 d. *per* ſtone.

Shoemakers work.

Mens ſhoes furniſhed,	L.	0	6 6
Womens ditto, -		0	5 0
Boots, - -		1	5 0

Tailors work.

Making a man's coat,	L.	0	3 0
——— veſt,		0	1 0
——— breeches,		0	1 6

Maſons work.

Maſter *per* week, -	L.	0	15 0
Journeyman *per* ditto, -		0	12 0
Labourer *per* ditto, -		0	7 6
For rouble work *per* rood,		1	5 0

Wrights work.

Maſter *per* week, -		0	14 0
Journeyman *per* ditto,		0	9 0

Slaters work.

Maſter *per* week, -		0	15 0
Journeyman *per* ditto,		0	14 0
For piece-work *per* rood,		0	15 0

NUMBER IV.

PARISH OF WALLS AND SANDNESS,

(COUNTY OF ORKNEY AND ZETLAND, PRESBYTERY OF ZETLAND.)

By the Rev. DAVID THOMSON.

Name.

THIS miniſtry is compoſed of the united pariſhes of Walls, Sandneſs, Papaſtour, and Fowla. The origin and meaning of theſe names are more conjectural than certain. They are ſuppoſed to belong to the Norſe, the original language of the country. It is believed by ſome authors, that the names of places ending with the ſyllable *wall*, were places where courts of juſtice were anciently held, ſome of which might have been in this pariſh. Sanneſs, or Sandneſs, has probably its origin from the ſituation of the diſtrict ſo called, and from the nature of the ſoil. It is ſituated in a *neſs* or headland, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea; and the ſoil is light and ſandy. *Stour*, which ſignifies great, is annexed to Papa, to diſtinguiſh it from other iſlands

of this country, of the ſame name, as being much larger than any of the reſt. *Fowla* may have had its name from the very great number of fowls which frequented that iſland. But, as the names of places are chiefly of Daniſh or Norwegian extraction, it is more likely that this iſland had its name from thence, and may have been anciently written *Fule*, a corruption of *Thule*. That this iſland is the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, concerning which various conjectures have been formed, is pretty evident, not only from the analogy of the name, but alſo a more undoubted teſtimony. Speaking of Agricola the Roman general, when in Britain, regarding his victories, and the diſtance to which he penetrated towards the north, Tacitus has theſe words, "invenit domuitque Inſulas quas vocant Orcades, deſpecta-"que Thule." Now, Fule, or Thule, which is lofty, is eaſily ſeen, in a ſerene day, from the north part of Orkney.

Situation.—Theſe united pariſhes are ſituated in the ſtewartry of Orkney and Zetland, and in the preſbytery of the latter, which is compoſed of 12 members, and whoſe proceedings are alone cogniſable by the General Aſſembly. Walls and Sandneſs lie on the moſt weſtern part of the mainland, and exhibit a triangular form, having the pariſh of Aithſting and Sanſting on the ſouth-eaſt and eaſt, as the baſe, and ſurrounded with the ocean on the other ſides. There is a *voe*, or inlet, called *Gruting Voe*, 4 miles deep, which ſeparates Walls from Sandneſs, and poſſeſſes a deep and ſafe anchorage. Theſe pariſhes of Walls and Sandneſs are in length 7 Scotch miles, and 6 in breadth. They are much interſected with voes. The ſurface of the ground in Walls is diverſified with ſmall eminences. Papa is 2 miles in length, ſomewhat more than 1 in breadth, and lies at 1 mile's diſtance from the mainland. It is flat, and extremely agreeable in ſummer. When the ſeaſon is mild, it produces

duces very rich crops of bear, oats, and potatoes. Being partly ſandy, it agrees beſt with ſea-weed for manure, the want of which has frequently reduced the place to ſcarcity; though in plentiful years it can afford a conſiderable ſuppy to other pariſhes. The graſs it produces is remarkably rich. It labours, however, under two great diſadvantages, the ſcatald, or common, is very ſmall, and the fuel is neither good nor plenty. It has ſeveral ſmall voes, which ſerve as ſecure harbours for fiſhing ſloops during ſummer. Theſe ſloops, when the weather is favourable, leave the land on Monday, and ſtay at ſea upon the fiſhing bank till Saturday, when they put a-ſhore the fiſhes they have caught. Each ſloop has generally 4 ſix-oared boats that accompany it. They go to a very great diſtance from the land. Here the Northumberland Company, for the Improvement and Extenſion of Fiſheries, have had for ſome years paſt 3 or 4 veſſels ſtationed for the catching of cod, tuſk, and ling; but as their exertions were accompanied with greater expence than the Shetland fiſhing, they ſeem to be giving it up. They have been equally unſucceſsful in their attempts upon the coaſt for the lobſter fiſhing. There are ſome beaches in this iſland, in which the fiſh are cured; and convenient houſes have been lately erected by the proprietor, and let annually at a moderate rent.—Fowla is 3 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is ſituated at the diſtance of 18 miles from the neareſt land. This iſland is very bold and ſteep on the weſt ſide. The inhabitants are remarkable for being active and alert rowers. There is only one landing place, called *Hum;* it lies on the eaſt ſide, and is generally, during ſummer, occupied by 16 fiſhing boats, 11 of which belong to Walls. This iſland is inhabited by 26 families, who, although there is not ſufficient land for ſupporting them with proviſions, yet, they are ſo attached to the place, that they are unwilling to leave it; rather chooſing to put

up

up with its many inconveniences than to emigrate. The iſland has excellent and extenſive paſturage for ſheep and cattle. Some of the inhabitants are very expert in catching wild fowls in the rocks, for the ſake of their feathers, which are ſold at a conſiderable price. This induces them to go to places almoſt inacceſſible; and by which attempts ſome have loſt their lives.

Soil, Climate, Diſeaſes.—Throughout the whole miniſtry, the ſoil is rather thin and ſharp; and, being moſtly cultivated with the ſpade, makes, in general, very good returns. In the inland parts of the pariſhes a deep moſs prevails, and a ſhort heath, affording paſturage for ſheep and horſes, of which the latter go wild. The ground, towards the ſea, is hard and verdant, and hither the ſheep repair in the inclemency of winter, as the banks are not ſo deeply covered with ſnow as in the interior of the country; and they abound with ſea-wreck, which, in a ſevere ſtorm, proves an agreeable morſel to the ſheep.—This place, from its being much environed by the ſea, poſſeſſes a moiſt air, which very ſoon corrodes iron; but, being impregnated conſiderably with ſaline particles, is not unhealthy. Here there are no complaints of the ague, which is not the caſe in diſtricts abounding with fens and bogs, at a diſtance from the ſea. Fogs are frequent in the months of July and Auguſt, but have no malignant influence.—The diſeaſes moſt prevalent are rheumatiſms and fevers, ſuppoſed to originate chiefly from heats and colds. Conſumptions frequently occur, and are believed to ariſe from the ſame cauſe. Some of theſe, and other diſeaſes, may perhaps be more malignant, owing to the difficulty and expence of procuring medical aid. Fevers, thereby, are more inveterate, and are very contagious. In the iſland of Papa leproſy was very frequent in former times; and ſo alarming was it, that collections were made

in

in ſeveral parts of the country for the ſupport and cure of the numerous perſons affected with it. The common belief is, that it was produced in conſequence of the people having eaten too great a quantity of fiſh, not properly prepared, ſome wet ſeaſons ſucceeding, which kept the peats (their only fuel) from being fully dried. The lepers were kept in ſmall huts, erected on purpoſe, apart from places inhabited. Fuel and victuals were carried to the doors of their miſerable hovels, and the perſons employed in this charitable office avoided all intercourſe with them. Thus left to themſelves, and poorly ſheltered, it is to be preſumed, that many became victims to this ſhocking diſtemper. Some perſons would, perhaps, be doomed to this ſolitary and wretched exiſtence, upon being ſeized with cutaneous diſorders, which, with a little aſſiſtance, might have been eaſily removed; but which ignorance, and fear of infection united, might have judged proper to be thus ſeparated. Shut out from ſociety, ſequeſtered from their friends, what a joyleſs life muſt they have dragged out? Humanity, at the recollection of this, drops a tear. Few inſtances of this trouble have appeared within theſe laſt 50 years. The ſeſſion records mention, that a day of public thankſgiving was obſerved in the miniſtry, in the year 1742, when this diſeaſe was almoſt extinguiſhed. The ſmall-pox have ſeldom viſited theſe pariſhes, but at times have made terrible havock. At the beginning of this century, the *mortal-pock*, as it is called, cauſed great devaſtation, carrying off whole families. In the iſland of Fowla, which contained a number of families, only a few perſons were left, to perform the laſt office of humanity to their brethren. Being averſe to inoculation, a very great number of aged perſons have never had the ſmall-pox. The young people avoid infection, in the natural way, as much as they can; and are not much inclined to inoculation, leſt they communicate the contagion to their friends

friends in advanced life. By this means the evil is continued. Many, however, lately ſubmitted to this ſalutary operation, and only a few died.

Lakes, and Sea-coaſt.—There are a great many lakes throughout the miniſtry, but none ſo conſiderable as to merit deſcription. They are only ſerviceable as reſervoirs for the rain which deſcends from the adjoining hills, affording water for ſmall mills, erected on them for grinding corn. Some eels and trout are found in them. Theſe ſheets of water are hurtful to ſheep, in time of deep ſnow and froſt, as they ſometimes go upon them when frozen, to reach green holms, or ſmall iſlands, in the middle; and, when the thaw ſucceeds, they are prevented from reaching their ordinary paſture.—From the almoſt inſular ſituation of the miniſtry, the ſea-coaſt muſt be very extenſive; but cannot eaſily be aſcertained. A good chart of the coaſt, and bearings, is laid down by a Captain Preſton. Not much kelp is made on theſe coaſts.

Fiſh.—Various kinds of fiſh are caught on the coaſt, as ling, cod, mackerel, haddocks, hoes, or dog-fiſh, ſkate, pillocks, and ſillichs, and ſometimes herrings. Theſe laſt are fluctuating and uncertain; but are excellent in their kind, and, when well cured, fetch a higher price at market than thoſe caught on the coaſt of Scotland. Ling is the principal fiſh caught here. They are fiſhed on a bank from 30 to 60 miles diſtant from the ſhore. This bank is called the *Haaff*. To this miniſtry belong 42 ſix-oared boats, and 16 of four oars each. The large, or ſix-oared boats, carry each 6 men; and the ſmall carry 3 or 4 men, who are either too young, or too old, for being employed in the larger fiſhing. The Haaff fiſhing begins about the firſt of June, and laſts till Lammas, when the night becomes too long for

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its further proſecution. The following is a ſtatement of what each boat, at a medium, will produce during the time the fiſhing laſts; and what each man's ſhare of the profit comes to, after all expences are deducted.

Each boat will, at an average, have *per annum*,	500 ling, at 4 d. each,	= L.	100 Scots.
	8 cwt. cod, at 2 s. 6 d.	=	12
	6 cwt. tuſk, at 3 s. 4 d.	=	12
	One barrel of oil,	=	16
	Total gain,	L.	140 Scots.

When, from this, L. 64, 16 s. Scots of expences are deducted, there remains L. 75, 4 s. of clear profit; which, divided among the 6 men, yields L. 12 : 10 : $6\frac{4}{6}$ Scots, clear profit, to each. The expences chiefly conſiſt of the following articles:

12 Liſpond meal, * at 3 s. 6 d. *per* liſpond, makes,	L.	24 4	0 Scots.
½ Anker gin, at 16 s.		9 12	0
Tobacco, at 1 s. 8 d. a roll to each man,		6 0	0
Hooks,		6 0	0
Boat hire, at 5 s. to a man,		18 0	0
Total expences,	L.	64 16	0 Scots.

Tides and Creeks.—The tides are very rapid on the coaſt; and in Papa Sound the current is ſo ſtrong, that a boat, in croſſing, muſt make a large curve, to prevent being carried out of its courſe. In this Sound the *Baas* of Hogſetter, which are ſunk rocks, will often riſe ſuddenly, even when the ſea is ſmooth around; and were they not carefully avoided, would overwhelm any boat. Nay, it would be dangerous

* The liſpond is 32 lib. Engliſh.

dangerous for larger veſſels to approach them too near. They lie on the eaſt ſide of the entrance of the Sound, from the ſouth. The middle of the channel is perfectly ſafe. There is a perpendicular rock that ſtands in the ſea, a little out from the iſland of Papa, very difficult of acceſs, on which are the remains of a houſe, ſaid to have been built by a gentleman of property, when about to leave the country, with a view to ſecure his daughter, who was in love with one inferior to her in ſtation. But Cupid, deſcending in a golden ſhower, found admiſſion, by bribing her guardians.—The chief creek is Vaila-Sound, in Walls, and has its name from an iſland ſo called, lying at the entrance; but may, more properly, be denominated a voe, as it runs about a mile within land. On this iſland John Scott, Eſq; of Melbie, the principal heritor of the pariſh, reſides. It is about a mile in length each way.

Minerals.—Lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, and ſlate, are found in Sandneſs; but are of an inferior quality. Slates from Eiſdale have of late been uſed.

Fowls.—Swans and wild geeſe are ſeen in the ſpring, paſſing to the northward, in great numbers. They reſt, for ſome time, upon the ſheets of water in the miniſtry, and go, as is ſuppoſed, to Iceland, where they hatch, during the ſummer; and return in the autumn. Sea fowls are various and plentiful.

Cave.—There is a large natural cave in the iſland of Papa, and has three entrances, through which the ſea ebbs and flows. It is ſo wide as to allow a large boat to enter with the oars at full length on each ſide; and becomes gradually larger as one advances towards the centre, where it is beautifully arched. The direction being crooked, it is dark in the

the middle, a circumſtance which ſeldom fails to ſtrike with awe the mind of the beholder. The leaſt noiſe increaſes the ſolemn impreſſion. It divides into ſeveral apartments. Beyond the centre, there is a ſmall aperture in the top, that admits a feeble light, for the direction of the boat.

Population.—There is no account on record, within the pariſh, of the number of inhabitants in a former period; but, in a printed account, *anno* 1774, of the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, there is a ſtatement of the population in the reſpective pariſhes, which, if it is accurate, ſhews the numbers to be increaſed. Walls contained 756 ſouls; Sandneſs, 468; Papa, 240; Fowla, 130. In all 1594. The populution, in 1755, according to Dr Webſter's account, was 1450.

In November 1792, there were living in Walls, 762 ſouls; in Sandneſs, 533; Papa, 285; Fowla, 143. In all, 1723.

Under 10 years of age, - -	424
Between 10 and 20, - -	350
Above 20, married and unmarried, -	835
Widowers and widows, - -	114
	1723

Abſtract of the baptiſms, marriages, and burials, for five years previous to 1793.

Years.	Baptiſms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1788	24	15	20
1789	29	10	19
1790	48	12	26
1791	44	17	23
1792	28	6	38
Total,	173	60	126
Yearly average nearly,	34	12	25

In the liſt of burials, might have been included 5 perſon that were drowned at ſea. There are about 6 perſons at an average to a family.

The parochial regiſter, previous to the year 1788, was very inaccurately kept. Numbers of private baptiſms were not inrolled, nor burials marked.

The increaſed population, within theſe 20 years paſt, may be owing to the farms, originally ſmall, being frequently ſubdivided. A young man, inclining to marry, and being accuſtomed to go to ſea, his maſter furniſhes him with a reſidence, by dividing a former tack. This place, and, indeed, the country at large, is by far too populous, by which means the inhabitants are kept poor; there being no manufactures eſtabliſhed. One reaſon why few young men remain unmarried, is, becauſe, if not married, they are ſure to be fixed upon, by the landmaſters, for the ſervice of the navy, when a draft for that ſervice is required from the country; and rather than be forced from their native ſoil, and the ſociety of their friends, they will ſubmit to many inconveniences. Many of the young men, however, lately inliſted for the navy, being induced by the proſpect of obtaining prize-money, when fighting againſt the Spaniards, in the view of a war reſpecting Nootka Sound. Such as have at any time reviſited their native country, bring with them a taſte for finery, which they introduce among their young acquaintance, by no means conſiſtent with their narrow circumſtances. Many of the young women, in the character of ſervants, go to London, Edinburgh, &c. in the Greenland ſhips.

Agriculture.—In plentiful ſeaſons, there is as much corn raiſed as ſupplies the inhabitants, and they are enabled to afford ſome aſſiſtance to other leſs plentiful pariſhes. Bear, equally good with any in the north of Scotland, is raiſed in Sandneſs, and Papa. Oats are ſown about the middle of

March

March, and bear in the end of April. Harveſt in the beginning or middle of September.—Cabbages are produced in great plenty, and form a great part of the winter food of the lower people. They are conſidered as a good corrective of ſcorbutic habits. Kitchen-ſtuffs grow to great perfection; but, from being too near the ſea, ſhrubbery will not thrive.—A great number of horſes are reared; but as the inhabitants, at leaſt in Walls, do not in general employ them in drudgery-work, as in other pariſhes, they are allowed to run wild in the common. They are ſo hardy, that they receive no maintenance from the owners, even in the winter ſeaſon. They live to a great age, when domeſticated. They are ſold in great numbers every year to Orkneymen, who come to this pariſh, and other places in the country, with quantities of linen, which finds a ready market. The horſes are ſmall, as the people always imprudently ſell the moſt likely young ones, and do not preſerve proper breeders, by which means the breed is much diminiſhed in ſize. Vaſt numbers of ſwine are alſo produced; but, as they go wild in the common during the ſummer ſeaſon, they are very injurious to the paſturage, by rooting and digging it up. They are often alſo hurtful, by ſeizing upon young lambs, and eating them. But, owing to a complaint, lately lodged againſt them, their number is greatly diminiſhed.—The ſheep were lately numbered by the tackſman of the teinds, and were found to amount to about 8000.

Imports and Exports.—Houſehold-ſtores, for thoſe of better ſtations, are imported from Leith and Hamburgh: and ſalt, deals, boats, fiſhing-lines, hooks and meal, are imported for the uſe of the ſeamen. The exports are the ſame as in other parts of the country, ſuch as ling, cod, tuſk, oil,

herrings

herrings, butter, beef and hides: all of which, except the ling, are ſent to Leith. Formerly Dutch and Hamburgh merchants traded to this country, and carried off the products, bringing ſuch neceſſaries as the people needed.

Heritors, Rent.—There are twelve heritors, but ſeven of them hold very inconſiderable property. They all reſide in the miniſtry, except three.—The rent of the pariſh cannot eaſily be aſcertained, becauſe the tenants are obliged to fiſh to their landmaſters, at a ſtipulated low price, beſides paying a ſmall rent for the land they poſſeſs. No valuation has ever taken place in the country. The fiſhing-farmer, as he may be called, has his lands for about 5 s. or 6 s. a merk; but being obliged to fiſh to his landlord, and receiving from him a lower price for his fiſh and oil than he could otherwiſe obtain, the proprietor thereby increaſes his rent conſiderably. But the quantity of products annually being caſual, makes it ſtill more difficult to eſtabliſh the juſt rent.

Church.—The living of the miniſter is caſual, depending annually on the ſtate of the tithable ſubjects: but the teinds have been let for L. 66 Sterling, including 7 merks of glebe-land, which lies at a diſtance from the manſe. The half of the corn-teind of Papa, paid *in ipſa corpora*, retained in the incumbent's own hand, and valued at L. 6 Sterling, forms part of the ſtipend. In all, it amounts to L. 72 Sterling *per annum*. There is a proceſs of augmentation now (1797) pending before the Court of Seſſion, for theſe nine years paſt, and it is ſuppoſed will be determined ſoon. The vacant tithes, from which the augmentation will ariſe, are about L. 20 Sterling. The glebe is not conſiderable in value.—Lord Dundas of Aſke

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is the patron.—The preſent incumbent was admitted miniſter in April 1787. His predeceſſors were Meſſrs Thomas Henry, Laurence Umphray, William Umphray, James Ogilvy, George Duncan, James Buchan, who held his office 43 years, John Inches, who was tranſlated to Neſting, in this preſbytery, and was ſucceeded by the preſent incumbent.—The church of Walls was built in 1746, and is very commodious, and well finiſhed in the ſeating, being all pannelled work. The church of Sandneſs was built in 1792, in which year alſo the church of Papa has been repaired, but ſtill very incomplete. The manſe was built in 1780, and is neat and well finiſhed.

Poor.—There are a good many poor in the miniſtry, who receive aſſiſtance from the poor-funds, and who are ſtationed at the ſame time in their ſeveral diſtricts, a certain number of families being aſſigned them for their maintenance. They get money from the box to purchaſe clothes and ſhoes; and, if the families among whom they are placed fail in granting ſupplies, meal is likewiſe procured for them. Reduced families, who cannot be ſtationed upon the public, receive from the poor-funds as they can afford. The people are diſpoſed in general to be humane and charitable. The weekly and ſacramental collections are the only fund for ſupplying the poor; the latter of which are pretty liberal for a people who are in mean circumſtances, and among whom money is ſcarce. They amount yearly to about L. 9 or L. 10 Sterling; and as good is ſometimes educed from evil, the fines which ariſe from thoſe who tranſgreſs the rules of the church, contribute likewiſe to the ſupply of the poor. The exact amount of the funds cannot be well known.

Schools.

Schools.—In the iſland of Papa there is a mortification of three merks of land, by a piouſly diſpoſed perſon, for the purpoſe of benefiting a reader in the church, who catechiſes the people there; reads a religious book on the Lord's day; ſings and prays, when the miniſter cannot attend for public worſhip.—There is a parochial ſchool eſtabliſhed in Walls, and the Rev. Mr Buchan modified 40s. *per ann.* beſides the legal ſalary (L. 10 Sterl.) In the iſland of Fowla there is a charity-ſchool, with a very ſmall ſalary, of only L. 3 Sterl. *per ann.*—Several itinerant preachers were ſettled in this and ſome neighbouring iſlands, who officiated a part of the year in each. Theſe iſlands, lying at the diſtance of ſeven or eight leagues from their reſpective miniſtries, were frequently deprived of the ſtated ordinances of worſhip. But, by reſiding a great part of the year among the people, theſe itinerants were of much advantage to them. It is a long time ſince they were withdrawn, and the people have of courſe much degenerated in their morals and Chriſtian knowledge; at leaſt this is the caſe with Fowla; for the miniſter has been accuſtomed to go only once a-year, in mid-ſummer, to that iſland, where he ſtays eight or ten days: during which time he frequently preaches, catechiſes the inhabitants, and baptiſes their childern. But all his miniſterial labours among them, in ſo ſhort a time, can be of ſmall advantage for their information, and for guiding them in the path of duty. Now that the ſociety is put in a capacity, from the late acquiſition of their funds, for extending their beneficence and humane influence, it would ſurely be fulfilling their pious aims in an effectual manner, were an itinerant again appointed to theſe iſlands. The charity-ſchoolmaſter reads, during the year, to the inhabitants, every Sabbath-day, in ſome religious book, furniſhed by the miniſter.—There was a charity-ſchool erected in Sandneſs,

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in the year 1742, with a ſalary of L. 7 Sterling *per annum*, which continued a ſhort time, when the then ſchoolmaſter reſigned his office. Upon this event, application was made to the Society for the ſchool being continued, and a young man was ſent from this country, to be examined for that end. Although he did not give that full ſatisfaction expected, yet he was not rejected, but was remitted for further improvement. This has been ſince laid before the Society, accompanied with a Preſbyterial repreſentation, but no appointment has taken place, (1793), though the young man officiated as teacher for ſome time after his return, in the hope of being preferred.—The miniſter, on account of his having more than one place of worſhip, cannot preach above once a month in Sandneſs, even although his tours ſhould be regularly performed; but, through the inclemency of the weather in winter, and other unavoidable cauſes, he cannot be there above eight or nine times in the year. To ſupply this deficiency, and to engage the inhabitants in a ſuitable manner on the Lord's day, the charity-ſchoolmaſter was wont to convene them in the church, read a ſermon-book, and catechiſe them, as they were at the diſtance of ſix miles from the church of Walls. Should the Society be graciouſly diſpoſed to grant a re-eſtabliſhment, it would greatly contribute to the intereſt of religion, and good morals; as the people are too poor to have ſchools of their own erected, and are now paying their proportion to the legal ſchoolmaſter in Walls. Now (1797) are two charity-ſchools in Sandneſs and Papa, with a ſalary of L. 10 Sterling *per annum* from the Society, proportioned between the two ſchoolmaſters.

Price of Proviſions and Labour.—Beef is ſold for about 1½ d. *per* lib.; veal, from 1 s. 2 d. to 1 s. 6 d. whole, with the

the ſkin; a ſheep, fit for ſlaughter, from 2 s. to 3 s. 6 d.; a lamb, for 1 s.; a ſwine, unfatted, for 3 s.; a gooſe, 8 d.; a hen, 4 d.; a dozen of eggs, 1 d.; butter, 4 d. *per* merk, which is a pound and a quarter Dutch. In the ſpring, fowls and eggs advance a little in value, as many are carried to Lerwick, where they fetch a higher price from the Greenlandmen who put in there.

A man-ſervant has, for three quarters of the year, L. 1, 4 s. and has the ſummer quarter to himſelf, when he receives a fee from L. 18 to L. 22 Scots, for fiſhing at the Haaff. A woman-ſervant has L. 9 Scots a-year, when employed in huſbandry. A houſe-ſervant has from L. 9 to L. 15 Scots *per annum*.

Fuel.—Peats are the fuel uſed by the inhabitants. They are eaſily procured, and are excellent of their kind, except in the iſland of Papa, where they are ſandy.

Names of Places.—Moſt of theſe are derived from the Norwegian language, and have, like all original languages, a local ſignification: Such as, *Goard*, which denotes a dwelling; *Gorſta*, a diviſion between lands; *Rickaneſs*, a point of land for grazing horſes; *Houll*, or *Houlland*, an habitation on an eminence; *Holm*, a ſmall iſland; *Voe*, an inlet of the ſea.

Antiquities.—The remains of eight Pictiſh buildings, called Broughs, are found in the miniſtry; but none of them ſeem to have been conſiderable. There is a pretty large one, erected on a ſmall iſland or holm, ſituated within a loch, called *Burgo Water*, very regular for thoſe rude times, and has an artificial cauſeway leading to it from the ſhore, in a ſerpentine form, the better, perhaps, to deceive an enemy,

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as it is ſomewhat under water. Unacquainted with the mechanic arts, it is ſurpriſing how the ancient people conveyed together, and erected, ſuch large ſtones as compoſe theſe rude fabrics. As theſe buildings are not all ſimilar, either in bulk or ſhape, it is probable they were uſed either as forts or places of ſtrength; places of obſervation, or watch-towers; or places of worſhip. When large, having a double or triple wall around, as is the caſe of ſome ſuch buildings, they may be denominated fortreſſes, or places of reſidence, whither the inhabitants retired for ſhelter in times of danger. When theſe Pictiſh erections were meant as watch-towers, they were ſmaller in ſize, were only ſingle walled, and were placed on eminences, from which ſignals might be diſplayed, and ſeen, when an invaſion threatened the inhabitants. Such are always in the view of ſome other one. Others, that are ſmall in bulk, and yet ſo ſituated as not to be ſeen by any other, were probably places where ſuperſtitious rites were performed. There is the veſtige of one of theſe latter buildings, that ſtands on a piece of ground jutting into a ſheet of water that lies contiguous to the manſe. It is ſurrounded with the water, except in front, and has a ſmall cauſeway leading to it. Beſide the circular building in the middle, there is a range of large ſtones, that runs acroſs the neck of land, and may have been intended to incloſe the ſpot, as a place of burial, which the building does not occupy.—There is a ſtone, very long, that lay time immemorial in the churchyard of Papa, but was lately built into one of the corners of the church, which ſtone has all the appearance of having been uſed as an anchor to a ſhip, before iron anchors were uſed. It is about eight feet in length, and two in diameter. It has a groove, continued on each ſide the whole length, turning narrower towards both ends, in which a rope would be

placed, and to which the cable would be faſtened. If that has been its uſe, it muſt therefore be pretty ancient.—There is a copper baſon, ſeemingly very ancient, belonging to the church of this place, which is uſed at the time of baptiſm. It is ſaid to have been given in a preſent by a Dutchman or Bremener, together with a bell for the church, and a ſilver cup of curious workmanſhip, originally uſed for holding the collection for the poor. The cup was enlarged, and is now uſed as one of the communion cups: But the baſon remains as formerly, and exhibits the figure of our Saviour at an altar; the form of a dove over him, emblematical of the Holy Ghoſt deſcending on him: and an angel is repreſented in the attitude of kneeling, and holding in one of his hands a ſceptre, with a croſs on the top, ſhewing him to be an archangel, or ſome dignity in the heavenly hierarchy: In the middle there is the figure of a pot, with two hands, having ſomething like flowers growing out of it; perhaps theſe are emblematical of the fruits of righteouſneſs, and the increaſe of the Saviour's kingdom among men. A mutilated font is placed at a corner of the churchyard.

Miſcellaneous Obſervations.—Since the baron bailies were ſuppreſſed, by whom petty differences were cognoſced, the miniſter is neceſſarily much troubled with the quarrels that ariſe among the people, who are at a diſtance from the ſeat of juſtice, where they might obtain redreſs. The taſk is unpleaſant, yet, ſhould theſe differences be entirely overlooked, though of a civil nature, unchriſtian converſation would more generally prevail.

Where manufactures and uſeful employments are eſtabliſhed, the populouſneſs of a country forms its riches and ſtrength; but where theſe are wanting, too much population

tion becomes its burden. It is like a ſhip's company reduced to ſhort allowances. Such is the caſe with this country.

Beſides, the farms are by far too ſmall, many of them, within theſe forty years being ſplit into triple the number. This has proceeded from the impolitic rage for proſecuting the fiſhing; but it is accompanied with hurtful conſequences to the tenants, as the ſmallneſs of their farms keeps them in indigence. It tends only to enrich the landmaſter for the preſent, as he takes the products at a much lower price than would be given by a neutral merchant; he having the ſame labour from one that has only a few merks of land, that he had from the tenant when poſſeſſing, formerly, a much greater quantity. Having little land, the tenant can rear few cattle to bring him caſh to pay his rent, and procure ſuch things as he may need: Whereas, in former times, by poſſeſſing more, and being allowed to remain thereon throughout the year, without being forced to fiſh for the landlord, he was better able to pay his rent, and could live in a more comfortable and ſubſtantial manner. From the want of leaſes, and the tenant's being frequently obliged to have recourſe to his landmaſter for ſupplies in his exigencies, it renders him ſervile and obſequious. That manly independent ſpirit, which characterizes a free-born Briton, and prevails among the peaſantry in the ſouth countries, is here loſt.—As the tenant has only a verbal tack, he promiſing to fiſh for the landmaſter, and to give him all his products, and to remain upon the land during pleaſure, this proves a bar to all improvements, as he knows not if he will reap the benefit thereof longer than one year. Knowing that he cannot obtain the ſame price from his maſter for the articles he has to diſpoſe of, that another would

would give him, the tenant is often tempted to trespass his contract; and, when found out, (which is most frequently the case), he is fined at discretion, or has a summons of removal immediately executed against him. This is subversive of every virtuous principle, and introduces a low cunning and chicanery in the transactions of the people.

Note—It frequently happens, that a cold north wind prevails in the month of May, which retards vegetation very much; and in wet and moorish ground gives birth to the slug, or what is here called the *forcy-worm*, which wholly destroys the grain. Heat and moisture are extremely favourable in producing other reptiles; but heat destroys the slug. It shrinks from the sun, if exposed to its rays, and, if it cannot get itself buried again under the surface, soon dies.

NUMBER V.

PARISH OF FORTEVIOT,

(COUNTY OF PERTH, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING, PRESBYTERY OF PERTH.)

By a friend to Statistical Inquiries.

Situation.

THIS parish is situated on the fertile banks of the river Earn, that gives name to the rich and beautiful strath through which it runs. It is probable that a considerable portion of this plain or strath was once covered by the water of the river, or by an arm of the sea, which, through length of time, was replaced by sand, mud and earth, carried down from the neighbouring high lands, in the same manner that the carses of Stirling and Falkirk, and some others, had been originally formed. Forteviot stretches not only across this plain, but far into the Ochil-hills, and comprehends some of the distinguished summits belonging to the

the northern diviſion of that well-known ridge of mountains. It is bounded on the eaſt by the pariſhes of Aberdalgie, Forgandenny, and part of Arngaſk; on the weſt, by Dunning, Findo-Gaſk, and a part of Forgandenny that runs weſtward between the Ochil part of this pariſh and the reſt of it; on the north, by Tibbermor; and on the ſouth, by Orwell. It is computed to be eight miles in length, by two in breadth. Hilltown and Mailler, another diſtrict of the pariſh, is alſo entirely cut off from the reſt by two intervening pariſhes, at the diſtance of about three or four miles. The improper ſubdiviſion of pariſhes, with relation to one another, with reſpect to their ſeveral churches, and the conveniency of their inhabitants, is ſo general all over Britain, that it almoſt ceaſes to be viewed as an abſurdity. Our laudable veneration, however, for the indiſputable wiſdom, and mature judgment of our anceſtors, in marking, with great preciſion, the limits of theſe nōtable diſtricts, and the irremediable confuſion that would neceſſarily follow, were any alteration made on them, ſhould effectually reſtrain us from ever attempting to diſturb their eſtabliſhed order.

Name.—The name of this place is generally written Forteviot. In Fordun and others, it is Fortheviot, Forthevioth, and Forteviach. This name is aſſerted by ſome authors to be a contraction of *Forthuir-tabiaicht*, Gaelic, from *Foirthir*, farther or remote; and *tabachta*, ſtate or condition. This compound name may therefore mean the remote or diſtant ſituation or ſtate, which, with reſpect to Stirling, Perth, or Abernethy, ancient ſeats of government and power, is very much applicable to the place. This etymology, however, is very doubtful.

Heritors.

Heritors.—The Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Ruthven, and Colonel Belches of Invermay, are the principal proprietors in the parish.

Rivers.—The river Earn or Ern flows across the breadth of the parish, from west to east. It frequently overflows its banks, and is thereby the occasion of great damage to the low grounds through which it runs.—The May is a rivulet that takes its origin among the Ochil-hills, at the distance of about eight miles from the Earn, into which, after a greatly variegated course, it is lost, a little to the eastward of a stone bridge of 6 arches, built about 30 years ago, very near the place where the ferry-boat or coble formerly was. It sometimes descends from the hills with great rapidity, making considerable devastations on the banks and the adjacent grounds. On these occasions, the passage to the church, from some parts of the country, is rendered very circuitous and difficult.—*Invermay*, the residence of Colonel Belches of Invermay, is situated a short way from the church, on the banks of the May, in one of the most romantic and pleasant spots in this part of Perthshire. This is the place that gave rise to the well-known ballad of the *Birks of Invermay*. The mansion-house, which is not of an old date, is neat and commodious, and makes a striking contrast with an old tower, which is permitted to remain, in its vicinity. The banks are covered with wood, both natural and planted; among which the birk (birch) holds a conspicuous place, and perpetuates the scenery alluded to in the ballad already mentioned.—The water and banks of the May exhibit some natural curiosities, that deservedly attract the attention of strangers. The *Humble Bumble*, in particular, is extremely remarkable. This name is given to a narrow course which the water has cut for itself a considerable way through

through a rock, the ſides of which meet almoſt together, eſpecially near the top. This paſſage is both deep and dark. A rumbling noiſe, which the water makes in its paſſage through it, is believed to have given riſe to the name by which this remarkable place is known.—A little above the Humble Bumble is the *Linn of Muckarſey*, about thirty feet perpendicular, which, when the water is high, and comes foaming from the hills, exhibits a beautiful caſcade.—The banks of the May, and ſeveral other places in the pariſh, abound with plants not frequently to be met with, as the lithoſpermum *officinale*, aſtragalus *uralenſis*, &c.

Proper Names.—Many of the names of places in this pariſh are Gaelic, as Craigmor, Cairnmor, and Invermay, &c. As theſe are the names of hills and rivers, they may be conſidered as very ancient; not being ſo liable to change as the names of houſes and farms. It is probable, therefore, that they were given by the original inhabitants of the place, and conſequently muſt have been prior to the time when it was poſſeſſed by the Picts; for it is believed, that the original language of the Picts and of the Scots was not the ſame. It is worthy of obſervation alſo, that moſt of theſe names, as *Reſſie*, *Inver* or Inner, &c. are ſuch as abound in the weſtern Highlands of Scotland, in places where the Gaelic has been the vernacular language of the inhabitants time immemorial. This, among many others that might be mentioned, affords a proof that the Gaelic or Erſe language, as at preſent ſpoken in the weſtern Highlands, was in reality the language that was anciently ſpoken all over Scotland, and not a modern dialect of the Iriſh, brought from Ireland, and peculiar to the weſtern diſtricts

of

of Scotland, as ſome late writers in defence of Gothiciſms groundleſsly fancy it to be.

Population.—The number of inhabitants is 970. When this account was taken, about two years ago, the number of males in the pariſh was leſs than that of females only by three. In 1755, according to Dr Webſter's account, the population was 1164, which makes a deficiency of 194. The accumulation of ſmall into large farms is generally aſcribed as the chief cauſe of this depopulation.

Church.—The ancient church of Forteviot is ſaid to have been founded by Hungus king of the Picts, who lived near the downfal of the Pictiſh kingdom, and to whom this diſtrict belonged. It was at an early period attached to the Abbey of Cambuſkenneth, and was afterwards given to the College of St Andrews; which college, and the family of Belches of Invermay, are patrons. The ancient pariſh of Muckarſey was, many years ago, annexed to Forteviot. There is a place of worſhip at Muckarſey, and the ruins of another at Kirktown of Mailler, neither of which has for a long time been frequented; but the burying-grounds adjoining to them are occupied by the neighbourhood for burying their dead.—The Reverend Harry Inglis is the preſent incumbent, and enjoys a ſtipend above L. 100 Sterling, beſides manſe and glebe. He has long ſerved in the paſtoral charge of this pariſh with great reſpectability and ſucceſs. Of late, however, owing to old age and infirmity, he has been under the neceſſity of keeping an aſſiſtant, of which he has had ſeveral in ſucceſſion. The cuſtom that prevails in Scotland, of ſupplying a parochial charge by means of an aſſiſtant, when the miniſter becomes unfit for the whole or a part of the duty, is highly commendable. Theſe aſſiſt-

ants are moſtly young men, who being licenſed to preach, are candidates for the holy miniſtry. They are paid, when aſſiſtants, commonly by the miniſter; but ſometimes by the miniſter and pariſhioners, and in ſome inſtances by the pariſhioners only. Their buſineſs, as aſſiſtants, is to preach, catechiſe, and viſit the people, at the deſire, and under the ſole direction of the miniſter. Some few of them, owing to the peculiar circumſtances of the pariſh, are ordained, or admitted to full orders, and in conſequence may adminiſter the ſacraments. They generally continue in office during the pleaſure of the miniſter: but ſome of them, who have procured an intereſt in the patron's favour, are, by the conſent of the miniſter, ordained aſſiſtants and ſucceſſors.

School.—The parochial ſchool, under the wiſe direction, and regular attendance, of Mr Gow, the preſent ſchoolmaſter, is well frequented. The ſalary is L. 100 Scotch; the paying of a great part of which is laid on the tenants, and requires about ſixty receipts to be given annually by the ſchoolmaſter, before even that ſmall ſum can be collected. The ſchool-wages are very moderate, being 1 s. *per* quarter for Engliſh; 1 s. 3 d. for writing; 1 s. 6 d. for arithmetic; and 2 s. for Latin. The proportion between the wages and the hours of attendance ſeems in no reſpect to be reaſonable. The ſchool begins, during ſummer, at nine in the morning, diſmiſſes at twelve at noon; meets again at two in the afternoon, and diſmiſſes at five in the afternoon. It commences, during winter, at ten in the morning, and continues, without intermiſſion, till three in the afternoon. When the time of attendance is conſidered, and eſpecially the inceſſant labour that muſt be undergone in teaching a parochial ſchool, it will appear, that the eſtabliſhed ſchoolmaſters in this diſtrict, and generally all over Scotland, are but

poorly

poorly rewarded. An application, a few years ago, was made to the landed intereſt, by the parochial ſchoolmaſters of the kingdom, for a ſmall addition to their ſalaries; but it was oppoſed with the utmoſt vigour, and, in conſequence, did not ſucceed. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that many of the landed proprietors in Scotland, impreſſed with a ſenſe of the propriety of giving a little more encouragement to a claſs of men the moſt uſeful in ſociety, are ſpontaneouſly offering their aſſiſtance in augmenting the ſalaries of pariſh ſchools.

Poor.—The poor upon the ſeſſion-roll are uſually about ſix or eight; and are ſupported by the collections at church, which being only about 3 s. 6 d. a-week, muſt afford them but a very ſcanty ſupply.

Agriculture.—As there is little or no manufacture in the pariſh, the people are moſtly employed in huſbandry, the mode of which has altered with the late introduction of agricultural improvements into Perthſhire. Not much of the pariſh is incloſed; a circumſtance which indicates, that the farmers of this place have a great deal of pleaſure yet awaiting them, in carrying improvements to a much greater degree of perfection than they have hitherto reached.

Antiquities.—This pariſh affords not a little matter for the inquiries of the antiquary. Here, it is ſaid, was the reſidence of ſome of the kings of the Picts in remote periods: and here King Kenneth, after the Pictiſh kingdom was annihilated, departed this life, as thus narrated in the MSS. of Melroſs, and Andreas Vintonius, who wrote in the time of Robert Duke of Albany.

" Primus

" Primus in Albania fertur regnaſſe Kinedhus,
" Filius Alpini, prælia multa Gerens.
" Expulſis Pictis, regnaverat octo bis annis,
" Atque Fortemet *, mortum ille fuit."

See Sir James Dalrymple's Collect. p. 90.

Halyhill, near the preſent church, but a great part of the ſite of which is ſaid to have been carried off by the water of Mey, was the ſummer reſidence of Malcolm Canmore, and others of the Scottiſh kings, who granted many charters from this place. At certain diſtances from the palace were erected large ſtones, by way of pillars: as the *Standing-ſtane of Bankhead and Croſs of Dronochy*. Several urns and ſtone-coffins, with fragments of human bones, were found, ſome years ago, in different parts of the pariſh. The mill of Forteviot, and the Coblehaugh, mentioned by Andrew Wyntoun, yet remain. At Coblehaugh was the boat for ferrying over the Earn. The miller's daughter was mother to Malcolm Canmore.

An account of ſome of theſe, and other antiquities in the pariſh, was communicated to the public, in one of the magazines printed at Edinburgh, about 24 or 25 years ago. That account was written by Mr Taylor, then ſchoolmaſter at Forteviot, now at Kinroſs †.

* In Fordun's Scot. Chro. Lib. IV. cap. 3. This word is written Fortheviot.

† The Halyhill, as it is commonly called, a ſmall eminence at the weſt end of Forteviot, was once the ſite of a royal reſidence, firſt, It would appear, of the Pictiſh, and afterwards of ſome of the Scottiſh, kings. Here Kenneth II. having reigned in peace ſixteen years, after revenging the death of his father Alpin, whom the Picts beheaded, by exterminating that people, and entirely ſubjugating their territory, died of a fiſtula. This place ſeems to have been a favourite reſidence of King Malcolm Canmore, and

and many charters are ſaid to bear date from it. Near to this place, Edward Baliol encamped his army, 31ſt July 1332, on the Miller's Acre, immediately before the bloody battle of Duplin. There is a ſtone croſs, quite entire, a good way up the riſing ground (Bankhead) on the oppoſite bank of the Earn, almoſt ſtraight north from the ford by which Baliol's army croſſed the river, and another on the ſouth of Forteviot, upon a riſing ground, called Dronachy, lying broken over at the pedeſtal, on which are many emblematical figures. About half-a-mile north from the firſt of theſe, a large tumulus or cairn was opened about thirty years ago, by the people repairing a road in the neighbourhood, and in it were found ſome coffins formed of rough flat ſtones, containing many fragments of bones, and ſome trinkets in various figures, of a vitrified ſubſtance and blackiſh colour; and, a few years ago, ſome urns were dug up at the weſt boundary of the pariſh, when the road was repairing between Invermey and Dunning.

The ruinous buildings on the Halyhill were viſited as an object of curioſity, ſo late as the reign of Charles I.; but nothing now remains of theſe buildings, and only a part of the eminence whereon they ſtood, as the water of Mey, by undermining below, is continually waſhing away leſs or more of the rubbiſh. The King's Haugh, a little eaſt from the place, ſtill retains the name. Tradition informs us, that ſome houſes in the neighbourhood have been built, or rebuilt, of the ſtones of the palace at Halyhill; and ſome of theſe are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the antiquated figures cut thereon.

The Pleaſure-green, too, the ſcene of ancient exerciſes and amuſements, is ſtill uſed by the ſchool-boys in their diverſions. The ſchool and maſter's houſe ſtand on the weſt end thereof.

The Halyhill is at preſent only about half as big as it was 30 years ago.

NUM-

NUMBER VI.

PARISH OF ORWEL.

(COUNTY OF KINROSS, SYNOD OF FIFE, AND PRESBYTERY OF DUNFERMLINE.)

Name, Situation, and Extent.

THIS pariſh, from the earlieſt public records, was called, what it is to this day, *Orwel.* From whence it derived this name is entirely unknown. The various accounts from tradition, from whence it derived this name, are ſo fabulous, as to exceed the belief of even the moſt credulous antiquarian.

This pariſh is better known in the neighbouring pariſhes, by the name of the village in which the kirk and manſe are ſituated, viz. Millnathort, vulgarly called *Mills-a-forth*; from *mulean*, a mill, and *atbart*, acroſs, or over; both Gaelic words, and which are perfectly expreſſive of the real ſituation of the town; a mill being placed upon a rivulet, which nearly equally divides the village.

This pariſh, as mentioned above, is ſituated in the ſhire of Kinroſs, preſbytery of Dunfermline, and ſynod of Fife. It

It is bounded by the parishes of Arngask and Forteviot on the north; by Kinross on the south; by Portmoack and Strathmeiglo on the east; and by that of Fossaway on the west; being between 5 and 6 miles in length from east to west, and about 5 miles in breadth from north to south.

It is 16 miles from the North Ferry, and 14 from Perth. The great road to Perth leads through the village of Millnathert, in the centre of the parish.

Surface and Soil.—This parish lies almost perfectly flat: north from the village it rises gradually to the top of the high grounds called *Kinross-brae*, which braes are the terminations of the Ochil-hills; the height of which, here, will not be above 760 feet above the level of the sea. There is not much of this parish either in moor or moss; the far greater part of it consists in excellent pasture for cattle, or in cultivation.

The soils are various. The farms which lie to the south of the parish, bordering upon the *Queigh* †, are a mixture of clay and sand, and yield about 5 bolls an acre. The farms situated on the north of the village are of a light sandy soil, and yield about 6 bolls an acre. The lands about the village are reckoned as good as any in the shire, and afford excellent crops, and generally have an early harvest.

Inclosures about the village rent at 40 s. *per* acre, and some parks even at 50 s. *per* acre. Upon an average, the one-half of the lands of this parish are neatly divided and inclosed with good stone-dikes and fences. For the produce and quantity of the crops see the table.

Minerals.—There is no coal in this parish hitherto discovered; but in the neighbouring parishes there are plenty of peats, which are used by the poorer sort of people.

There

† Also spelt Queich.

There are 4 free-ſtone quarries in this pariſh; 2 of which are upon theſe farms called Hattonburn farms, belonging to Mr Stein of Hattonburn: the other 2 are in the eaſtern part of the pariſh. The ſtones of theſe quarries are of a grey and whitiſh colour, ſomething reſembling the Craigleith, near Edinburgh, or thoſe of the Portland ſtones, in England. They are exceedingly good for building, either in rouble or in aſhler. The houſes built in Millnathort, of theſe quarries, have an elegant, light, and cheerful appearance.

Roads and Plantations.—There are 2 excellent roads that run through this pariſh: the one, leading from Perth to the North Ferry, is conſtantly kept in the beſt repair; the other, leading from Stirling to Kinroſs, ſtrikes off from the main turnpike at the bridge of Queegh, is naturally laid with channel, and is always good without much repair. There is little planting in this pariſh, as yet, come to any maturity; the only planting worth while of mentioning, is that in the eaſtern part of the pariſh, which ſurrounds the *Caſtle of Burleigh*, the trees of which are very large, and ſo old, as that many of them are grown boſs or hollow. This planting, with the caſtle, belongs to Mr Graham of Kinroſs.

Rivulets, Bridges, and Mills.—Only 2 rivulets glide thro' this pariſh; the largeſt of which is called the *Queegh*, coming from the weſt, and terminating in Loch Leven. This rivulet, upon an average, may be about 20 feet over, and divides this pariſh from Kinroſs on the ſouth, over which there is a good ſtone-bridge, on the great turnpike-road from the Ferry to Perth. The other rivulet runs through the village of Millnathort, and ſerves the inhabitants with water; it is over this rivulet that the village of Millnathort, with the mills, are ſituated, which gave riſe to the name of the

the village. There are alſo ſeveral mills ſituated upon this rivulet, beſides the mill in the village; 2 wauk-mills, 1 flour mill, 1 thraſhing-mill, and 3 meal-mills, beſides the diſtillery. Over this rivulet, alſo, there is a ſtone-bridge, in the middle of the village.

Population.—The population of this pariſh has certainly increaſed of late. The number of children born, *communibus annis*, about 120; but, owing to the negligence of the parents, in not regiſtrating their childrens births, an accurate liſt cannot be obtained. They ſeem to have paid more attention to this the end of laſt century than they do at preſent.—The population in 1755, was 1891 ſouls.

The following tables will ſhow, at one view, the population of this pariſh for ſome years paſt, and which are meant as a *medium* for the preſent and former years, viz.

Statiſtical Table of the Pariſh of Orwel.

	1791	1792	1793	1794
Families,	429	434	442	453
Married, -	504	510	524	515
Unmarried,	1188	1198	1218	1306
Under 10 years,	377	381	388	396
Above 50,	306	307	311	310
Widowers,	41	41	41	39
Widows, -	90	92	93	103
Males, -	792	797	811	741
Females, -	904	913	933	964
Total number of ſouls	1696	1710	1744	1705
Average, majority of females,			-	122
1792. Marriages this year, in *medium*,			-	16

1792. Deaths this year, in *medium*, - 57

Viz. under 10 years, - 23
Between 10 and 20 years, 14 } 57
——— 50 and upwards, 20

Professions.

	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795
Establishment,	496	504	510	416	401
Antiburghers,	520	528	537	584	590
Burghers,	642	642	661	710	712
Relief, -	33	33	33	36	40
Servants,	254	255	267	258	259

Occupations, &c.

Feuers, -	18	Proprietors, -	1
Masons, -	10	Ministers, -	4
Wrights, -	20	Schoolmasters -	1
Shoemakers, -	27	Private teachers, -	2
Tailors, -	13	Flour-mills, -	1
Weavers in town, 83 }	129	Meal-mills, -	1
Ditto in country, 46 }		Wauk-mills, -	2
Butchers, -	1	Thrashing-mills, -	1
Gardeners, -	1	Alehouses, -	10
Curriers, -	1	Brewers, -	2

Stock, viz.

Sheep, -	2280	Black-cattle, -	2040
Horses, -	425	Eng. and Scots ploughs,	85

Lands

Lands and Rents.

The whole extent, in Scots acres, in this parish, 16,384
Cess valuation, - L. 6786 6 2 Scots.
Present valuation, - 4544 10 0 Sterling.
Number of ploughs of land in the parish 83, each of which, at an average, rents at L. 53, 9 s. Sterling.

Ploughed yearly,	3210 acres.
In pasture and croft,	13124
In gardens,	50
Total,	16384

Sown annually.

Oats,	2550 bolls.
Barley,	510
Pease,	160
Wheat,	15
Potatoes,	85
Flax-seed,	27¼
Turnip,	20 acres.

Annual Produce.

Oats,	10200 bolls.
Barley,	3080
Potatoes,	1360
Stones of lint,	888
Acres of sown grass,	255

Total Valuation of Annual Produce.

Oats and barley, at 13 s. *per* boll,	L. 9520	0	0
Potatoes, at 4 s. *per* boll,	252	0	0
Carried forward,	L. 9772	0	0

Brought forward, L.	9772	0	0
Lint, at 10 s. 6d. *per* ſtone,	470	0	0
Graſs, at L. 4 *per* acre,	1040	0	0
Wheat,	100	0	0
Turnips,	80	0	0
Fruits, &c.	100	0	0
Total,	11562	0	0

Preſent kirk built, - - 1729
——— manſe built, - - 1788
——— ſchool-houſe built, - - 1769
Average number of ſcholars *per annum*, between 70 and 80.

When a proper regiſter was kept of the births in this pariſh, it was known that it rather decreaſed in population, as will appear from the following, which is copied from the ſeſſion-clerk's records, viz.

In the years 1692 and 1693 there were baptized,	106
——— 1779 and 1780 ———	96
Decreaſe	10

But as many of the inhabitants never make any regiſtrations, the account of this ſmall decreaſe, in the ſpace of a full century, may be as much, if not more, owing to this cauſe as to any other.

Antiquities.—In the eaſtern part of this pariſh, near the foot of Lomond-hills, which ſeparate this pariſh from thoſe of Portmoack and Strathmeiglo, are the ruins of the Caſtle of Burleigh, formerly the reſidence of the late Lord Burleigh. This ancient caſtle was formerly a place of great ſtrength, when family feuds ſo much prevailed. It is a ſquare,

ſquare, ſurrounded by a wall of 10 feet in height, a deep ditch, and a redoubt. It is ſurrounded, as already mentioned, with a great number of trees, many of which are very large, and boſs and hollow with age.

One of them, in particular, (an aſh), about the diſtance of 20 yards from the caſtle, has been boſs theſe 50 years paſt. Of this tree, tradition gives many accounts, which we cannot inſert, as ſome of them ſeem doubtful *. This old caſtle, with the lands annexed, was purchaſed 30 years ago by General Irvin, and ſold by him to Mr Graham of Kinroſs, the preſent proprietor.

This caſtle is entirely a ruin; ſome part of its wall is fallen to decay, and the ditch that ſurrounded it is in many places filled up.

Eccleſiaſtical State.—The preſent kirk of Orwel, or, as it is commonly called, the *Old Kirk*, in contradiſtinction to the Seceders meeting-houſes, which are called the *New Kirks*, was built in the year 1729. It ſtands upon an eminence above the village of Millnathort, about 200 yards from the manſe; it has, outwardly, a pretty decent appearance for a country kirk, and is tolerably well finiſhed inwardly. The manſe alſo is ſituated on an eminence above the village; it is entirely new, being built in 1788, upon the

* This tree is noted for ſheltering Lord Burleigh when he concealed himſelf from juſtice. The occaſion of it was, that the ſchoolmaſter of Aberdour having married a girl whom Lord Burleigh had a regard for, and taken her home from his Lordſhip's houſe in his abſence, at his return, finding the girl gone off with the ſchoolmaſter, he inſtantly rode down with full ſpeed to the ſchoolmaſter's houſe, and ſhot him thro' the head in his own door. Having thus rendered himſelf liable to the ſcourge of the law, his Lordſhip was pleaſed to take up his reſidence, for ſome conſiderable time, in the heart of this old aſh, which is ſtill green to this day, and is known by the name of *Burleigh's Hole*.

the ſite of the old manſe; its front is to the ſouth, and the garden before it declines like a hot-bed; the manſe is built in a temporary manner; the walls being inſufficient to hold out rain, conſequently, the houſe is often filled with water, and the ceiling deſtroyed.

The ſchool-houſe was built in 1769: it conſiſts of only 2 apartments; the one is uſed as the ſchool-houſe, the other as the ſchoolmaſter's room.

The living of this pariſh, at preſent, glebe, manſe, &c. included, will be about L. 120 Sterling. The glebe conſiſts of 8 Scotch acres, of a good rich ſoil, and is contiguous with the manſe.—The ſchoolmaſter here, as in many pariſhes of Scotland, officiates as ſeſſion-clerk; his ſalary is L. 200 Scotch, which, with ſchool-fees and other emoluments, make his income conſiderable; as in winter there are upwards of 100 ſcholars, and in ſummer there will be 60.

There are few poor upon the roll, as the other 3 places of worſhip ſupport their own poor.

The ſchool-fees are, Engliſh 1 s. 6 d.; writing, 2 s.; arithmetic, 2 s. 6 d.; and Latin, 3 s. 6 d. *per* quarter. Mr Graham of Kinroſs is the patron.

In the village of Millnathort there are no fewer than 4 places of worſhip, viz. the Eſtabliſhment, the Antiburghers, Burghers, and Reformers, commonly called Cameronians.

The primary cauſe of there being Seceders in this pariſh, was a Mr Mair, a miniſter of the Eſtabliſhment, who, changing his opinions, preached up the erroneous doctrine of univerſal redemption, and was in conſequence of this diſmiſſed from his charge; notwithſtanding of this he ſtill continued in the village, preaching this doctrine, till the day of his death, to his adherents, who were very numerous, and who built that large chapel preſently occupied by the Burghers.

The

The exact number of perſons, of each opinion in this pariſh, has been already ſhown by the table.

Theſe other meeting-houſes, however, beſides accommodating the inhabitants of this pariſh, alſo accommodate many hearers who come from the neighbouring pariſhes. Many of theſe hearers come regularly every Lord's day, 8, 10, and even 14 miles, to hear their own miniſter. Theſe people, male and female, travel, when the roads are bad, bare-foot and bare-legged, with their ſhoes and ſtockings in their hands: ſo much regard have they for the word, to hear it preached in its purity and ſimplicity.

Character and Manner of Living.—They, in general, are active and induſtrious: they are naturally generous and ſocial, and very fond of news. Drunkenneſs in this pariſh is entirely unknown. They are very orderly and decent people; and crimes of any conſequence are ſeldomer committed here than in many pariſhes in Scotland of equal population.

Religious Character.—The religious character of the inhabitants of this pariſh is various, according to their ſect. Thoſe of the Eſtabliſhment neither run into the extreme of ſuperſtition on the one hand, nor of fanaticiſm on the other, but are of the calm, moderate, and mild caſt, making no great noiſe or buſtle about it, though they are very regular in attending to its inſtitutions.

The Seceders, in general, are very quiet and peaceable, and live in good underſtanding with thoſe of a different perſuaſion. Upon the whole, the inhabitants attend regularly upon divine ordinances, both of a common, or of a more extraordinary nature; and there are few families who do not keep up the worſhip of God in their houſes,

evening

evening and morning; a divine inſtitution, too much neglected, if not wholly laid aſide, in many pariſhes in this Iſland. Upon a review of the religious character of the inhabitants of this pariſh, we cannot but conclude with theſe words, as applicable to them, "They are a people dwelling "alone *."

Climate, Diſeaſes, and Longevity.—The inhabitants of this pariſh juſtly boaſt of the ſalubrity of the air in which they breathe. Situated upon a dry ſoil, and bleſſed with many pure ſprings of water; waſhed by the river Queegh on the ſouth, and by a ſmaller one juſt running through the village; fenced from the blaſts of the ſtormy north by Kinroſs-brae; and from the cold eaſt winds by Lomond Hills; they often enjoy a happy exemption from thoſe diſeaſes which lurk in marſhy diſtricts, and which frequently viſit and affect pariſhes at no great diſtance. The inhabitants of this pariſh are not only entirely free of all diſeaſes, but are ſtrong, robuſt, and of a heal conſtitution. Many of them live to a very great age. One woman †, in particular, may be mentioned, who, though upwards of 94 years, is in good health, and ſupports herſelf by ſpinning. She has children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children, in the ſame village. There have been many buried of late in this church-yard, whoſe ages have been ſaid to exceed that of this woman; but to all the accounts of longevity publiſhed, or even related, we are by no means to give credit, as they are generally exaggerated.

Fuel and Manner of Living.—It has formerly been obſerved, that there is no coal in this pariſh: the inhabitants get this article from *Kelty*, about 6 miles ſouth of this pariſh;

* Numbers xxiii. 9.

† Chriſtian Millar.

riſh; they pay 1 s. 2 d. for a ſingle cart at the hill, and 3 s. for cartage, making the cart of coals amount to 4 s. 2 d.: it will weigh about 8 cwt.

There are alſo peats to be had in the neighbourhood; but theſe are only burnt by the poorer ſort of people.

Their manner of living is perfectly plain and ſimple, which muſt greatly contribute to their health. The poorer ſort have oat-meal pottage for their breakfaſt and ſupper, and broth made of barley and peaſe for dinner, and this often without fleſh; which, with bread baked of peaſe-meal, and rolled thin, called *peaſe-bannocks*, compoſe the whole of their dinner.

The better ſort, however, live in a very different manner; moſt of the farmers and maſter tradeſmen keep as good a table as any gentleman of L. 500 a-year; and their common drink after meals is whiſky-punch, which article they have in this pariſh rather better than what is to be found in many places of Scotland. It is diſtilled here by Mr Stein of Hattonburn. The village of Millnathort conſumes a great deal of this article, which may eaſily be accounted for from the number of public-houſes in the village. The conſumption is not ſo much by the inhabitants themſelves, as by the great concourſe of paſſengers travelling this road to Perth, and all the north of Scotland.

NUMBER VII.

PARISH OF SORN.

(COUNTY OF AYR, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR, PRESBYTERY OF AYR).

By the Rev. GEORGE GORDON.

Situation and Name.

THIS pariſh, which lies in the ſhire, ſynod, and preſbytery of Ayr, and diſtrict of Kyle, is bounded on the eaſt, by the pariſh of Muirkirk; on the ſouth, by that of Auchinleck; on the weſt, by that of Mauchline; and, on the north, by thoſe of Galſton and Strathaven. The church, which is nearly in the centre of the pariſh, is about 3 miles diſtant from Mauchline, the neareſt poſt-town, 60 miles weſt from Edinburgh, 30 ſouth-weſt from Glaſgow, and 15 eaſt from Ayr.

The

The proper and intended name * of the parish is Dalgain; but the Castle of Sorn, an ancient seat of the family of Loudon, happening to stand contiguous to the church, has insensibly communicated its own name to the whole parish; insomuch, that the former name is now but little known or regarded. Both these names are originally Gaelic †. The former signifies Sandfield, being compounded of *dail*, a field, and *gain*, sand; a name exactly descriptive of the ground about the gentleman's house from whose estate the glebe and church-yard were detached; and a name, too, which that estate, now the property of Mr Stevenson, still bears. To ascertain the precise meaning of the word Sorn, is, it seems, a matter of greater difficulty. By those who are skilled in the Gaelic language, I am informed, that, among other meanings, Sorn signifies a rising-ground of a frowning or unpleasant aspect. According to this etymology, the name may have taken its rise either from the rock on which the castle is founded, and which, at a considerable height, overhangs the river of Ayr; or rather, perhaps, from the general aspect of the rising-grounds in the neighbourhood, which, at no very remote period, must have been extremely bleak and dreary.

Extent, Form, and General Appearance.—Cutting off a triangular point of land, which runs beyond the general line of march,

* By a strange typographical error in the Statistical Account of Muirkirk, this parish is called *Lorn*, which is well known to be a district of Argyleshire, far remote from this part of the country.

† As indeed are most of the names of places in this parish. Some of these I shall here mention, with the explanation, which I have received from a friend in the Highlands. *Glen-shamroch*, clover vale; *Dal-charnach*, the field of cairns; *Dal-darch*, oak field; *Dal-diling*, a field liable to be overflowed; *Car-leith*, a winding torrent; *Auchin-cloich*, stone-field; *Barboich*, comely grove; *Blair-hip*, the field of archers; *Auchmonnach*, hill-field.

march, at the ſouth-weſt extremity, and which may conſiſt of about 300 acres, the form of this pariſh is nearly ſquare, whoſe ſide is 6½ miles. The river of Ayr, running from eaſt to weſt, divides this ſquare into two parts; the one on the north ſide being ſomewhat larger than that on the ſouth. This river, which riſes in the adjoining pariſh of Muirkirk, being, a little before its entrance into this pariſh, increaſed by the Greenock and Garpel rivulets, and, in its progreſs thro' it, ſtill further augmented by a number of ſmaller ſtreams, from both ſides, forms, by the time it arrives at the weſtern boundary, a conſiderable body of water; which, during its whole courſe, runs with great rapidity on a bed of round ſtones and gravel. It frequently attempts to ſhift its bed, and to make encroachments on the adjacent holms. A gentleman, who has paid much attention to rivers, characteriſes it as *the greateſt tyrant of the kind* he has ever known. Its banks are almoſt every where ſteep and bold, and cloathed with natural wood on one ſide or other, and very frequently on both. The ſcenery on its banks, therefore, eſpecially about Sorn Caſtle and the manſe, is, in an uncommon degree, pictureſque and pleaſing.

The land, obſerving the ſame courſe as the river, is higheſt on the eaſt-ſide, and deſcends gradually towards the weſt; diverſified, however, by various inequalities on its ſurface. The only conſiderable hill is Blackſide-end, ſituated in the north-eaſt corner of the pariſh; the height of which above the level of the ſea is from 1500 to 1600 feet: It is the beginning of a ridge, which, with occaſional interruptions, ſweeps a great way towards the eaſt and ſouth. It commands a proſpect of almoſt the whole extenſive county of Ayr; the high lands of Galloway on the ſouth; the Iriſh Channel, the rock of Ailſa, the iſles of Arran and Bute, on the

the weſt; and part of the ſhires of Renfrew, Lanark, and Argyle, on the north.

Natural Productions.—The moors and fields are pretty well ſtocked with the uſual kinds of game; but I have never heard of any ſingular or uncommon plant or animal in this pariſh; neither are there any lakes in it. It abounds, however, in peat, coal, lime-ſtone, iron-ſtone, and red free-ſtone, all of a good quality. Hard by Sorn Caſtle there is likewiſe a beautiful kind of ſtone, of a blue-grey colour, and of a cloſe texture, which takes a poliſh little inferior to that of marble, and is therefore admirably fitted for the purpoſes of hearth-ſtones, pavements, ſteps of ſtairs, &c. In a deep glen, too, in the upper part of the pariſh, there are ſymptoms of ſpar and lead-ore. In the river of Ayr there was abundance of freſh-water trout, and ſome ſalmon; but it is here generally believed, that they have, of late, been much diminiſhed in their numbers, by the iron and tar works of Muirkirk, and by the coal and lime works both in that pariſh and the pariſh of Sorn. Moſt of the ſprings are, more or leſs, impregnated with iron; ſome of them with lime, and ſome with ſulphur; but, owing to the obſcurity of their ſituation, in this remote corner of the country, none of them have hitherto attracted much attention.

Soil and Climate.—As nearly as I can compute, without actual meaſurement, this pariſh contains about 23,660 Engliſh acres; of which, about 3000 acres conſiſt of moſs; 7000 of hills, moors, and other paſture-lands; about 200 are covered with wood, partly natural, and partly planted in belts and clumps; and the remaining 13,460 are arable, though not all at preſent in a ſtate of actual cultivation. The moſs is diſtributed through ſeveral parts of the pariſh, and is, for

the

the moſt part, of the black kind. In ſome places, however, it is reddiſh, particularly in Aird's moſs; the weſt or lower end of which begins in the ſouth ſide of this pariſh, and runs up through it, and the pariſh of Auchinleck, to the diſtance of 8 or 9 miles. The moors and moſſes produce little but heath, bent, ſprits, and ruſhes. In ſeveral places, however, the ſoil, which yields theſe coarſe productions, is only about a foot in thickneſs, and below this covering there is a rich bed of clay. Such lands are, therefore, evidently capable of much improvement. Excepting the holms on the banks of the river, and on thoſe of the larger brooks, which are of a light and gravelliſh nature, the prevailing ſoil in the arable diſtricts is that of a reddiſh clay, upon a bottom of blackiſh till. This ſoil, under proper management, and in favourable ſeaſons, yields good crops of oats; but, as it retains too much moiſture, it is apt, when in paſture, to be ſoon overrun with moſs and ruſhes. I have been informed by a gentleman, who had himſelf made the experiment, that the beſt method of deſtroying ruſhes, or at leaſt of keeping them in ſo feeble a ſtate that they can do little harm, is to cut them early in the ſeaſon, about the time when they begin to flower, and afterwards, if neceſſary, in the autumn; always taking care not to allow them to run to ſeed. By this operation, repeated during two ſucceſſive ſeaſons, he has completely cleared his paſture-lands of a very exhauſting and imperious weed.

The climate is much the ſame here as in the other pariſhes of this county: Strong gales of wind, blowing directly from the Weſtern Ocean, and accompanied with frequent and heavy ſhowers of rain, conſtitute the prevailing weather. Complete rainy days, however, are, I think, leſs common here than on the eaſt coaſt; neither does ſnow fall in ſuch quantities,

quantities, or lie ſo long; and we have ſeldom reaſon to complain of fog.

Diſeaſes.—Notwithſtanding the prevalence of rain and moiſture, the climate is found, by experience, to be remarkably healthy. The ague is a diſeaſe altogether unknown here, and even the rheumatiſm prevails much leſs than might be expected from the wetneſs of the ſoil and climate. The exemption from this laſt diſeaſe, in ſo great a degree, is undoubtedly to be aſcribed, in part, to the general uſe of woollen-clothes, and to the abundance of fuel; an article with which even the pooreſt families are pretty well ſupplied. The ſmall-pox, indeed, commits the ſame ravages here as in other places where inoculation is not generally practiſed. The notions of abſolute predeſtination, which are ſtill deeply rooted in the minds of the country-people, lead the generality of them to look upon inoculation as implying an impious diſtruſt of Divine Providence, and a vain attempt to alter its irreverſible decrees. It is truly painful to think, that, in the courſe of laſt ſummer, (1796), and in my immediate neighbourhood, no leſs than ſix children, from one to twelve years of age, have been cut off by this deſtructive diſeaſe, all of whom might probably have been preſerved by means of inoculation. Some of theſe children, too, were beautiful and promiſing in an uncommon degree. Three families, however, wiſer than their neighbours, inoculated their children in time, and the iſſue was ſuch as might well have encouraged others to follow their example. The caſes were all remarkably mild and favourable. It is to be hoped, that a few more examples of this kind, contraſted with the terrible, and often fatal, effects of the diſeaſe in the natural way, will at length open the eyes of the people at large, and

and completely remove their prejudices; especially as the practice of inoculation has, within these few years, become general in the village of Catrine. In this parish, one man has, from his infancy, been dumb, deaf, and blind; two men are blind from age, and two women in consequence of the small-pox.

Longevity.—A considerable number of both sexes arrive at 80 years of age, and some even exceed 90. Within a very small distance of the church, there are just now living a shoemaker in the 90th year of his age, and who still occupies the house in which he was born; the church-officer, who is in his 85th year; a gardener in his 95th, and his wife, nearly of the same age *; also the possessor of a small farm, who is now in his 97th year. The last of these is the most vigorous of them all, and walks 2 or 3 miles every day. It is not a little remarkable, that all these aged persons, except the first, were servants to the late Countess-dowager of Loudon, who herself lived, at Sorn Castle, till within 3 or 4 months of her 100th year.

State of Property.—The valued rent of this parish is L. 5416 Scotch; and the real rent, including that of the lands occupied by the proprietors, may amount to about L. 4000 Sterling. This property is divided among no less than 27 heritors. Of these, Mr Tennent of Sorn, the most considerable proprietor, resides occasionally; Mr Gray of Gilmillscroft, Mr Campbell of Auchmonnach, and 10 small proprietors, reside constantly; the rest do not reside at all. The non-residing heritors, arranged in the order of their respective valuations, are the following, viz.

Mr

* They have been married 68 years.

Mr Stevenſon of Dalgain,
Mr Boſwell of Auchinleck,
Mr Alexander of Ballochmyle,
Mr Logan of Logan,
Mr Campbell of Fairfield,
The Earl of Dumfries,
Mr Dugald Stewart, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh,
The Marchioneſs of Titchfield,
Mr Macadam of Craigingillan,
Mr Campbell of Netherplace,
Mr Innes of Stow,
Colonel Mackenzie of North-hill,
Lord Glenlee,
Miſs Taylor of Brigs.

Population and Employment.—The number of families in this pariſh, excluſive of thoſe in the village of Catrine, is 243, and of ſouls 1429; of theſe, 677 are males, 752 females. It appears from the annexed account that Catrine contains 1350 ſouls. Total in the pariſh 2779 ſouls. The return to Dr Webſter's account, in 1755, was 1494; conſequently the increaſe amounts to 1285 ſouls. Of the population of the pariſh, excluſive of Catrine, there are,

Under 10,	365
From 10 to 20,	282
From 20 to 50,	472
From 50 to 70	262
Above 70,	48
Total	1429

The average number of births which have been regiſtered for the laſt 5 years, is 65; and of marriages 18. The number of births, however, is by no means complete, as very few of the Diſſenters regiſter their childrens names. No exact regiſter of deaths can be kept, as ſo many of the families have their burying-places in the neighbouring pariſhes.

About 100 families, including the reſiding heritors, are chiefly employed in the buſineſs of agriculture.

The number of men-ſervants is,	48
——— women-ſervants,	59
——— weavers,	20
——— ſhoemakers,	8
——— maſons,	11
——— wrights,	6
——— tailors,	6
——— ſmiths,	3
——— gardeners,	2
——— dyers,	1
——— coopers,	1
——— corn-mills and millers,	3
——— wauk-mills and millers,	1

The reſt are colliers, lime-quarriers, ditchers, &c.

The number of Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church is about 78, the greateſt part of whom are Burgher Seceders. The very few exceptions are Antiburghers and Cameronians.

Village of Dalgain.—Though there are ſeveral groups of houſes in the central parts of the pariſh, on both ſides of the river, inhabited chiefly by colliers and other labourers, yet the only one that can properly come under the denomination of a village is Dalgain, ſituated a little to the eaſtward of

of the church, in a beautiful holm, having the river on the front, or ſouth ſide, and a winding bank, covered with natural wood, on the north. About 16 years ago, the late Dr Stevenſon, phyſician in Glaſgow, the proprietor, parcelled out this holm among ſeveral different feuers, for the purpoſe of building a ſmall village, at the rate of 4 d. *per* ſall of annual feu-duty. Accordingly, a village ſoon aroſe, built on the north ſide of the road to Muirkirk, in one row, and with a good deal of uniformity. This village now conſiſts of 24 houſes and 43 families, beſide 7 families who reſide in houſes on the banks of the river, which, from the proximity of their ſituation, may be reckoned a part of the village, though built long before it. Theſe 50 families contain 191 ſouls; among whom are 3 ſhopkeepers, 3 innkeepers, 3 maſons, 7 ſhoemakers, 5 weavers, 5 tailors, 4 ſeamſtreſſes, and 7 colliers; the reſt are labourers, aged widows, &c. This village is, therefore, evidently the reſidence of a large proportion of the tradeſmen belonging to the pariſh. It has not, however, added much to the population, as moſt of the ſame families formerly lived in cothouſes, which are now in ruins. Moſt of theſe families are provided with gardens, of various dimenſions, behind their houſes, which they cultivate with great care, and raiſe in them not only the common kinds of eſculent plants, but alſo ſtrawberries, gooſeberries, and currants, and occaſionally flax and barley. Some of them, too, are very ſucceſsful in the management of bees.

Price of Labour.—About 10 years ago, when the village of Catrine began to be built, the wages of maſons and wrights were raiſed to about 20 d. *per* day; and at that rate they have continued ever ſince, with little variation. In the courſe of the laſt 7 years, however, the price of other kinds of labour has been conſiderably advanced. Seven

years

years ago, the wages of a labouring man-ſervant was from L. 7 to L. 8; they are now (that is, in 1796) from L. 10 to L. 12; of women-ſervants, the yearly wages were then from L. 3 to L. 3, 10 s.; they are now L. 4. A tailor, when maintained in the families of his employers, then earned 8 d. *per* day; he now earns 1 s. A labourer then earned 10 d. a-day in winter, and 1 s. in ſummer; he now earns 15 d. or 16 d. a-day in winter, and 18 d. or 20 d. in ſummer.

State of Agriculture.—Agriculture is here ſtill in a very imperfect, but, at the ſame time, in a progreſſive ſtate. Few of the tenants poſſeſs more than a ploughgate of land, but a conſiderable number of them poſſeſs much leſs. The leaſes are uſually for 18 or 19 years, with ſome reſtrictions as to management. With reſpect to the rotation of crops, the general rules preſcribed are, that only one-third of the farm is to be ploughed at a time; the two firſt crops to be oats, the third bear and graſs-ſeeds, the fourth hay, and the next five years paſture; or, inſtead of this, the third crop may be peaſe, the fourth bear and graſs-ſeeds, &c. From the want of proper ſubdiviſions, however, and the abſence or inattention of the proprietors, theſe rules are ſeldom ſtrictly obſerved. Inſtead of bear and graſs-ſeeds the third year, it is but too common a practice to take a third and even a fourth crop of oats, and then to leave the lands for paſture, without ſowing any graſs-ſeeds at all.

Within the laſt 10 or 12 years moſt of the farm-houſes have been rebuilt, with conſiderable improvements, both in point of ſize and accommodation. Several of the pendicles have been thrown into the adjacent farms, and about a dozen of cot-houſes have been allowed to fall into ruins, their inhabitants having repaired to the villages, (which have lately ſtarted up in this pariſh), where they find ſufficient employment,

ployment, and good wages, both for themſelves and their families.

The uſe of oxen, for the purpoſes of labour, is a thing altogether unknown, or at leaſt never practiſed, in this part of the country. The wauk or fulling mill, and the three corn-mills, in this pariſh, are all upon the river of Ayr. The ſeaſons of ſowing and reaping are much the ſame here as in the neighbouring pariſhes.

From the general poverty of the tenants, and other cauſes, lime has hitherto been leſs uſed, as a manure, in this pariſh than in ſome of the neighbouring pariſhes, which lie at a greater diſtance from it. As their circumſtances have, of late, been improving, however, they are now beginning to uſe it more, and, at the ſame time, to cultivate their lands in a better manner, to pay more attention to their gardens, the breed of horſes and cattle, and, in ſhort, to every kind of rural economy and improvement. With the exception of thirlage to particular mills, perſonal and feudal ſervices are almoſt entirely aboliſhed.

According to the leaſes of former years, the average rent of the arable lands was only about 5 s. *per* acre; but as theſe leaſes expire, the rent is from 10 s. to 12 s. and, in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages, from 20 s. to 30 s. or even higher.

In the courſe of the 3 laſt years, the occupier of a pendicle of 5 acres, conſiſting moſtly of moſs, has introduced a method of cultivating this kind of ſoil which bids fair to be productive of much general utility. He forms his moſs ground into beds of 9 or 10 feet wide, exactly reſembling the *lazy* beds in which potatoes are ſometimes planted. Between theſe beds he makes a trench, throwing its contents upon the beds, in ſuch a manner that the upper ſurface may lie directly upon the under. This part of the work he executes in the autumn and winter, and then

ſpreads

ſpreads lime upon the beds. In ſpring he ſows them with oats, and then applies the harrow, if the ground will admit of it; but if it will not, he, with a ſhovel, throws a covering of looſe earth upon it from the bottom of the trenches. By means of this proceſs, the firſt year yields a crop of about 4 bolls *per* acre, and the ſecond a crop of about 6. The ſame kind of ſoil, under ſimilar management, likewiſe produces excellent crops of potatoes. Other perſons have already begun to follow the example of this worthy and induſtrious improver; and we may now, therefore, indulge the pleaſing proſpect, that the moſs grounds, which abound ſo much in this pariſh, and which have hitherto been of very little uſe, may be gradually converted into good corn fields, and excellent paſtures.

Stock and Produce.—The upper or moorland part of the pariſh, conſiſts of ſeveral ſtore farms, which, altogether, maintain about 5000 ſheep. In the breed of theſe ſheep there is nothing remarkable; they are of the common black-faced kind, and of a ſize ſomewhat larger than thoſe in the ſouthern diſtricts of this county. In the encloſed farms, ſheep are ſtrictly prohibited, in order to preſerve the young plantations and hedges.

From the jealouſy and reluctance which moſt of the tenants diſcovered to give an accurate account of their ſtock, I am unable to aſcertain the preciſe number either of horſes or black-cattle; but, from the beſt information which I could procure, I have reaſon to conclude, that the number of the former amounts to about 240, and of the latter to about 1470. Some of the horſes are ſtill of the old diminutive breed of the country; but the greateſt part of them are an improved breed, of a middle ſize, hardy, and well adapted to the purpoſes of agriculture. The farmers rear moſt of their own horſes, and a few likewiſe for ſale. The number

number of ploughs is about 80, and that of carts about 160.

The black-cattle conſiſt partly of the ſmall ancient breed, but moſtly of a mixed breed between that and the Cunningham kind. About two-thirds are milch-cows, and the reſt young cattle, rearing for the ſame purpoſe. Very few are reared or fed directly for the purpoſe of ſlaughter. Several of the tenants have removed to this pariſh from the pariſh of Dunlop, or its neighbourhood; the art of making Dunlop cheeſe is now, therefore, generally and well underſtood. It is only within theſe 10 or 12 years, however, that this ſpecies of manufacture was much practiſed in this pariſh. The average produce of butter from each cow is 2½ ſtone, and of cheeſe 8 ſtone; about two-thirds of which is of the ſweet-milk, or Dunlop kind. From theſe data, a pretty correct eſtimate of the produce of the milch-cows in the pariſh may be eaſily formed. This produce is ſold partly to the ſhopkeepers and private families in the neighbouring villages, and partly to thoſe in Glaſgow. Within theſe few years, ſome of the farmers have begun to feed a pig or two, with whey in ſummer, and with potatoes and a little oat-meal in winter. As this kind of ſtock is found to be profitable, it will probably ſoon become an object of more general attention.

Potatoes conſtitute a very large proportion of the food of the inhabitants. Almoſt every family raiſes them for its own uſe; and the occupiers of land have lately begun to raiſe them alſo for the purpoſe of feeding horſes and cattle, particularly milch-cows, a practice which is found to be highly advantageous. The inhabitants of the villages, and others, who poſſeſs no land for raiſing potatoes, take a piece of ground from ſome of the neareſt proprietors or farmers, at the rate of 6 d. *per* fall, beſide furniſhing a reaſonable quantity of dung. Theſe pieces of ground they cultivate with

with great care and induſtry, ſometimes with the plough, but more frequently with the ſpade and hoe. The average produce of an acre is about 30 bolls; and about 100 acres are every year appropriated to the culture of this moſt valuable root.

All who poſſeſs any portion of land, however ſmall, raiſe flax ſufficient for their own domeſtic purpoſes, but very little for ſale. About 20 or 30 acres may be annually occupied with this kind of crop, which, in general, ſucceeds very well. About 250 acres are every year ſown with clover and rye-graſs. In ſome caſes, a crop of wheat has lately been tried upon holm-lands immediately after a crop of potatoes, and with very good ſucceſs. There is little probability, however, that this ſpecies of grain will ever be much cultivated in this pariſh. Oats and bear, eſpecially the former, have hitherto been, and are ſtill likely to continue to be, the principal objects of attention. The average produce of an acre is about 5 Ayrſhire bolls, equal to as many Engliſh quarters. The prices of grain, and of other proviſions, need not be particularly ſpecified here, being much the ſame as in the other pariſhes in the neighbourhood. There is no regular fair in this pariſh; but for more than 50 years there has been an annual race, in the month of March, which draws a conſiderable concourſe of people. As many of theſe meet for buſineſs more than for amuſement, this race, in ſome meaſure, anſwers the purpoſes of a fair.

Minerals.—Whatever may be its diſadvantages as to ſoil and climate, this pariſh has an ample compenſation in its minerals, particularly coal and lime. On the north ſide of the pariſh, Mr Campbell of Auchmonnach has a large field of lime-ſtone; but, as it happens to be 3 miles diſtant from the neareſt coal, little advantage has hitherto been derived from it. As the demand for lime, however, is yearly increaſing,

creaſing, he erected a draw-kiln laſt ſummer, and now propoſes to carry on the work with ſpirit.

In the north-eaſt diſtrict of the pariſh, adjacent to Blackſide-hill, there is an extenſive moor, part of the eſtate of Sorn, in which there is a ſeam of excellent coal, about 5 feet thick, within 4 or 5 feet of the ſurface, and of an unknown extent. This ſeam, it appears, had been partly wrought in former times, but had been ſo much neglected during the preſent century that its very exiſtence was forgotten, till it was in a manner rediſcovered laſt ſummer. In the ſame moor and its vicinity there are great quantities of iron-ſtone; ſpecimens of marble and of black-lead have likewiſe been found there, and ſome lime-ſtone of an admirable quality. Were a communication opened with this moor, by means of a road of 2 or 3 miles in length, it would probably, beſide improving the farms through which it muſt paſs, become a ſource of great wealth to the proprietor, as well as of great accommodation to the ſurrounding country. In this inſtance, and in many others which have not yet been ſufficiently explored, the bleak moors of Caledonia, and her hills covered with blue miſts, will, doubtleſs, be found to contain ſome of her moſt valuable treaſures.

Farther to the ſouthward, but ſtill on the north ſide of the river, and about a mile diſtant from it, there are 2 lime quarries, on the march between the Sorn and Dalgain eſtates, one upon each of theſe eſtates. The quarry on the Dalgain ſide has been wrought for many years, and both works are now carrying on together. Laſt ſummer 12 men were employed in quarrying and burning the lime-ſtone, and the contractor had engaged to furniſh 12,000 bolls of ſhells; owing, however, to the wetneſs of the ſeaſon, and the impoſſibility of procuring a ſufficient number of hands, this quantity was not fully completed. At the ſame place,

and on the Sorn ſide, there are rich ſeams of excellent coal; but as a fire-engine is neceſſary for drawing off the water, and none has yet been erected, this coal has hitherto been, in a great meaſure, inacceſſible. In another extenſive field, on the Sorn eſtate, and at a very ſmall diſtance from the Caſtle, there are 2 ſeams of coal, each about a foot in thickneſs, with a ſtratum of hard till, of about 2 feet thick, running between them. Theſe ſeams, it is true, are rather inconſiderable; but as they are only about 8 or 9 fathoms deep, and not in the ſmalleſt degree incommoded by water, they are wrought at very little expence. Nine colliers are at preſent employed at this work; and the out-put *per* week is about 250 loads. As this coal lies nearer to the principal markets than any other in the pariſh, the proprietor, taking advantage of this circumſtance, has lately raiſed the price from 6 d. to 8 d. *per* load. Seven years ago, the price was only 4 d. In other parts of the Sorn eſtate there are rich mines of excellent lime-ſtone; and in other parts, too, trials are at preſent making, for the purpoſe of finding new ſeams of coal; trials which promiſe to be attended with ſucceſs.

In a riſing ground on the ſouth ſide of the river there is a lime-work of long ſtanding, the property of Mr Farquhar Gray of Gilmillſcroft; and 2 collieries, one belonging to him, and the other, contiguous to it, in the farm of Burnhead, the property of Mr Logan of Logan. The former of theſe gentlemen has been pleaſed to favour me with a ſhort account of theſe works, which I ſhall take the liberty of communicating nearly in his own words.

"The average quantity of lime raiſed at this work, during the 18 years that I have been concerned in it, is about 9000 bolls of ſhells, each conſiſting of 5 Winchester buſhels; but in ſome particular years we have ſold 14,000 bolls. This was actually the quantity ſold laſt ſeaſon; and

and ſo great was the demand, that, could it have been prepared, we could have ſold double that quantity. We have contracted with workmen for raiſing 20,000 next ſeaſon. As the quantity brought to market varies, the number of hands muſt vary in proportion. A good workman will, in a year, raiſe 500 tons, equal to 2000 bolls; but as little can be done in winter, you may reckon a man for every 1000 bolls, beſide thoſe employed in bearing and in carting the lime and coals to the draw-kiln. The bare, which, 18 years ago, was only 15 feet, is now 30. This circumſtance has, of late, obliged us to have recourſe to the expedient of mining the rock, which conſiſts of about 7 feet thick, in ſo many beds; with a roof of hard till 18 inches thick. This ſtratum of till, with 10 feet of blaze over it, makes a good roof, and allows us to work the mine from 16 to 20 feet wide, leaving pillars about 18 feet ſquare. When I entered upon this work, the wages of the workmen, both above and below, were from 9 d. to 14 d. *per* day: they are now from 14 d. to 2 s. This lime-ſtone has been worked 80 years. It is carried to the neighbouring pariſhes of Auchinleck, Ochiltree, Mauchline, and Stair, to the diſtance of 10 or 12 miles.

"When I came to this place, there were only about 6 men employed at the colliery; their wages 14 d. *per* day, and their out-put 10 loads *per* man; ſold at 3½ d. *per* load. Without including thoſe employed in drawing to the bank, the number now employed at our colliery, and the adjacent one of Burnhead, will average about 20; their out-puts from 12 to 15 loads *per* day, *per* man, ſold at 6 d. Their wages are from 2 s. to 2 s. 6 d. The main ſeam is about 8 feet thick, with 6 inches of fire clay in the middle. Immediately above this ſeam, there is a ſtratum of the ſame kind of clay, 18 inches thick; above this 18 inches of coal; then 20 inches of hard black ſlate; and over that near 3 feet

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of coarſe coal. The former practice had been to work only the lower ſeam, leaving about 6 inches of it for a roof; but I have lately gone back, and brought away both that roof and the next 18 inches of coal. The field is irregular below, having many ſteps, throwing the coal up and down, a circumſtance which increaſes the expence of working it. Had we a ſale for iron-ſtone the caſe would be very different, as theſe ſteps are compoſed chiefly of that mineral. My preſent going pit is 30 fathom deep, driven by a horſe-gin.

"By a memorandum in our charter-book it appears, that, ever ſince the year 1623, the ſtandard Gilmillſcroft coal-creel was 14 inches wide, 16 inches deep, and 30 inches long within; price 2 d. Sterling. It further adds, that the coals had been wrought in the *Burrow-lands* ſince the year 1497. We continue nearly the ſame meaſure for half a load, now ſold at 3 d. of which about 7 load make 20 cwt."

The ſame gentleman adds, "the whole of Sorn pariſh above, and a conſiderable ſpace below, the church, abounds in coal, lime-ſtone, and iron-ſtone; and the White-ach *iron-ore* marches with the head of the pariſh, and runs into it. There is alſo a ſtring of lead at Hollhouſe-mill; and the ſpar at the Burntſhiel-burn is promiſing. In the river of Ayr there is water ſufficient for any machinery, and abundance of fall every quarter of a mile."

Roads and Bridges.—About 25 years ago there was nothing, of any extent, in this pariſh that could properly deſerve the name of a road. Happily, however, the caſe is now very different. Beſide half-a-dozen of private roads, made at the expence of the reſpective proprietors, the pariſh is now interſected by 3 public roads. One of theſe, leading from Glaſgow to Dumfries by Galſton, paſſes through the centre of the pariſh, from north to ſouth. This road is croſ-

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ſed by 2 others, leading from Edinburgh to Ayr, by different routs. Separating a little on this ſide of Muirkirk, the one paſſes through the village of Old Cumnock and Auchinleck, and the ſouthern part of this pariſh; the other, on the north ſide of the river, paſſes through the village of Dalgain, and by the church towards Mauchline, where both meet again. In the original plan of this latter road, an unfortunate error was committed; inſtead of being carried down the narrow vale, cloſe by the river, as far as Sorn, which would have formed both a level and a beautiful line of road, it was carried through the higher grounds, at ſome diſtance, where there are two aſcents of conſiderable length and ſteepneſs; the one of theſe muſt be encountered by thoſe who go to Muirkirk, the other by thoſe who return from it. So ſenſible are the truſtees of this error, that they were lately propoſing to make this part of the road anew, and to carry it along the river; but found that their funds were inſufficient for this purpoſe. They have it now in contemplation to alter the line in one or two places, in order to avoid the ſteepeſt pulls; and thus to palliate an evil which cannot be entirely removed. Theſe various roads, though not every where of ſuch dimenſions, nor in ſuch repair, as might be wiſhed, may yet, upon the whole, be conſidered as good, and highly uſeful.

Beſide a number of ſmaller bridges, there are two acroſs the river of Ayr; one of theſe is in the lower part of the pariſh, on the ſouth road from Edinburgh to Ayr; the other, conſiſting of two arches, is cloſe by the church, where the Glaſgow road interſects the north road to Edinburgh. For this latter bridge the country is indebted to the Reverend Mr Steel, of whom I ſhall more than once have occaſion to make honourable mention. This bridge was built ſolely by means of contributions, which he collected in the pariſh and neighbourhood.

Eccleſiaſtical

Eccleſiaſtical State.—This pariſh, as well as that of Muirkirk, was originally a part of the pariſh of Mauchline, which muſt have then reſembled a little county more than a pariſh. In the year 1656 the preſent church was built; but in the times of perſecution and diſtraction which ſucceeded, no fixed paſtor was ſettled till after the period of the Revolution. At length, however, in the year 1697, a miniſter was ordained, a ſtipend and glebe provided, a manſe and offices built, and this pariſh completely and finally detached from that of Mauchline. The firſt miniſter who was ſettled here was Mr Mungo Lindſay, who diſcharged the duties of his ſtation with exemplary diligence and fidelity, till the time of his death, which happened in 1738. Having no family, he bequeathed a legacy of 200 merks to the poor of this pariſh. He was ſucceeded, in due courſe, by Mr William Steel, whom I have already mentioned, and who, indeed, will long deſerve to be remembered by his ſucceſſors, and even by the pariſh at large. For he was not only diſtinguiſhed by his abilities as a preacher, and a ſpeaker in church-courts, but alſo by his public ſpirit, his zeal, activity, and taſte, in promoting every kind of rural improvement, at a time when ſuch improvements were but little known in this part of the country. His character and talents, and the active part which he had taken in the cauſe, recommended him to the choice of the General Aſſembly, in the year 1751, as one of their commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of applying to Government for a general augmentation of the miniſters ſtipends throughout Scotland. This application was, however, entirely defeated by the warm oppoſition of the landed intereſt. On that occaſion, Mr Steel and his fellow-commiſſioners are ſaid to have committed an error, which the Church of Scotland, and even the country in general, have reaſon to regret. Though no augmentation, either in money or grain, could be obtained, yet,

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it is ſaid, an augmentation of the glebes might have been eaſily procured; but this advantage the commiſſioners neglected to ſecure. The value of land in Scotland was then ſo low, that, under the chagrin which they felt from their failure in the main object, they probably thought a ſmall augmentation of glebe was a boon not worth ſoliciting, or accepting. How much are circumſtances now changed? and how differently would their ſucceſſors act in a ſimilar ſituation?

Mr Steel, unwilling, perhaps, to return to his native land, after the total overthrow of his favourite ſcheme, readily accepted an invitation from the Proteſtant Diſſenters to become a preacher at Salter's Hall, London, where he ſoon after fell into a conſumption, of which he died. He was ſucceeded, in 1752, by Mr James Connel, a man of a reſpectable character, good ſenſe, and moderation, who filled the charge till his death, which took place in July 1789; and, in May 1790, he was ſucceeded by the preſent incumbent.

Soon after his ſettlement, Mr Steel, beſide laying out a handſome garden of half an acre, and incloſing both it and the glebe with hedges, which ſtill remain, for the moſt part, in a thriving condition, likewiſe built, upon a very ſcanty allowance from the heritors, and therefore, partly, at his own expence, a manſe, which, in point of ſtrength, accommodation, and neatneſs, was then hardly equalled by any thing of the kind in this county. The late Mr Connel, however, having a large family, added to the weſt end of it a handſome wing of one floor, with a ſlated roof; and, ſoon after the ſettlement of the preſent incumbent, the heritors added another, at the eaſt end, correſponding with it. Theſe additions, joined to the beauty of its ſituation, and the interior repairs and improvements which it has lately received, chiefly at the expence of the incumbent, have rendered it both a commodious and a pleaſant habitation.

tion. It affords, indeed, a ſtriking inſtance of the good economy of building manſes, &c. in a ſubſtantial manner, and upon a liberal plan, inſtead of doing it, as too often happens, according to the loweſt eſtimate. While other manſes, within the bounds of this preſbytery, have been built and rebuilt, ſome of them more than once, the manſe of Sorn has already ſtood firm and unbroken for nearly 60 years, and will probably do ſo for many years to come. It likewiſe ſtill maintains a reſpectable ſtation among its neighbours, even in a country where the heritors have, of late, diſplayed a commendable liberality in the building and repairing of churches and manſes. The offices are in a very indifferent condition, and will ſoon require to be rebuilt from the foundation. About 10 years ago, the inſide of the church was repaired, and ſeated anew, and three galleries were erected in it; ſo that it is now a very decent and commodious place of worſhip.

In a ſmall pariſh in the neighbourhood of a town, where a horſe and man-ſervant can be diſpenſed with, a glebe can be let, and is therefore a real advantage, in proportion to the rent which it brings: But in a remote and extenſive pariſh, where a horſe and man-ſervant are indiſpenſable, a *ſmall glebe* may be conſidered as a *neceſſary evil*, becauſe the produce is by no means equal to the expence unavoidably attending it. This was exactly the ſtate of the glebe of Sorn till the year 1793, when, upon a repreſentation of the caſe, the heritors and preſbytery readily concurred in granting an augmentation of 3 acres and 3 roods. In conſequence of this augmentation, the glebe, which formerly conſiſted only of 5 acres 3 roods and $3\frac{1}{4}$ falls, including the garden and ſite of the houſes, now conſiſts of 9 acres 2 roods and $3\frac{1}{4}$ falls, which, when duly improved, will equal, or perhaps even a little exceed, the neceſſary expence.

Ever

Ever ſince the year 1757, when a ſmall augmentation was obtained, the annual ſtipend has conſiſted of 31 bolls 10½ pecks of meal, 16 bolls 4½ pecks of bear, and L. 44, 5 s. 7¼ d. Sterling, including L. 3 : 6 : 8 for communion-elements. A conſiderable part of this ſtipend is paid by the pariſhes of Mauchline and Tarbolton; and the whole is paid in a number of trifling articles, a circumſtance which unavoidably occaſions a good deal of expence and inconvenience to the incumbent. William Tennent, Eſq; of Sorn is patron.

School.—Excluſive of the ſchool in Catrine, the pariſh-ſchool is the only regular and ſtanding one; but the inhabitants of the more remote diſtricts occaſionally unite, and employ teachers for the inſtruction of their own children. The pariſh ſchoolmaſter has no garden, but he has a ſchool and dwelling-houſe, both among the moſt wretched that are to be found in any cultivated country. The late Mr James Boſwell of Auchinleck, the laſt time he was in this country, declared his determination, to do every thing in his power, in order to redreſs this parochial grievance as ſoon as poſſible; but his death, which unfortunately happened ſoon after, prevented his doing any thing in the buſineſs, and it has not yet been taken up by any other perſon. The ſchoolmaſter's ſalary is L. 8 : 6 : 8; and the ſchool-fees are, for reading 1 s. 8 d.; reading and writing, 2 s. 6 d.; writing and arithmetic, 3 s. *per* quarter. Latin is not taught here. The average number of ſcholars is from 25 to 30, and the ſchoolmaſter's whole annual income, including his emoluments as ſeſſion-clerk, amounts to about L. 20. The ſchool is by no means in a flouriſhing ſtate, and there is but little probability of its ever being ſo, till better proviſion is made for the maſter.

Poor.—In this pariſh, it may truly be affirmed, that the poor are maintained chiefly by the poor. What the proprietors of land contribute for this purpoſe, owing to their non-reſidence, and other cauſes, is but very inconſiderable. The poor are maintained in their own houſes; and, beſide occaſional ſupplies, the average number of penſioners upon the roll has, for ſeveral years paſt, been about 22; who, according to their ſeveral neceſſities, receive from 1 s. to 3 s. or 4 s. *per* month. The poor's funds are made up of the weekly collections in the church, ſmall fines impoſed on delinquents, mortcloth-money, and the intereſt of L. 110, the reſult of ſome ſmall donations, and of the ſavings of former years. Theſe articles, including one-half of the collections from the Chapel of Eaſe in Catrine, (for it has been thought proper, in the infancy of that eſtabliſhment, to apply the other half to different purpoſes), amount altogether to about L. 26 *per annum*. Theſe funds are under the adminiſtration of the kirk-ſeſſion, ſubject to the occaſional review of the heritors. The ſum above mentioned, may appear to be a very ſlender proviſion, for the poor of ſo extenſive and populous a pariſh; but, in a country where the mode of living is ſtill, upon the whole, ſimple and frugal; where fuel is comparatively cheap; where there is ſo much health, ſuch abundance of employment, and ſuch high wages for all deſcriptions of people, the funds, inconſiderable as they are, have hitherto been found tolerably to anſwer the neceſſary demands.

During the late ſeaſons of dearth and ſcarcity, no extraordinary exertions were made in favour of the poor, till winter 1795, when the greateſt part of the reſiding heritors, in conjunction with the principal farmers and tradeſmen, contributed a conſiderable ſum, for the purpoſe of ſelling meal to the poorer families at a reduced price; and Mr Stevenſon of Dalgain gave a preſent of L. 3, 3 s. to be diſpoſed of

of by the kirk-ſeſſion. Whatever may be the caſe hereafter, the village of Catrine, from the variety of employment which its manufactures afford, from the friendly ſocieties eſtabliſhed in it, and from the circumſtance of many of the families not having yet reſided ſo long in it as to conſtitute them pariſhioners, has hitherto been but very little burdenſome to the poor's funds.

Progreſs of Improvement.—About the end of laſt century, Mr Mitchel, then proprietor of the eſtate of Dalgain, who had taken an active part in promoting the eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment of this pariſh, planted an orchard * and a conſiderable number of foreſt-trees, both which plantations ſucceeded very well. But the firſt perſon who carried rural improvements to any conſiderable extent in this pariſh, was the late Counteſs-dowager of Loudon. This lady was daughter to John firſt Earl of Stair, and wife to Hugh Earl of Loudon. Beſide her perſonal charms, which were very conſiderable, ſhe had acquired a large portion of thoſe mental and liberal accompliſhments, which ſo much adorned the brilliant courts of Queen Anne and George I.; and poſſeſſed, moreover, in a high degree, that dignity of character and deportment, and that vigorous and active ſpirit, by which her brother, the celebrated ambaſſador, was ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. After ſhe took up her reſidence at Sorn Caſtle, which happened in the year 1727, this ſpirit ſoon diſplayed itſelf, in operations at once uſeful and ornamental to the country. At that time the pariſh was in a very uncultivated ſtate, and the whole aſpect of the country dreary

* This orchard, by the fruit of which the tenant uſed to pay the rent of a conſiderable farm, has, from age and neglect, gradually gone to decay, and is now almoſt annihilated. Almoſt all the other orchards in the diſtrict of Kyle have undergone a ſimilar fate.

dreary and uncomfortable. In a ſoil and climate where roads and ſhelter were peculiarly neceſſary, not a ſingle road or hedge, and very few trees, were to be ſeen. Not diſcouraged by theſe unfavourable circumſtances, ſhe determined to create a ſcene more congenial to her own taſte, and more like the ſcenes to which ſhe had been accuſtomed in a better country. Accordingly, her ſkill and activity gradually produced an agreeable change. Beſide enlarging and improving the garden and orchard, ſhe ſubdivided an extenſive farm which ſhe occupied herſelf, encloſed it with hedges and hedge-rows, and interſperſed it with belts and clumps of planting. Through the whole extent of her farm, ſhe likewiſe adorned the banks of the river and of the rivulets, with walks and plantations of various kinds of trees. Theſe operations ſhe herſelf carefully ſuperintended, and many both of the fruit and foreſt-trees were actually planted and pruned with her own hands, and ſtill remain ſtately and pleaſing monuments of her laudable induſtry. Theſe, her uſeful labours, did not paſs unrewarded. When ſhe firſt ſettled in this country, her conſtitution and health appeared to be entirely broken; but, in the courſe of her rural occupations, theſe were gradually re-eſtabliſhed, inſomuch that, during the laſt 50 years of her life, ſhe enjoyed an uncommon ſhare of health and cheerfulneſs. After an illneſs of a few days, ſhe died on the 3d of April 1777, regretted by her friends and the induſtrious poor, to whom ſhe had ſo long been a benefactor. Had ſhe lived till the 4th of September the ſame year, ſhe would have completed the 100th year of her age.—While I walk through the ſcenes which her taſte adorned, and under the ſhade of the trees which her hands planted, I feel a peculiar pleaſure in paying this little tribute of reſpect to her memory,

His ſaltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani munere.

The

The example of this reſpectable lady, was afterwards followed ſucceſſively, by Mr Steel, Mr Farquhar of Gilmilſcroft, Mr Dunlop of Garnkirk, and others. Theſe improvements, however, were moſtly confined to the vicinity of the river and the central parts of the pariſh, but, in later times, they have been extended much farther, and in this extenſion, all the more conſiderable heritors have had their ſhare. Some parts of the moorlands, and more than three-fourths of the arable lands, are now incloſed, in ſome places with ſtone-dikes, but for the moſt part with ditches and hedges. It muſt, indeed, be acknowledged, that, owing partly to the ſoil and climate, but much more to the want of proper attention and ſkill, few of the latter are in a thriving condition, or ſufficient to anſwer the purpoſe of complete fences. A growing conviction of the importance of ſuch fences, begins at length to excite more of the attention both of the proprietors and tenants, in order to procure and preſerve them.

In the preſent times, the moſt diſtinguiſhed improver, beyond diſpute, is Claude Alexander, Eſq; of Ballochmyle. The greateſt part of his property, indeed, and of courſe the principal ſcene of his improvements, lies in the pariſh of Mauchline; where, in making roads, building bridges and farm-houſes, planting foreſt-trees, incloſing, laying down, and ameliorating lands, he has proceeded with a rapidity, taſte, and judgment, which have rarely been exceeded by a man of equal fortune in any country. In this pariſh, beſide highly improving his landed property, he has built the cotton-mills and village of Catrine, which have infuſed new life and activity into this part of the country. Theſe various operations, he himſelf ſuperintends with unwearied attention and activity. It is no more than juſtice to acknowledge, too, that in every kind of public work, in which he has any concern, ſuch as the building or repairing of churches, manſes,

ſes, and ſchool-houſes, he has uniformly diſcovered a laudable zeal, to have every thing done in the moſt ſubſtantial, handſome, and liberal manner, even in caſes where the principal ſhare of the expence was to fall upon himſelf.

Condition and Character of the People.—About 7 years ago, poverty prevailed very generally among all claſſes of people in this pariſh, and they were not without the faults which are uſually found to accompany ſuch a condition. Though the rents were by no means overſtretched, yet very few of the tenants were able to pay them with punctuality and eaſe; and very few of the tradeſmen and labourers were in eaſy circumſtances, owing, in part, to the diſſipation of too large a proportion of their incomes in alehouſes and whiſky ſhops. Since that time, however, both their condition and character have been conſiderably altered for the better. This agreeable change has been occaſioned, partly by the riſe in the price of labour, and of all the productions of agriculture, partly by the ſcarcity and high price of ſpiritous liquors, and partly by the ſtrong incentives to induſtry, which the manufactures and ready-money of Catrine, together with various rural improvements, have afforded. Though there are ſtill ſome exceptions, yet they may now, upon the whole, be regarded as a peaceable, ſober, and induſtrious people, contented with their lot, tolerably regular in their attendance upon public worſhip, and attached to the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, by which they find their lives and properties ſo well ſecured. If there are any exceptions in this laſt reſpect, I believe very few of them will be found among the farmers of any rank. Very few of the native inhabitants, have, at any time, inliſted into the army, and though there may have been occaſional irregularities among them, I have heard of no inſtance of any of them being puniſhed, or even tried, for a capital

capital crime. The acceſſion of proſperity which they have lately experienced, ſeems to have hitherto proved beneficial in every view; and if they have not yet attained that mediocrity of condition, which is moſt favourable to *rural felicity*, they *are daily and rapidly* approaching to it.

Advantages and Diſadvantages.—From the particulars already ſtated, it is manifeſt, that this pariſh poſſeſſes ſeveral very capital advantages; advantages ariſing from the ſalubrity of its climate, the abundance of its peat, coal, lime, free-ſtone, and other materials for building; from the number of its roads and bridges, and the ready markets which the villages afford for its various productions.—On the other hand, it is ſubjected to conſiderable diſadvantages, by the wetneſs of the climate, the coldneſs and tenacity of the ſoil, the lateneſs of the ſeed-time and harveſt, and eſpecially by the non-reſidence of the greateſt and wealthieſt part of the proprietors. I am likewiſe doubtful, whether I ought not to reckon among its diſadvantages, the number of ſmall properties, and ſmall farms or pendicles, which are contained in it. Certain it is, that, of the ſmall proprietors, ſome have lately, in conſequence of negligence and diſſipation, been obliged, firſt to mortgage, and then to ſell, very ſnug poſſeſſions, of from L. 50 to L. 100 a-year; while others, though men of ſober and inoffenſive characters, yet diſcover no ſpirit of activity or enterpriſe. With very little exertion, they can make a ſhift to exiſt, as their fathers did before them, and they look for nothing further. Their lands, accordingly, are, for the moſt part, worſe cultivated than thoſe of the tenants, who pay a reaſonable rent; their habitations are in ſome inſtances more wretched, and their mode of living in every reſpect more uncomfortable. As to the occupiers of ſmall farms or pendicles, they are neither entirely farmers nor entirely labourers, and generally

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in a worſe condition than either. As they are obliged to depend for ploughing their land, either upon hiring, or joining with ſome of their neighbours, they frequently miſs the proper ſeaſon; and as the produce is uſually conſumed by their families, they can ſeldom, without much difficulty, afford to pay even a very moderate rent. Thus they ſtruggle on from year to year, without either improving their poſſeſſions, or making any comfortable proviſion for their families. They contribute to the population of the country indeed, but, in other reſpects, they contribute, I fear, but little either to its happineſs or improvement. In the poſſeſſion of land, whether by property or leaſe, it ſhould ſeem, that there is a certain medium which is moſt favourable to the induſtry and comfort of the poſſeſſors themſelves, and to the general improvement and produce of the country. Though it be undoubtedly deſirable, that there ſhould be both properties and farms of various dimenſions, yet the nearer the *generality* of both approach to this medium, the intereſt of the community at large will probably be ſo much the better ſecured and promoted. Upon the whole, this pariſh, in order to arrive at the higheſt degree of rural improvement of which it is capable, ſeems to have little more to do but to avail itſelf, to the utmoſt, of its natural reſources, and to extend and perfect thoſe plans which are already begun and conſiderably advanced.

Antiquities.—On the northern, though not the higheſt part of Blackſide-end hill, there is a large cairn of ſtones, without any mixture of earth, which, I think, is rather an uncommon circumſtance. At the baſe, this cairn is about 250 feet in circumference, and its height above the ſurface of the ground 10 feet. The ſtones, which, as far as appears, are not large, have, with no ſmall labour, been collected from the hill, and from the bottom of pretty deep chaſms made

made by the rivulets which pour down its ſides. Such of the ſtones as are expoſed to the weather, being over-cruſted with grey moſs, remind me of the grey ſtones ſo frequently mentioned in the admirable poems of Oſſian. At what time, by whom, and for what purpoſe, this maſs of ſtones was formed, it is now perhaps impoſſible to diſcover. It is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, however, that under it lies the duſt of ſome mighty hero of ancient times, greatly and extenſively renowned in his day.

The only other article worthy of notice, under this head, is the Caſtle of Sorn. By whom, or at what preciſe time, this caſtle was built, I have not been able to aſcertain; but it was moſt probably ſome time in the courſe of the 14th century, if not at an earlier period. The proprietors of this caſtle, and their deſcendants, were once among the moſt illuſtrious families in the kingdom, as appears from the following ſhort account, which has been obligingly communicated to me by a right honourable Lady in the neighbourhood, not more diſtinguiſhed by her rank, than by her character, talents, and general information.

"About the year 1406, the lands of Sorn, with ſeveral others in the diſtrict of Kyle, were acquired by Andrew Hamilton, third ſon of Sir David Hamilton of Cadzow, anceſtor to the Duke of Hamilton. This Andrew Hamilton married Agnes, a daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, Sheriff of Ayr, and by her had a ſon, Sir Robert Hamilton of Sorn and Sanquhar. Sir Robert married a daughter of Sir William Crawfurd of Lochnorris; and Sir William Hamilton of Sorn and Sanquhar, a ſon of this marriage, was one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and Lord Treaſurer to King James V. This Lord Treaſurer married a daughter of the family of Caſſillis, by whom he had an heireſs, Iſobel Hamilton, who married George Lord Seton, and by him was mother to Robert firſt Earl of Win-

ton, to Alexander firſt Earl of Dunfermline, and Margaret the wife of Claud Hamilton, Lord Paiſley, anceſtor to the Earl of Abercorn. The lands and Caſtle of Sorn were ſold by the ſucceeding Earl of Winton to the family of Loudon, and after remaining in this family upwards of 150 years, they were ſold to William Tennent, Eſq; of Poole, in 1782."

There is a tradition well authenticated, that King James V. honoured his Treaſurer Sir William Hamilton with a viſit at Sorn Caſtle, on occaſion of the marriage of his daughter to Lord Seton. The chair on which his Majeſty ſat on that occaſion was always carefully preſerved at the caſtle till the ſale of the eſtate, when it was transferred to Loudon Caſtle, where it is ſtill kept as a relick of ancient times. It is a large chair of oak, curiouſly carved; and the arms of Sir William Hamilton are on the back of it in large figures *.

Mr Tennent, beſide repairing the old Caſtle of Sorn in the completeſt manner, has lately built a large addition to it, nearly upon the ſame plan. Among other apartments, it contains a very magnificent drawing-room, with a handſome

* The King's viſit at Sorn Caſtle took place in winter; and being heartily tired of his journey, through ſo long a track of moor, moſs, and miry clay, where there was neither road nor bridge, he is reported to have ſaid, with that good humoured pleaſantry which was a characteriſtic of ſo many of his family, that, "were he to play the Deil a trick, he would ſend him from Glaſgow to Sorn in the middle of winter." The trick now-a-days would not prove a very ſerious one; for Satan, old as he is, might travel very comfortably one-half of the way in a mail-coach, and the other half in a poſt-chaiſe. Neither would he be forced, like King James, for want of better accommodation, to ſit down, about mid-way, by the ſide of a well, (hence called King's Well), and there take a cold refreſhment, in a cold day. At that very ſame place he might now find a tolerable inn and a warm dinner.

ſome ſtair-caſe. Thus repaired and augmented, it now forms at once a ſpacious, commodious, and moſt comfortable manſion. This gentleman has very lately ſold both the caſtle and the eſtate; but as, from ſome peculiar circumſtances, it is ſtill uncertain who is to be the future proprietor, it was not deemed neceſſary to take any further notice of this change.

Eminent Perſons.—If we except the perſonages already mentioned, I cannot learn that this pariſh ever gave birth to any perſon eminently diſtinguiſhed in any walk of life. This circumſtance has not ariſen from any deficiency in the natural talents of its inhabitants, (for in this reſpect they are by no means inferior to their neighbours), but entirely from the want of proper means and opportunities of improving them. Placed in a ſequeſtered, and, till very lately, a poor and uncultivated country; occupied wholly by the concerns of rural life, and far removed from the ſeats of learning and the ſcenes of public action, it was but barely poſſible that any of them ſhould emerge from their native obſcurity, and make a ſhining figure in the world.

"Chill penury repreſs'd their noble rage,
"And froze the genial current of the ſoul."

It may be proper, however, to mention, that Dr Matthew Stewart, late Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, ſo well known over all Europe for his original genius and high attainments in geometrical ſcience, though not a native, was an heritor, and lived many years in this pariſh.—The ſtatiſtical writer, too, of ſome future period, will, I doubt not, record, that one of the brighteſt ornaments of the ſame univerſity, and, at the ſame time, one of the moſt amiable men of the preſent age, if not born in this pariſh, yet paſſed a great part of his early life in it, and laid

laid the foundation of thoſe ſpeculations, by which he is now enlightening and charming the minds of ſo many of our Britiſh youth.

It will naturally be expected, that, on this occaſion, I ſhould take ſome notice of Mr Alexander Peden, a clergyman of the laſt century, who was a native of this pariſh, where ſome of his collateral deſcendants ſtill remain. He was deſtined to live in the perilous and miſerable times which intervened between the Reſtoration and the Revolution; (times in which the rights of conſcience were too little underſtood and regarded by either party); and he had an ample ſhare in the ſufferings in which the Preſbyterians of Scotland were then involved, by the cruel and miſguided policy of the unfortunate houſe of Stewart *. In the year 1663, he was ſettled as miniſter of the church and pariſh of New Glenluce in Galloway, and after remaining about three years in this ſtation, he was forced, by the violence of perſecution, to abandon it. He ſkulked about from 1666 till 1673, when he was apprehended, and confined a priſoner, ſometimes in Edinburgh, and ſometimes on the Baſs, till December 1678, when he, together with ſeveral other perſons, were condemned to be tranſported to Virginia, and with that view were actually conveyed by ſea to London. Soon after their arrival there, however, they were ſet at liberty, probably in conſequence of the interpoſition of

* The profeſſed object of this policy was to eſtabliſh an uniformity of opinion and practice in matters of religion; an object which it is utterly impoſſible ever to attain; and which, if really attained upon any other ground than that of abſolute perfection in knowledge, would prove a curſe to mankind inſtead of a bleſſing. Indeed, the conduct of men muſt invariably prove abſurd and pernicious, where it aims at ends which thwart the eſtabliſhed laws of providence. Their true wiſdom muſt ever conſiſt in underſtanding thoſe laws, and making them the rules of their expectations and of their conduct.

of ſome powerful friends. But though thus ſaved from tranſportation to a foreign land, Mr Peden was by no means permitted to live in peace at home. He was ſtill an object of vengeance, and hunted about from place to place. He found a retreat ſometimes in Ireland and ſometimes in Scotland, till at length, in January 1686, death put a period to his ſufferings and his dangers, in the 60th year of his age.

But the ſpirit of perſecution, whether Catholic or Proteſtant, whether Epiſcopalian or Preſbyterian, is ſeldom ſatisfied with the death of the object which it purſues. It wiſhes alſo to deſtroy the ſoul in hell; but, ſecretly conſcious of its inability to gratify ſuch wiſhes, it endeavours to ſatiate its implacable fury by outrages on the body. This actually happened in the caſe now under conſideration. The body of Mr Peden, after being buried about ſix weeks in the church-aiſle belonging to the family of Auchinleck, was raiſed from its grave, and, as a mark of ignominy, carried to the village of Old Cumnock, and there interred at the foot of the gallows. His ſincere and fervent piety, his zeal, conſtancy, and ſufferings, in what was generally deemed the cauſe of truth and liberty; theſe virtues, joined to a good deal of ſagacity in forming probable conjectures reſpecting the future, and to ſomething ſententious and oracular in his manner and converſation, all conſpired to gain him the reputation of a prophet among the common people of this country, both in his own and ſucceeding times; a diſtinction which he enjoyed in common with ſeveral others of his contemporaries and aſſociates. That the gracious Ruler of the world may, on ſome particular occaſions, impart to thoſe who are ſuffering ſeverely in a good cauſe, previous intimations of future events, in which their own fate or that of their oppreſſors is deeply concerned, it would, I think, be raſh and unwarrantable poſitively to deny. In general,

general, however, the gifts of prophecy and of discerning spirits, which were so fondly ascribed to Mr Peden and some of his fellow-sufferers, will not easily be admitted by thinking men in the present age; especially when it is recollected, that these gifts were sometimes exercised in detecting and exposing witches. But whatever errors and imperfections a more enlightened and peaceable age may discover in the principles and conduct of this good man, and in those who acted and suffered with him, they will always be entitled to the esteem and gratitude of their countrymen, not only on account of the high virtues which they possessed, but also on account of the share which they had in preparing the way for the establishment of our civil liberties by the Revolution, and in maintaining, at the expense of a thousand hardships and perils, our *Ecclesiastical constitution*; a constitution which, though like that of most other Christian societies, built perhaps upon too narrow a foundation, has, nevertheless, at a very small expence, been in several respects eminently serviceable to the country.

Though, therefore, this constitution be not without its enemies, and though even the *rock of poverty*, on which it was said, by a celebrated statesman, to be founded, be not absolutely impregnable, yet it is to be hoped, that when its basis is extended a little, it may still stand immoveable for ages, and prove a *rock of defence* to solid learning, sound morals, sacred truth, and rational liberty, both civil and religious.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE

VILLAGE OF CATRINE.

By the Rev. Mr ROBERT STEVEN *Miniſter.*

Village of Catrine.

THE village of Catrine takes its name from the lands both on the north and ſouth ſide of the river of Ayr. It is ſituated on the north ſide of the river, and on the weſtern extremity of the pariſh of Sorn. Its ſituation is romantic and delightful. The banks on both ſides being well wooded, defend it from almoſt every wind that blows. Few places in the ſame latitude, and ſo far inland, (being 14 miles from the ſeaport-town of Ayr), can boaſt of a warmer climate. It is generally a fortnight earlier than any other part of the pariſh. The acceſs to it is from the north and ſouth. But as there is only a wooden bridge over the river, for the accommodation of foot-travellers, in time of floods it is inacceſſible by horſes or carriages from that quarter.—The village is of an oblong form; in the middle of which there is a ſquare of 300 feet, with ſtreets leading from

from it on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt; and from which there are ſeveral croſs ſtreets, at right angles *.

Manufactures.—Catrine is entirely a new creation, and owes its exiſtence to the flouriſhing ſtate of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain. In the year 1787, Mr Alexander of Ballochmyle, the proprietor of the village, in partnerſhip with the patriotic Mr Dale of Glaſgow, built a cotton twiſt-mill in the centre of the above ſquare, with a fall of water, from the dam-head to where it returns again to the river, of 46 feet. A jeanie factory and a corn-mill are drove by the ſame fall. It is likewiſe propoſed to erect a waulk or fulling mill on this ſtream of water. The twiſt-mill conſiſts of 5 ſquare ſtories, beſides garrets; and contains 5240 ſpindles, which are all going at preſent (December 1796). Three hundred and one perſons, old and young, are juſt now employed, in carding, roving, and in ſpinning, with an overſeer and two clerks: Clock-makers, ſmiths, mill-wrights, and other mechanics, amount to 15 more. The women, who pick cotton in their own houſes, are at preſent 226. In all, belonging to the twiſt-mill, by laſt return, 445. Of theſe, 118 are under 12 years of age; 128 are between 12 and 20; and 200 are above 20 years of age. The total amount of wages paid from October 30. 1795, to October 28. 1796, is L. 3193 Sterling; and, as far as can be aſcertained, the average quantity of cotton ſpun weekly is 2660 libs. In the year 1790, the ſame company built a jeanie factory, which contains 76 jeanies. The carding, roving, &c. are performed by the tail-water of the twiſt-mill. Here 200 perſons, including an overſeer, two clerks, and

* The proprietor binds all thoſe who feu in the principal ſtreet, (which is 66 feet wide, with the tail-water of the twiſt-mill, running through the centre of it), to build their houſes two ſtories high, and to ſlate them.

and mechanics, find conſtant employment; beſides 55 women who pick cotton in their own houſes. Forty-three are under 12 years of age; 72 from 12 to 20; the reſt are above 20 years of age. The wages *per* week are about L. 80 Sterling.

Children are not admitted into the work under 9 years old; and they all lodge with their parents or friends. It is but juſtice to add, that both old and young enjoy uniformly good health. The different apartments are kept as clean and free of duſt as poſſible; and ſtated hours are allowed for amuſement and exerciſe. The writer of this Report can ſafely declare, that during his reſidence here, (ſince 1791), he has met with fewer diſeaſes of any kind than might reaſonably have been expected among the ſame number of people, engaged in any other employment.

One cauſe of health, among the people in theſe cotton-works, may be aſcribed to a plan of farming, on a ſmall ſcale, which Mr Alexander has judiciouſly introduced. He makes the overſeer of his farm ſet off annually from 15 to 25 acres of ground, according to the quantity of dung the villagers may have ſaved in the courſe of the year. The dung or aſhes is led out at his expence; and he ploughs and harrows the ground with his own horſes. On the land thus thoroughly prepared, they plant a ſufficient quantity of potatoes for their winter's proviſion. They pay him from 4 d. to 6 d. *per* fall, according to the quality of the ground. The dreſſing of theſe potatoes is the employment of both old and young on the ſummer evenings, after they are diſmiſſed from the mills. The exerciſe, and ſmell of the new turned-up earth, muſt undoubtedly be beneficial to their health; and their emulation to have the beſt and cleaneſt crop renders them all very induſtrious. It is an extremely pleaſant ſight, on a fine ſummer's evening, to ſee ſuch a number of people ſo uſefully employed. The proprietor of the lands, too, finds his advantage in it.

The change which a few years have produced in the appearance of the ground, in the vicinity of this manufacturing village, is truly aſtoniſhing. Some years ago, Mr Alexander made a number of ſmall incloſures, in the immediate neighbourhood of the village, for the accommodation of thoſe inhabitants who wiſhed to keep milch-cows. He dreſſed them with potatoes on the above plan; and, after taking a crop of beer or barley, with the ſucceeding hay-crop, he let them out by the year in graſs, at L. 1, 13 s. *per* acre. The ſame land did not yield him formerly 10 s. *per* acre, on a 19 years leaſe. Within theſe few weeks, he has ſown down a field, of about 13 or 14 acres, with wheat, which produced a crop of potatoes laſt ſummer, dreſſed by the villagers.

Mr Alexander retains a farm of ſome hundred acres in his own hands; but as it, and the moſt of his landed property, lie in the neighbouring pariſh of Mauchline, a deſcription of his ſpirited improvements, as a farmer, does not fall to my province.

Weaving is only in its infancy here; however, a hundred looms are erected, but they are ſeldom all occupied at the ſame time. At preſent 91 are at work, and are chiefly employed by the cotton manufacturers in Glaſgow and Paiſley. The yarn ſpun here is ſent to Glaſgow weekly by the Company's carrier.

A brewery was built in the year 1793, by the proprietor of the village, and let to a very reſpectable gentleman in Kilmarnock, with a view to introduce malt-liquor in place of whiſky, which has ſo baneful an effect on the morals of the people. It gives me pleaſure to add, that this benevolent ſcheme has, in a great degree, anſwered its purpoſe; for nearly 500 bolls of malt are brewed annually. The brewery is not completed; for only a part of the original plan

plan was at firſt executed, from the uncertainty of its ſucceſs.

Population.—Catrine contains in all 1350 ſouls—650 males, and 700 females. Thirty-ſeven of theſe are Antiburgher, and 278 are Burgher Seceders, who attend divine ſervice in their reſpective churches, at Auchinleck and Cumnock. The number of births cannot be accurately aſcertained; for the Seceders here, as in moſt other places through Scotland, do not regiſter their childrens names in the ſeſſion-records. However, at an average, for the 4 preceding years, 40 children belonging to the Eſtabliſhed Church have been annually baptized. No account can be given of the deaths; for although it is part of the original plan of the village, as yet there is no churchyard here, and the inhabitants bury in all the neighbouring pariſhes. Ten couple are married annually. To account for the diſproportion between the births and marriages, give me leave to add, that the great body of the inhabitants were married before they came to reſide in t is place; and many of the young people, of both ſexes, marry in other pariſhes.

In the year 1793, the inhabitants conſiſted of 1601 ſouls; of courſe, the Company have, at preſent, a great many empty houſes; for which, if they could find tenants, they and their families would be fully employed.—Excluſive of thoſe engaged in the cotton manufacture, there are the following mechanics, viz. 3 blackſmiths; 6 houſe-carpenters; 7 maſons; 7 tailors; 6 ſhoemakers; 1 dyer; 1 flaxdreſſer; 1 baker; 2 butchers; 91 weavers, including apprentices; 2 ſawers; 1 corn-miller; 3 brewers, including the clerk; 15 day-labourers; 7 ſhopkeepers; and 7 or 8 alehouſes.

The prices of proviſions, wages, &c. are nearly the ſame as in the country part of the pariſh.

Few

Few examples of ſo rapid an increaſe of population are to be found; for in the year 1787, two or three thatched houſes occupied the place where this thriving village now ſtands.

Character of the People.—In ſuch a multitude, collected from different parts of the kingdom, we may reaſonably expect to find ſome of very exceptionable morals. To prevent, however, the worthleſs, as much as poſſible, from obtaining an eſtabliſhment, certificates are required from the reſpective pariſhes in which they laſt reſided. The perſons who work in the twiſt-mill and jeanie factory, are obliged to pay unwearied attention to their different departments; which, perhaps, has no ſmall influence in counteracting the bad habits they may have acquired in an idler ſcene of life. Their ſobriety is at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior, to their neighbours in the different villages. It may not, however, be improper to remark, that this regularity is chiefly owing to the indefatigable attention of Mr Alexander. He endeavours to learn the real character and circumſtances of each individual; and whilſt he gives every encouragement to the ſober and induſtrious, he diſmiſſes the riotous and idle, as unworthy to eat the Company's bread. Permit me to add, that ſuperior penetration and prudence mark all the operations of this ſpirited and truly patriotic gentleman.

Church and School.—From this increaſe of population, the pariſh church could not nearly accommodate the inhabitants; therefore, in the year 1792, a ſubſcription for building a Chapel of Eaſe here was ſet on foot. Its promiſing appearance at firſt, induced Mr Alexander to feu out ground for the ſite of the chapel; and he himſelf ſubſcribed for the maſonry of it. The building was accordingly begun

gun in the ſpring of that year, and finiſhed in the ſpring following. The houſe meaſures 80 feet long, by 52½ wide over the walls. It has alſo a large projection in front, for 2 ſtairs to the galleries, and for the ſteeple, when they ſhall be erected. Many of the ſubſcribers failed to pay the amount of their ſubſcriptions. There was not more than L. 80 Sterling of the whole collected. Mr Alexander, therefore, advanced above L. 750 Sterling on the ſecurity of the ſeat-rents, but has not, as yet, received a ſingle farthing of either principal or intereſt. Had feuing gone on as briſkly as it did previous to the year 1793, it is preſumed this gentleman would have been reimburſed in a few years for this great outlay; but the ſcarcity of hands, all over the country, has put an entire ſtop to feuing. Indeed, the population of the village has decreaſed conſiderably ſince that period, as mentioned in another part of this Report. The ſeats erected in the area of the chapel, have never yet been completely filled. When the galleries are put up, the chapel will contain above 1500 ſitters. It is beautifully ſituated on riſing ground, which commands a view of the whole village and the ſurrounding banks. It is eſteemed a great ornament to the place.

The author of this Report, was ordained, by the Preſbytery of Ayr, to ſerve the cure, on the 12th of September 1792. The living is only L. 60 annually, without manſe or glebe; a ſum perfectly inadequate to the neceſſary expences of a clergyman. The ſlender funds of this infant eſtabliſhment, cannot admit of an augmentation of ſtipend. If properly repreſented, the Company would probably allow at leaſt a free houſe.

The Company pay a very laudable attention to the morals and education of youth. They have built a large ſchool-room, and appointed a ſchoolmaſter, with an annual ſalary of L. 15 Sterling, and a free houſe, equal to L. 3, 5 s. more; for

for which he teaches the children employed in the work from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. The emoluments of his day-school will amount to L. 15 annually. He is allowed an assistant for the evening-school, who receives from the Company L. 5 yearly. The assistant is employed in the twist-mill, during the day, as under-clerk. The teachers meet the children in school on Sabbath mornings, catechise them, and conduct them to church; and the Company pay for their seats.

Diseases.—No disease is peculiar to the place. A few die of consumptions and fevers. It gives me pleasure to add, that inoculation for the small-pox almost universally prevails.

Antiquities.—According to tradition a Popish chapel once stood a little to the east of the village. It was probably dedicated to St Cuthbert; for the surrounding field, (in the form of an amphitheatre), is called St Cuthbert's Holm. At the upper end of this field, part of a street is built, for the accommodation of the manufacturers. The supposed site of the chapel and churchyard has, for years past, been under tillage. In removing a large cairn of stones, at a small distance from the place, 7 or 8 large urns were found, full of human dust and bones: they fell to pieces on being exposed to the open air. They were formed in the rudest manner, and had evidently been dried in the sun. Tradition says, the plague was buried there. The probability, however, is, that St Cuthbert's Holm was once the scene of a very bloody battle, perhaps before the introduction of Christianity into Scotland; for the bones found in the urns, and every where in the cairn, had evidently been burned.

Minerals.

Minerals.—In this holm there is alſo an inexhauſtible bed of free-ſtone. It is eaſily wrought, and is of a durable quality. As lime is at a ſmall diſtance, building is perhaps as cheap here as in moſt places in the kingdom. Several coal-pits are wrought, at the diſtance of 2 or 3 miles. Indeed, the village moſt probably ſtands on coal.

Means of Improvement.—A ſtone-bridge over the river of Ayr, to open the communication to the ſouth, would not only be of great utility to the place, but to the public at large. It would alſo be much for the advantage of Catrine if it were erected into a burgh of barony, when there would be a bailie or magiſtrate on the ſpot, to decide petty cauſes.

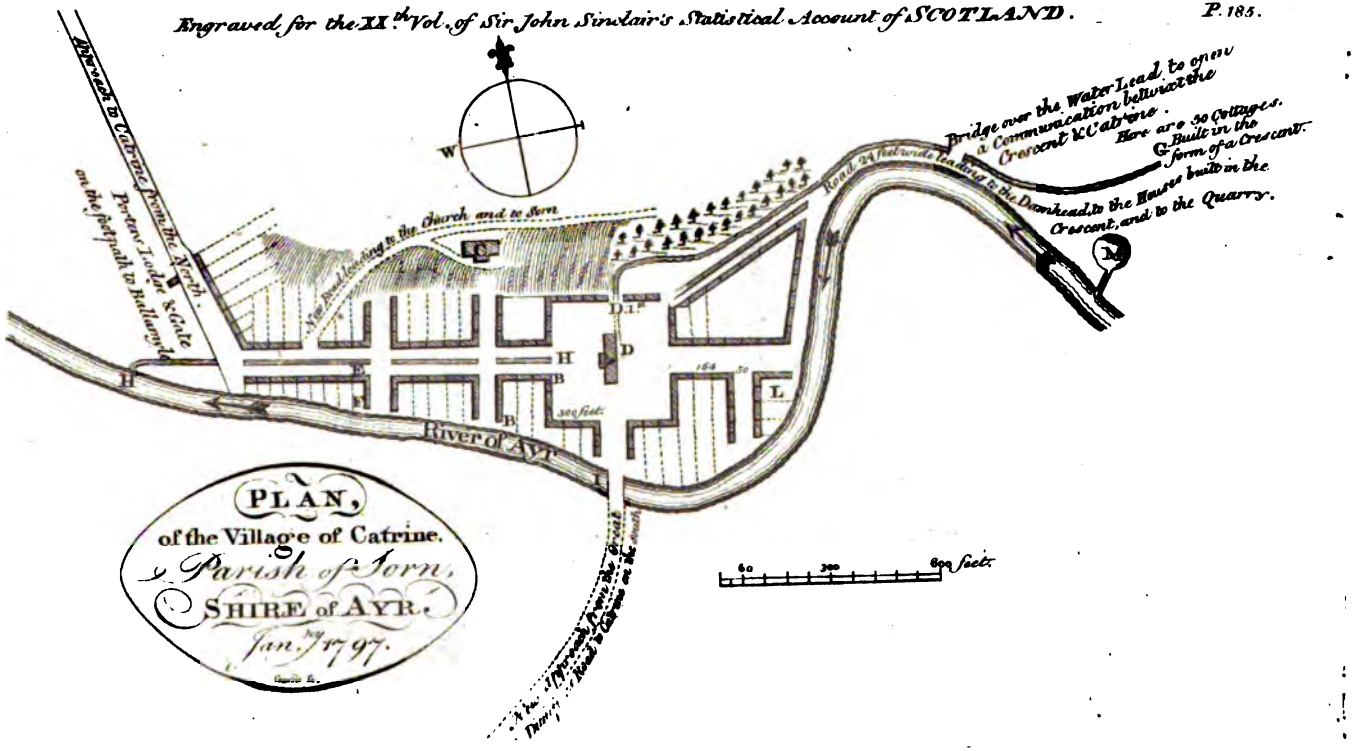
Miſcellaneous Obſervations.—There is no market-day here. The farmers around ſell the produce of their lands to the ſhopkeepers, who ſupply the inhabitants by retail. They, inſtead of being obliged, as formerly, to carry the produce of their farms to Kilmarnock or Ayr, at the diſtance of 12 or 14 miles, find a ready, and an equally advantageous, market for it at their own doors. This is not only an immenſe ſaving of time, but alſo of the neceſſary expence of carriage. Butter-milk, and whey, which were, before the commencement of the cotton trade here, of little uſe, now bring ready money to the farmer. In this view, manufactures muſt prove highly beneficial to the public, and to the huſbandman in particular. Urged by the ſtrongeſt of all motives, *gain*, he will highly improve thoſe fields which formerly lay neglected and barren. The lower claſſes of people and their families, who, a few years ago, were idle, for want of employment, now find abundance of work, with good wages; of courſe, they are well lodged, and fed and clothed in a comfortable manner. In ſhort, theſe cotton-works

ton-works have inſpired the whole country with induſtry and exertion for ſeveral miles around.

Although we have two butchers, little butcher-meat is killed in the place: at certain ſeaſons, we are ſupplied from Ayr and Kilmarnock. A butcher of knowledge, and a little ready money, would find this an advantageous ſituation for his profeſſion. A mail-gardener is much wanted: greens and roots are brought on Saturdays from Kilmarnock, at the diſtance of 12 miles. There are ſeveral very proper places for a garden of this kind, in the vicinity of the village, and which Mr Alexander, for the good of the place, would let on reaſonable terms to a man of character. There are 30 feuers in the village. From the commencement of the cotton manufacture here, to the year 1789, the rate of feuing was 4 d. *per* fall, for a houſe and yard; from that period to this, it has been 6 d. *per* fall. The feu is perpetual.—A room 16 feet by 14 lets at L. 1, 10 s.; or, when finiſhed in a ſuperior ſtile, L. 2 annually. The great road from Dumfries to Glaſgow, by Sanquhar, Old Cumnock, Mauchline, &c. paſſes the village, in leſs than a quarter of a mile. Mauchline is the neareſt poſt-town, and diſtant 3 miles.—Perſons accidentally hurt in the Company's ſervice are allowed medical aſſiſtance, and their full wages, till they recover.

On account of the importance of this new eſtabliſhment, and the attention paid to the health and comfort of its inhabitants, it was thought proper to lay before the reader, the annexed engraving of it, with the following explanation of the particulars therein contained.

EXPLA-


Bridge over the Water Lead, to open a Communication betwixt the Crescent & Catrine.
Here are 30 Cottages. Built in the form of a Crescent.
Road & Pathroads leading to the Dramhead, to the Houses built in the Crescent, and to the Quarry.
New Road leading to the Church and to Sorn.
Barnock to Catrine, From the North.
Porters Lodge & Gate on the footpath to Ballagan
River of AYR
PLAN, of the Village of Catrine. Parish of Sorn, SHIRE of AYR. Jan.ry 1797.
W
D.F.
H
E
F
B
D
L
164 Do
100 feet
60 300 600 feet

EXPLANATION.

A, The twiſt-mill, in the centre of a ſquare of 300 feet. The great wheel has a fall of 29½ feet.

B to B, The jeanie factory; the carding and roving in which is performed by the water after it comes from the twiſt-mill; the lade from which is all arched.

C, The church.

DD, Is an aqueduct-bridge, which conveys the water from the hill to the top of the twiſt-mill wheel.

E, Is the corn-mill, and is alſo worked by the tail-water of the twiſt-mill.

F, Is a ſituation feued for a wauk or fulling mill.

From G to D *ſ*, Is the water brought from the dam to the aqueduct-bridge.

H to H, Is the tail-water from the twiſt-mill; it is arched until it paſſes through the ſquare, and then runs through the centre of the principal ſtreet, with bridges over it oppoſite to the three croſs ſtreets.

I, Is a propoſed bridge over the river Ayr, to communicate with the Dumfries road.

L, A brewery.

M, A fine free-ſtone quarry.

N. B. The proprietor of the village of Catrine does not feu to the river ſide, but has reſerved the ground along the river for a walk, 12 or 15 feet broad, for the health of the inhabitants, and which he is now facing with a ſtone and lime wall.

NUMBER VIII.

PARISH OF KIRKOWEN.

(COUNTY OF GALLOWAY, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR, PRESBYTERY OF WIGTON.)

By the Rev. JOHN DICKSON, *Miniſter.*

KIRKOWEN is evidently ſo called from ſome perſon of the name of Owen, to whom probably the church was originally dedicated.

Situation and Extent.—The pariſh is ſituated in the county of Galloway, and preſbytery of Wigton. It is ſomewhat of a triangular figure, and of very conſiderable extent. Its length, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, is about 15 miles. Its greateſt breadth is between 6 and 7 miles; and its ſmalleſt breadth is not much above 1. On the north and eaſt, it is bounded by the pariſh of Penningham; on the ſouth and eaſt, by the pariſh of Kirkinner; on the ſouth and weſt, by the pariſhes of Mochrum, Old and New Luce; and

and on the north and weſt, by that diviſion of Ayrſhire called Carrick.

Rivers.—The river Bladenoch runs along the north-eaſt ſide of this pariſh, and forms a natural boundary between it and the pariſh of Penningham. This river riſes from a lake called Loch Macbeary, ſituated moſtly between the two pariſhes of Kirkowen and Penningham; but a ſmall part of it extends beyond the Galloway march, into Carrick. There are ſeveral ſmall iſlands in it, upon the largeſt of which are the remains of a conſiderable building, and ſmall garden; but, at preſent, theſe iſlands are famous only as the habitation of ſome eagles, which have choſen them as a place of ſafety. The river, which has its ſource in this lake, runs in a ſouth-eaſt direction for about two-thirds of its length, after which it takes a more eaſterly courſe, and empties itſelf into the Bay of Wigton. Its whole length, abſtracting from the windings of the river, is about 24 miles. Tarf is another river, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the pariſh, which riſes from a bog in Carrick, which, after a courſe of about 12 miles, croſſes the pariſh to the eaſtward, and joins Bladenoch a little to the ſouth-eaſt of this church.

Roads.—The military road from Carliſle to Port-Patrick croſſes the pariſh, about 2 miles to the northward of the pariſh church. Beſides this, ſeveral roads have been made ſince an act of Parliament was paſſed for converting the ſtatute-labour of the county into money. This act has already produced very good effects, and, in time, will turn out ſtill more beneficial.

Soil.—The ſurface of this diſtrict is various, conſiſting of moorlands interſperſed with plots of arable; but the greateſt part

part is moor. The ſoil of the arable land, in the north-weſt end of the pariſh, is cold and thin, and produces little other kind of grain than black oats. The arable land, in the ſouth-eaſt end of the pariſh, is of a better quality, and bears a greater proportion to the paſture land than in the other end. In general, it is a light, dry, ſtoney ſoil, which, after lime or dung, yields excellent crops of oats or barley. Lime has been but very lately introduced here as a manure; but ſince the improvement of our roads, very conſiderable quantities of it have been uſed in this way. It is brought to us, in the ſtate of ſhells, from Whitehaven, and drawn to the land moſtly in ſingle-horſe carts. Some of the farmers have to carry it to the diſtance of 10 or 12 miles; and the ſmalleſt diſtance of any of them to a ſea-port is not leſs than 6. The grain raiſed in the pariſh is conſiderably more than ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants.

Cattle.—The horſe and cattle bred in this diſtrict, require no particular deſcription, as they are well known over a great part of the iſland by the name of Galloways, and are allowed every where to be excellent of their kind. The number of horſes in the pariſh is about 200; the black-cattle amount to about 1600; and the ſheep to near 10,000. Wedders of 3 and 4 years old, weigh from 38 to 42 libs. Our wool is of different qualities; but that which is got from the ſheep which feed upon the fells is reckoned the fineſt. There are ſeveral of theſe fells in this pariſh; but none of them deſerves a particular deſcription. It is probable, however, that one of them, upon the Carrick march, has a greater elevation above the level of the ſea than any other land in this county.

Rent.—An account of the rent of this pariſh was given in to the Court of Teinds about 36 years ago, when the ſum ſo ſtated

ſtated was L. 820. The preſent incumbent, in 1792, ſtated the rent to the ſame Court at ſomewhat above L. 2200. Since that time the rent has been conſiderably advanced. The increaſe of the rental, in the period above mentioned, is, no doubt, principally owing to the increaſe of prices. The enlargement of farms, and the farmer's better management of his ſtocks, have likewiſe had their effect in raiſing the value of lands in their poſſeſſion. The mode of management among the farmers, for ſome time paſt, has been, to keep fewer beaſts, and to feed them better. The farmer, no doubt, finds his account in purſuing this plan, and, of courſe, part of the profit will go to the proprietor. A ſimilar obſervation will hold good with reſpect to the enlargement of farms. The perſon who employs the greateſt ſtock in trade can afford to deal upon the leaſt profit.

Population.—The population of this pariſh has evidently decreaſed within theſe 40 years. According to my predeceſſor's account, about that time it amounted to 800 ſouls. At preſent it is ſomewhat below 700. The population of a village at the church has conſiderably increaſed during the period above mentioned; of courſe, the decreaſe of population has happened ſolely among the poſſeſſors of land. This is eaſily accounted for from the enlargement of farms. The ſame farm which formerly contained ſeveral tenants, is now, in moſt places, occupied by one only. Though our population has decreaſed in the courſe of 40 years, yet for a conſiderable time of the latter part of that period it appears to have been ſtationary. The average number of births exceed that of funerals; but the ſurplus of our population goes to ſupply or increaſe the population of other places. The return to Dr Webſter in 1755, was 795 ſouls.

Poor,

Poor.—There are no funds mortified for the poor of this parish: they are chiefly supported by the weekly collection at the church; but when this fund falls short of the purpose, they are further assisted by other charitable donations from the people, who are always ready to listen to the calls of humanity. In this manner they are supplied, according to their different necessities, when in health, and properly taken care of when sick.

Birds and Fishes.—There are no birds here, either native or migratory, but such as are common to this part of the island. It only deserves notice, that grouse and black game abound both in this and the neighbouring parishes. The fishes to be found here, are, salmon, trout, pike, eels, some perches, and lampreys. The salmon come up our rivers when they are swelled by the rains, and are chiefly caught in nets. They are not, however, taken in such quantity as to be cured for exportation; but are partly consumed in the parish, and partly sold in the neighbouring towns. Trout and pike not only abound in the rivers of Bladenoch and Tarf, but likewise in the lakes and streams, of which there are a considerable number in this parish. Eels are not sought after, though it is well known that they might be caught in great numbers, when they come down from the lakes, in the latter end of harvest, to spawn. Perches having been but lately introduced into Bladenoch, are as yet very scarce. The lamprey is but a rare species in this place, and rather avoided than sought after by the fishermen, from an apprehension that their bite is so highly malignant as to be incurable.

Tumuli, &c.—There is a green tumulus in this parish, about a mile distant from the church. These tumuli are generally now considered as monuments raised over the dead.

dead. Few, however, or almoſt none, have been opened in the iſland, to aſcertain this fact. I ſaw one in this county opened, in which there was found a great number of human bones. There were two white cairns opened in this pariſh; in the middle of each there was found a grave, formed of flag-ſtones, containing an urn with burnt bones in it.—In the tumulus, the body had been buried in the earth; in the cairns, the body had been moſtly conſumed by fire before burial.

To conclude, this pariſh, after ſupplying its inhabitants, affords a conſiderable quantity of grain, great numbers of ſheep and black-cattle, and a conſiderable quantity of wool, to be diſpoſed of annually in other markets. Beſides theſe primary advantages, it affords abundance of amuſement to the ſportſman and the angler.

NUM-

NUMBER IX.

PARISH OF DYKE, INCLUDING THE ANNEXED PARISH OF MOY.

(COUNTY OF ELGIN AND FORRES, SYNOD OF MORAY, PRESBYTERY OF FORRES.)

By the Rev. JOHN DUNBAR.

SINCE the union of these parishes in 1618, custom has comprehended the annexed parish of Moy under the name of the other, both parishes now resorting to one church at Dyke. The separate parishes had their names from the villages where their respective churches were first erected; and these being of Gaelic derivation, are sufficiently descriptive of local circumstances.

Names and their Derivation.—Dik, or Dyk, as it was written of old, is from *Dig*, a water-drain or ditch. Lesly Bishop of Ross, in the 9th book of his History, calls this village

village a municipium; but no traces of any municipal privileges now remain.

Moy is from *Maigh*, a plain; which being remarkable for its fine level extent and fertility, is, by way of diſtinction, called the Moy, and formerly the Mey. In this plain were two diſtinct contiguous eſtates, now veſted in one proprietor, called the Eaſter and Weſter Mey. Each of theſe had a village of its own name. In the village and lands of Eaſter Moy * ſtood a prebendary church. The burial-ground around it is yet in uſe.

Bearing and Situation.—This united pariſh, by an obſervation taken at the ſhore, is in 57° 26′ 21″ north latitude. It lies in the ſynod of Moray, the preſbytery of Forres, and county of Elgin and Forres; being ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of the Moray Frith, and on the weſt ſide of the river Findern, excepting only the lands of Upper and Nether Duchtalies, and the lands of Moy Carſe, on the right ſide, or eaſt of that river. It is the moſt weſterly coaſt pariſh in the preſbytery or county to which it belongs; being weſt of the

* Eaſter Moy is one of thoſe inſulated diſtricts which has been appended to a different county from that wherein it lies, and is ſubject to the juriſdiction of the county of Nairn, becauſe it had belonged to the Thanes of Calder while they were hereditary Sheriffs of Nairn. There are many inſtances, both in South and North Britain, of particular ſpots ſo connected with diſtant counties, that are in ſome caſes very remote. Such appendages were made *per annexationem*, after the introduction of the feudal ſyſtem, to gratify the haughty ſpirit of the feudal Barons, who would neither reſide, nor let their vaſſals live, under any other juriſdiction but their own. If the act veſting heritable juriſdictions in the Crown has not already made ſuitable proviſion, expreſs or implied, for a more near and ready adminiſtration of juſtice, againſt the inhabitants of lands and tenements annexed to remote counties, the aforeſaid encroachments of the feudal ſyſtem, on the former diviſions of the kingdom, may be productive, in ſome caſes, of inconveniencies, not undeſerving the notice of the Legiſlature.

pariſhes of Kinloſs and Forreſs; north of Edinkellie; and eaſt of the pariſh of Auldearn and county of Nairn. It is an irregular four-cornered figure, running up the Frith for about 6 miles along ſhore, from that corner oppoſite to Findern harbour, till it reaches the mouth of the Ellands Bourne, over againſt the opening into Cromarty Bay. From thence another of its boundaries ſtretches up through the eaſter end of the Hardmoor *, in a ſoutherly direction, for a great way into another heath, called the Broad Shaw. This boundary, from the ſhore, ſeparates the barony of Brodie and Torreſtry lands, in this pariſh, from the lands of Inſhough, Boghole, and Moynes, in the pariſh of Auldearn, and county of Nairn. The other boundaries are too irregular for deſcription.

Extent and Contents.—The ſuperficial extent of this irregular figure may be about 21 ſquare miles; containing 2697 Scots acres of corn-field, 1191 acres of natural and planted wood, and the reſt in paſture, heath, and exhauſted moſſes, with a ſandy deſert all along the ſhore; which deſert is a full half of the whole contents. There are evident marks of an early population in different places of this extenſive and deſerted track, which has been entirely flat, till overwhelmed by ſand from the ſea. On the outſide of this ſandy deſert there is a high bank, which may be traced almoſt

* Where this boundary croſſes the heath called the Hardmoor, there lies ſomewhere a ſolitary ſpot of *claſſic ground*, unheeded here, but much renowned in Drury, for the Thane of Glammis's interview with the Wayward or Weird Siſters, in what ſome editions call the *Harmore* ſcene of the tragedy of Macbeth. Here the inventive genius of Shakeſpeare, ſo predominant in the ſupernatural and ſublime, catching the hint from old tradition, has conjured up a night-piece of infernal horror, well adapted to ſuggeſt the helliſh purpoſe, and forward the bloody work, that ſet the Uſurper on the throne.

moſt to Inverneſs. This bank has, in many places, limited the inundation.

Above this bank, to the ſouth-eaſt, there is another extenſive plain, of mooriſh ground, which has been turfed to the gravel. Though unfit for culture, it is well adapted to the production of firs. It has been tried with ſucceſs ſince the commons were divided, and will now be encloſed and planted without delay.

Surface.—In the eaſter end of the pariſh, the cultivated lands are uncommonly flat and ſmooth; but, upwards from the moor laſt mentioned, the cultivated land, in the weſter end, riſes in a gentle acclivity toward the ſouth.

The ſurface of the cultivated parts, is agreeably diverſified with flats and eaſy ſlopes, and beautified by the windings of running-water, ſkirted with natural wood. There are clumps upon eminences; trees about farm-ſteads; gentlemens ſeats finely ſituated, with gardens, orchards, and hedged incloſures around them; and the whole is ſurrounded with thriving plantations, riſing one above another, with a variety of ſhade and proſpect, which gives the inland parts an appearance that may be called pictureſque.

Soil.—The ſoil, which has been much exhauſted by an early culture, and a long continuance of inceſſant cropping, is in ſome places a brown, and in others a black loam, generally light, kindly, and of eaſy culture. At preſent it is more remarkable for ſure and early crops of well filled grain, than for many returns of the ſeed, which is liberally beſtowed at a boll or upwards *per* acre, to keep down weeds; ſo that the average of crops cannot be ſtated at more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 returns. The ground is not enough retentive of moiſture, and conſumes dung quickly. Under ſome of the thinner ſoils, there lies, about 6 inches from the ſurface,

face, a tawny or browniſh coloured ſand, which adheres in large maſſes. It muſt be carefully avoided by the plough, as deſtructive of vegetation. A judicious uſe of lime, which could be had from Sunderland at 4 d. *per* meal firlot, would, by attracting the dews, bring a more copious ſupply of nightly moiſture; and a plentiful uſe of the lighter clays, even in compoſt dunghills, would give a firmer texture to the ſoil, to retain the moiſture which it receives, and would enrich the ground that has been injudiciouſly empoveriſhed, by intermixing the barren ſurface of turfed moors, and by heaping on ſand where there is already more than enough.

Nature and Extent of the Sea Coaſt.—The coaſt, though it be every where flat, ſhallow, and ſandy, is ſeldom prejudicial to ſhips, which, in paſſing up and down, can keep the deep water, under cover of the bold coaſt and mountains of Roſs; and Cromarty Bay is a harbour of ſafety, which is never inacceſſible. Here are no kelp rocks, nor is ſea-weed caſt out in any quantity for manure. The coaſt, of about 6 miles extent in this pariſh, preſents no ſituation for an harbour; nor does it afford productions of ſponges, corals, or weeds, worth notice.

At the back ſhore, behind Cullen, there are beds of cockles of the beſt quality. They are the perquiſite of the poor, who rake them out of the ſand at ebb of tide, both for ſuſtenance and ſale. The muſcles on this ſide are conſidered as property, and carefully looked after, being in requeſt as bait for white-fiſh. There was formerly a boat and crew for white-fiſhing at Hill of Findern, in this pariſh, which was a great convenience, and often furniſhed hands for the navy. It was ſuppreſſed by a former proprietor, and the fiſhers ſet adrift, becauſe the coſt of upholding the boat ſeemed to exceed the rent. But, at the increaſed prices of fiſh

fiſh ſince that time, it might yet be an object for the new proprietor, to ſet the white-fiſh buſineſs afloat again.

It would alſo be a great convenience, if a quay were to be erected on the weſt ſide of the river mouth, below Benſneſs, where ſhips from Findern harbour might come over and lie to, for unlading lime and coals for the uſe of this pariſh, and for receiving the grain and wood wherewith it abounds. This would ſave a long carriage round the Bay, and prevent the detention of corn ſhips by the ſwells of the river, which wind raiſes as well as rain, to be frequently impaſſable. This might be done without any prejudice to the dues of Findern harbour.

Lakes.—There are no lakes of any conſiderable magnitude. We have ſeveral ſprings impregnated with iron; but none of any remarkable ſtrength or efficacy.

Rivers and Streams.—Our only river is the Ern or Findern, not navigable, but of conſiderable value for its ſalmon fiſhings; and there are four ſmall ſtreams beſides, that water the pariſh, containing nothing but trout.

Iſlands, Rocks, and Caves.—There are no iſlands, rocks, or caves; but there are remarkable hills of ſand, for which, and for the old bar, ſee the Appendix.

Woods.—Few coaſt pariſhes are ſo well provided with variety of natural and planted trees. The larger allars are in requeſt for building boats and ſmall ſloops. Birch finds a ready ſale for peat-carts, and other implements of huſbandry of the cheaper kinds, to ſupply the neighbouring markets. Aſh, elm, beech, plain-tree, and ſuch oaks as can be had, are taken off by water-carriage; and firs, for roofing, ſarking, and flooring of houſes, are ſawn out here, and carried off

off by the like conveyance. Ships, with coals and lime from Newcaſtle and Sunderland, may ſhortly carry back cargoes of fir-deal and ſlabs, for boxing the ſhafts of mines. It has probably encouraged the plantation of wood in this pariſh, that the Earl of Moray has a thriving beech at Earlſmill, that meaſures 14 feet 7 inches; and an aſh meaſuring 14 feet 10 inches in the girth. Experiments were made before the middle of the laſt century, of planting a few aſhes in the vicinity of great houſes; but for the firſt judicious and ſpirited exertion on a larger ſcale, in planting and improving an eſtate, this pariſh and county has been much indebted to the example of a Lady, of moſt reſpectable memory, Mary Sleigh *, the wife of Alexander Brodie of that Ilk, Lord Lyon.

Orchards.

* This excellent Lady, who had full liberty to manage matters at home, while her huſband attended his duty in ſeveral different Parliaments, had acquired liberal and comprehenſive views of the benefit and mutual relations of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. She had ſeen much of the world before ſhe came here. When ſhe ſaw the ſituation of the country, ſhe pitied it; ſhe knew the value of people on an eſtate, and ſtudied to make them induſtrious, by contriving work, and giving them wages and bread for their ſervices. The men ſhe employed in levelling, trenching, draining, and raiſing fences; and trained the women to induſtry, by eſtabliſhing a ſchool for ſpinning, and for diſpenſing premiums. She raiſed quantities of flax, encouraged her tenants to cultivate it, and built them a mill, for bruiſing and ſcutching it. She encloſed and ſubdivided an extenſive mains ſubſtantially; trained up the hedges with uncommon care, and, further, ſheltered the encloſures, with belts planted with great variety of trees. Her gardens, orchards, and nurſeries, ſurpaſſed every thing, but Dunkeld and Blair, benorth Tay. From theſe, ſhe was fond of providing her neighbours *gratis*, who had a mind to make experiments in planting. She made new roads; ſtraightened old ones, planting them on both ſides; put trees in the gardens of every farm-ſtead, and raiſed ſylvan ſcenes all around her. The profit of this has been already realized, and will endure for many years to come. Planting has now become a favourite object. The Earl of Moray is doing great things, and has improved, upon her method. He intermixes all kinds of trees, with pines for ſhelter. His plantations about Darnaway are uncommonly thriving. He cuts out the firs whenever they can be diſpenſed

Orchards.—There are 4 orchards in the pariſh. The early blow is often blaſted by eaſterly winds *. The later kinds thrive beſt. The crop of apples and pears are ſeldom plentiful.

Air.—The air, which is dry and healthy, is not productive of local diſtempers. There are a number of old people, but no inſtances of remarkable longevity.

Diſeaſes.—The moſt frequent diſorders are vernal and autumnal fevers, which, here, as well as elſewhere, have changed their nature, and become nervous and lingering. Though they be viſibly infectious, an ill-judged ſympathy brings many young people into danger, who, while they cannot profit the ſick by their perſonal attendance, do a prejudice to themſelves and others, by carrying home the infection. The natural ſmall-pox are leſs fatal, ſince they have been leſs an object of ſolicitous care. Freſh air and cool regimen have ſaved the lives of many. Inoculation is not yet general, nor is it much reliſhed, among the lower ranks.

Climate.—The climate is not inferior to that of Lothian. By the ſhelter of a wall it ripens apricots and peaches in the open air. Stone-fruit of every kind thrives better than in richer ſoils; apples and pears not ſo well.

State

diſpenſed with. The weedings are a good ſuccedaneum for peat-moſs, which is ſcarce, by affording a comfortable firing, from 4 d. to 6 d. *per* load; and trees will in time generate both ſoil and moſs where there was none, and make way for the plough at length, in places where it might have long laboured in vain.

* They ſhould follow the plan here, adopted in Denmark, of covering the trees, in the ſpring, during the day, and uncovering them at night; which keeps the bloſſom back, till the ſeaſon becomes genial.

State of Property.—Having yet no ſalt-pans, lime-works, nor mines of coal or metals, the property conſiſts of lands, woods, and ſalmon fiſhings. There are ſtell fiſhings on the ſea, and cobble fiſhings on the freſh-water of Findern. Some of the freſh-water fiſhings belong to the pariſh of Forres. Such fiſhings as have been repeatedly aſſeſſed with ſtipends, I preſume, may belong to this pariſh, and theſe are, the two halves of the Long-pool fiſhings, one belonging to the Dalvey eſtate, in this pariſh, and the other to a landholder of Forres pariſh, who has no property but fiſhings here. Two-eight parts of the Nether Water, *i. e.* two-eighths belonging to Dalvey, and two-eighths of the ſame belonging to Birdſyards, who has no lands in this pariſh; (the remaining four-eighths of the Nether Water belonging, as I preſume, to the pariſh of Forres. All the freſh-water fiſhings, as derived, at ſome period, from the Abbots of Kinloſs, and independent of the adjacent lands, have right to draw nets indifferently on either ſide. The ſtell fiſhings ſpecially mentioned in the decreets of the miniſters of Dyke, are, Eth ſtell, Elven ſtell, the Sheriff's ſtell, and the Eaſter and Weſter ſtells of Culbin.

Number of Proprietors, Reſident and Non-reſident.—The number of proprietors, in the laſt century, were at leaſt 12 or upwards. For 50 years back, the greater part of the properties have been rather fluctuating. The proprietors, in 1793, are but five; four landholders, whereof two have fiſhings in the pariſh, two have no fiſhings in it, and one has fiſhings without lands.

The reſident proprietors are, James Brodie, Eſq; of Brodie, and Hugh Grant, Eſq; of Moy. The Earl of Moray retains a family of ſervants at Darnaway, where he occupies the Mains, and keeps his caſtle in repair, for the ſake of a ſhort reſidence when his occaſions call him to the north. He

He keeps a factor here for his northern properties, who reſides at Earlſmill. The proprietor of Dalvey is reſident in London.

Mode of Cultivation.—The mode of cultivation is not yet, in the general practice, reduced to eſtabliſhed rules, or a regular ſucceſſion of crops; and all attempts of binding down the mode of procedure upon tenants, by articles, are either ſpurned at, or prove abortive. The general prepoſſeſſion is in favour of whatever mode of cultivation gives the quickeſt returns, with leaſt expence and trouble. Their practice (as it ought to be) is more the reſult of obſervation and experience, than of theory * and ſyſtem; yet it is gradually, though ſlowly, changing for the better. Nobody doubts any longer of the profit of ſown graſſes, with, or even without, encloſing. Small patches of graſs are ſown, and encloſed with flakes or paling by the poorer ſort; and clover and rye-graſs, to great-

* Such proprietors as are bent on agricultural improvement, are too apt to complain of the ſlow progreſs of new methods among their farmers, which they erroneouſly impute to ſtupidity or obſtinacy; but, conſidering how many richer people have ſuffered deeply, by new experiments and ſpeculations in huſbandry, it is a lucky circumſtance for landlords that tenants are not ſo venterous as proprietors in theſe particulars. With a heavy rent hanging over them, and their living and credit at ſtake, it behoves them not only to ſee before they believe, but to be ſomewhat eaſy before they hazard upon ſchemes of encloſing, fallowing, and liming; and it is not to be expected, that they ſhould haſtily loſe ſight of thoſe cautious habits, which have enabled them to keep credit from the beginning. Perhaps the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual way, of introducing uſeful alterations in their method and management, would be, for proprietors to make farmers of the moſt judicious and thorough bred of their farm-ſervants. When theſe could be obſerved to profit by the new methods they had been bred and accuſtomed to, hundreds would copy from a thriving farmer, who has no reſources but his plough and better management, for one that will venture to imitate a monied landlord; whoſe crops his tenants may admire, while they remain doubtful and ſuſpicious how far the profit will repay the expence.

er extent, are ſown in the open fields, which is bringing winter herding more into uſe; and the quantity of ley-graſs is much increaſed.

After 3 years reſt, they have 2 good crops of oats before barley, with the benefit of better ſummer feeding for their cattle, an increaſe of milk, and enlargement of the breed, in conſequence of reſting the ground. Potatoes were little known before the year 1745, and, when tried, yielded no crops but in lazy beds, or new ground that ſent up no weeds. It was long before they learned to keep them properly clean. Now, nobody miſſes plentiful crops; and they are the beſt improvement in the cultivation of our corn fields, where, by ſome, they are trenched down, with dung, by the ſpade, but many have diſcovered, at length, that, with clean keeping, the beſt crops are after the plough. The farmers give ground to every cottager for his dung and culture, which has greatly leſſened the conſumption of grain, and is the chief ſubſiſtence of the labouring poor. The potatoe crop is ſucceeded by wheat or barley, with ſown graſs; and where graſs is not ſown in potatoe-ground, they have 2 crops of oats after the wheat or barley; then they take barley, peaſe, and 2 crops of oats again. Flax is commonly ſown after barley; and wheat ſometimes after ſown graſs, when broke up.

The tillage is much better ſince the introduction and general uſe of Engliſh ploughs. There is one indiſputable fact, which I can only aſcribe to the potatoe culture, and increaſe of graſs and reſting, that the barley crops are not nearly ſo much choked as formerly by the gool or yellow gowan, which is almoſt baniſhed here, in compariſon of former times. But, with our ſown graſſes, we have got a plentiful importation of ragweed.

Liming, ſummer-fallow, or drill-huſbandry, whether of turnips

turnips or potatoes, have got no footing yet but among gentlemen-farmers.

Implements of Husbandry.—All the implements of ordinary husbandry, are now made more substantial and commodious than formerly. Box-carts are coming in use for kellochs, and single draughts are preferred to double, which ill suit the strength of our small horses.

Manures.—There are no manures in common use but compost dunghills, in which they intermix earth, clay, or water-sand from the burns, with stable-dung and ashes: They now make very little use of mooriſh earth.

Seedtime.—Wheat and rye would shoot before winter, if sown as early in warm as in cold or stiff soils, and would not be easily kept from cattle if they were not sown late; they are laid down from Martinmas to the end of December. Oats and pease from 12th March to 12th April. Oats are short, and pease a poor cover, when early sown here, being too forward to have the full benefit of the July rains. Barley is sown from 10th May to 10th June. Of late, it has been sown in February and March, in dry seasons, and grounds in high order, which gives the weightiest grain; but, in other cases, the latest is the thickest and most plentiful crop. Flax is sown in April,—and pulled; and potatoes are mostly planted in that month.

Harvest.—Harvest commonly runs from 20th August to 12th October, new stile.—A state of the crop and live-stock, of 1793, is subjoined here, being the amount of particulars noted down at every house, on the report of the people, comprehending the mains of proprietors, and not omitting the flax and potatoes of trades-people and day-labourers; by which

which it appears, that, omitting fractions on the ſums total of every kind, the ſowing of 1793 was, of rye, oats, and barley, *in cumulo*, the oats at 5 firlots, 1511 bolls.

Wheat *, - -	15	
Peaſe and beans, -	46	
	1572	1572
Average return at 3½ or 4,	3·5	
	7860	
	4716	

Produce.—Produce reckoned from 5502.0 to 6288 bolls.

Potatoes planted in 1793, 228 bolls, at 8 returns, 1824.

Lintſeed, 1893 Scots pints, ſowed about 12 acres.

Turnips, - -	60	
Fallow, - -	38	
Sown graſs under hay and paſture,	543	543

Infield paſture unſown, or ley-graſs, - - 340 beſide out-paſture.

Live Stock.—The live ſtock of all ages in 1793 ſtood thus:

Sheep, including lambs, and generally of ſmall ſize,	1533
Black-cattle, including calves, -	1047
Horſes of all kinds, including foals, few of the common ſort reaching 13 hands, -	384
Swine omitted, but may be reckoned at, -	40

Of the value of live ſtock I am no competent judge.

Valued

* The ſowing of wheat, in 1793, was a mere trifle, becauſe of low prices and ſtock on hand, and becauſe barley had been riſing for ſeveral years. Wheat is ſown here according to the appearance of demand. In the year 1795, every one ſowed wheat largely.

Valued Rent.—Valued rent by the county books, L. 5674, 6 s. 6 d. Scots.

Real Rent.—Real rent in victual, money, fiſhings, mills, cuſtoms, and wood, L. 2900 Sterling *.

Average of Rents.—The average of rents cannot be ſtated under 19 s. *per* Scots acre, for corn fields.

Prices of Grain.—The average of grain, for ſeveral years prior to 1793. Wheat, 20 s.; oat-meal, weighing 9 ſtone Dutch,

* It is but a ſmall proportion of the preſent rents that are paid in victual. The bolls have been moſtly converted into money-rents, and theſe money-rents, at different times, augmented. But I have ſeen a computation of the land-rents and fiſhings, made by the laſt miniſter, about 40 years ago, where the victual-rents are valued at L. 5 Scots, equal 8 s. 4 d.; and the ſalted ſalmon at L. 32 Scots, equal L. 2 : 13 : 4 Sterling *per* barrel, of 4 cwt. By this calculation, including but very little money-rent, the amount of the rents of the pariſh are computed at L. 14,866 : 13 : 4 Scots money, or L. 1238 : 17 : $9\frac{4}{12}$ Sterling. Since that time, till now, the rents, computed on a money ſcale, appear to be more than doubled. But, computed on the ſcale of produce, their increaſe appears far leſs conſiderable, in regard the number of bolls and fiſhes then paid, would, according to their preſent value, fetch the double of what they were then worth. And, in general, it is evident, that in corn pariſhes along the coaſts, where every ſoil fit for corn was brought under culture many centuries ago, the rents paid in kind, whether of corn or fiſh, being a proportion of the produce, muſt have nearly reached their *ultimatum* at a very early period, ſo as to admit of little riſe, except it were on the money ſcale. In ſuch maritime pariſhes whoſe payments were made in produce, the rents would ſeem to have been heavier about 1633, than at any period ſince that time. When the valuation of tithes was then introduced, the ſubſtitution of one-fifth of the rent, as an equivalent for one-tenth of the produce, ſeems to warrant a ſuppoſition or inference, that the proprietors (whom the Legiſlature wiſhed rather to eaſe than to injure) had, in thoſe days, to the amount of value of half the produce on account of rents.

Dutch, 16 s.; peaſe and rye always the ſame price with oatmeal, 16 s.; oats, at 5 firlots *per* boll, 16 s.; barley, 18 s. *.

Prices of other Proviſions in 1793.—Potatoes *per* boll, of 32 ſtone Dutch, 6 s. 8 d.; beef from 2 d. to 4 d.; mutton 3 d.; ſhot lamb 3 d.; veal from 3 d. to 4 d.; pork 3 d. all Dutch weight; turkies 4 s. 6 d.; geeſe 2 s. 6 d.; ducks 9 d.; hens 8 d.; eggs 2 d. *per* dozen; butter 12 s.; and cheeſe 4 s. *per* ſtone, of 22 lbs. Dutch; ſalmon from 4 d. *per* Dutch lb. groſs weight, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. at different ſeaſons; haddocks from 1 s. 4 d. to 1 s. 6 d. *per* dozen; cod from 8 d. to 1 s. 2 d. apiece; ſmall ſkate from 6 d. to 8 d.; flounders from $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 d. *per* dozen, according to ſize; herrings, from Nairn, from 1 d. to 3 d. *per* dozen; crabs 2 d.; and lobſters from Nairn 4 d. apiece.

Wages.—The wages of labouring ſervants, in the houſe, was, 50 years ago, at 16 s. 8 d. the man, and 7 s. 8 d. the woman, half-yearly, with a pair of brogues, or apron, value 1 s.: now, they are from L. 3 to L. 4 for men, and from 20 s. to 25 s. for women, half-yearly. Men-ſervants not domeſtic, get a free-houſe or lodging, and 52 ſtone of meal for aliment. The number of married ſervants has much increaſed of late, which is very convenient for rearing up ſervants in ſucceſſion.

Wages of livery-ſervants from L. 6 to L. 12; houſe-maids from 25 s. to 30 s.

Day-

* By a contract of wadſet in 1702, wherein the ſeſſion of Dyke were creditors for a ſhare, 42 bolls of farm bear are pledged, redeemable in 5 years, for the uſe of 5000 merks Scots, or L. 277: 15: $6\frac{8}{12}$ Sterling; by which contract, the price of barley muſt have been 6 s. 8 d. Sterling *per* boll.

Day-labour.—Summer and harveſt wages for men 1 s.; for women 9 d. Winter wages for trenching, ditching, or planting, 8 d. to 9 d.; all without victuals. Hay-cutting 2 s. 6 d. *per* acre. Journeymen maſons from 1 s. 3 d. to 1 s. 6 d. Carpenters 1 s. to 1 s. 3 d.

Services.—Services of tenants are very generally aboliſhed.

Manufactures.—Of manufactures there is nothing to ſay, but that the harn, tweeling, coarſe linen, and plaiden, made by individuals, are readily bought up at fairs by dealers, for high prices, and carried away. The quantities of each kind not known.

Articles of Commerce.—The chief articles of commerce are, grain, black-cattle, iced and barrelled ſalmon, linen-yarn of the coarſer kinds, and wood.

Grain.—The ſurplus of grain for export is very conſiderable; of wheat ſometimes, of oats and barley always. Oats are ſold at 5 firlots *per* boll, wanting only (according to Bald's Tables) 1 lippy and .5206 of an Engliſh quarter. Barley or farm bear, at 4 firlots, weighs from 17 to 19 ſtone Dutch, wanting 1 firlot 1 lippy and .579 of a lippy, of an Engliſh quarter. A regulation for ſelling all grain by weight would do juſtice to good farmers, make bad farmers better, and render purchaſers by commiſſion more ſecure. It would be convenient, at the ſame time, to regulate the weight of hay, wool, butter, and cheeſe, and bring the different counties to one ſtandard, that buyers and ſellers might have nothing to differ about, or ſettle, but the price.

Cattle.

Cattle.—Runts, and yell or dry cows, are the chief articles in the cattle trade: we ſpare ſome of every kind, and ſtots ſell deareſt; yet they ought rather to be wrought out. It would be more profitable to carry on the farm-work altogether with oxen, which are fit for every work except riding, are much more eaſily maintained, are far leſs liable to ſudden diſeaſes, and, in the end, fetch a good price for beef; when old, horſes muſt be given to the dogs. Some have eſtimated the difference of working a farm with horſes, and with oxen, to amount, all things conſidered, to the value of the rent: the ſaving upon oats is great.

Fiſhings of Salmon.—Freſh ſalmon are ſometimes ſent to London in ice; but are moſtly kitted at Findern. The trade has been much monopolized by an Aberdeen company, who took leaſes of all the fiſhings they could get throughout the north, and bought up the fiſh caught by other leſſees. The boil-houſe prices, allowed by that company, were, in the firſt of the ſeaſon to the 1ſt of May, 4 d. *per* lb. groſs weight; from 1ſt May to end of May, 3 d.; thence to the end of June 2½ d. and while they continue to kit. Three fiſhes of 10 lib. ſuffice for one kit; this, at the early price, comes to 10 s. The kit, boiling, and curing, with freight, and other coſts, bring up the charges to 13 s. *per* kit; which fetches, at London, from 18 s. to 31 s. 6 d. The profit, therefore, on kitting fiſh, bought at the above prices, runs from 94 to 135 *per cent.* nearly.

In times of ſcarcity, they kit as long as it is allowable to fiſh. But, generally, after the 1ſt of June, the raw fiſh are cured in barrels, with one-half boll of foreign ſalt to each barrel. From 30 to 40 well ſized fiſh make a barrel, of 4 cwt. The ſalt and barrel coſt from 12 s. to 13 s. The freight is 3 s. to London, and 4 s. 6 d. to Holland. The barrel,

rel, of 4 cwt. formerly ſold for L. 4, and ſometimes for L. 5, now it fetches only 50 s.

Cod.—Cod are ſometimes caught in great abundance, by Nairn and Findern boats, in the beginning of winter, when the weather cannot ſerve for drying them. An adventurer, from this pariſh, cured a quantity in barrels, like ſalted ſalmon, carried them to London, and made no loſs by the adventure, though they ſold heavily, and muſt have been but unpleaſant food. But had theſe cod been parboiled, and cured with vinegar at the boil-houſe, like ketled ſalmon, it is believed, ſuch ſouſed fiſh would have excelled the ſalted, as much as the kitted ſalmon exceeds the ſalted, in quality and price.

Seals.—There are alſo ſea-calves or ſeals on the coaſt of this pariſh, whereof one man has killed 130 in a year, worth 4 s. apiece, for their oil and ſkin. The matter of ſeal-fiſhing is the more deſerving of attention, becauſe, beſide the intrinſic value of ſeals, they lie in wait for ſalmon, and frighten them away from a ſhallow coaſt.

Yarn.—The yarn-trade has fallen off greatly ſince the uſe of cottons hath become almoſt univerſal. There are yet 3 yarn factors in the pariſh, who buy up yarn ſpun from home flax, and give out foreign flax to be ſpun, from 2½ d. to 3½ d. *per* hank. They were in uſe to expend about L. 500 a-year for the ſpinning and purchaſe of yarn; now they do not exceed L. 300 in whole. From the number of weavers in the pariſh, I ſuppoſe the high prices for coarſe cloth makes the ſpinners manufacture their own lint for the fairs. From 20 cuts to 2½ hanks is the common griſt of ſpinning here.

Wood.—The wood market has already begun briskly, and will shortly be great. One heritor draws a hundred a-year, for 7 years, for the cutting of one fir park, which will be planted again when it is cleared. He has another ready for felling down, and severals rising in succession. So that moderation in cutting, and diligence in planting again what is cleared, will bring the business to a very considerable standing rent.

Villages, Inns, and Stills.—There are villages at Broom of Moy, Kintesak, and Dyke; at which last there is an inn, near the post road, and another inn at the Ferry Boat, on the east side of the river; and no other inns or alehouses. One licensed still, of 38 gallons, has supplied this parish; I believe one of 30 might suffice.

Roads, and Statute Labour.—The roads being naturally good, there are no turnpikes, nor any need or wish for them. The statute labour is exacted, which keeps the roads in tolerable repair. Commutation was attempted, but it raised discontent, and was dropped.

Bridges.—Three stout wooden bridges, floored across, railed, and painted, have been built, at Moy, Dalvey, and Barley-mill, near the fords of the Beg-Bourne, at the cost of L. 114, 7 s. Sterling, out of 5½ years of the stipends accruing at the last vacancy.

They admit no carriages, nor even the post-cart; but the horse and mail can pass. Three small stone bridges were also built on the public road, out of the same fund, for L. 30, 14 s.

State of the Church.—A new and commodious church, of 66 by 33 feet, inside, was built in 1781, at the expence of the heritors, for the sum of L. 525, beside the carriages performed

formed by the parish. It is neatly plastered and ceiled, well lighted, paved in the areas, and regularly seated. It has a geometrical stair in each end, with galleries quite round; and none are allowed to bury in it. The plan has been adopted by other parishes.

Manse.—The manse and offices were completely rebuilt and slated in 1790, and garden-walls built, of stone and lime, for L. 321 : 18 : 3, out of the above mentioned vacant stipends. L. 101 : 8 : 7 of these stipends went to the payment of interim assistants, during the vacancy; and the remnant, to other necessary purposes within the parish.—On the 19th January 1795, a still fire broke out, near mid-day, with inextinguishable vehemence, in a room that had been deafened with straw and shavings of wood, instead of clay, whereby the manse, but not the offices, was rapidly consumed. The walls remained entire, and the heritors completely repaired the dwelling-house, for L. 176 . 18 : 3, in 1795-6.

Stipend, Glebes, and Patronage.—The living, which had not been augmented since 1650, was made better in June 1795, by an addition of 16 bolls more barley, and about L. 15 more money. It stands now at 106 bolls 1 firlot barley, 7 bolls 2 firlots oat-meal, at 9 stones, with L. 40 : 15 : 2 Sterling of money-stipend, and L. 5 more for communion-elements. There is a glebe of 6 acres at Dyke, and a small one in the other parish, for which the proprietor of Moy pays a rent of 6 bolls of barley. The minister has L. 1, 13 s. 4 d. for grass-money. The living, with its accommodations, according to present prices, may be reckoned at L. 150.

The patronage has been lately declared a vice-right, between the Crown and the heritor of Easter Moy, Hugh Grant, Esquire.

The

The incumbents, ſince the annexation, in 1618, have been, Mr William Dunbar, prebendary of Moy before 1618, and afterwards miniſter of the united pariſhes, till 1624; Mr William Falconer ſenior, from 1625 to 1674; Mr William Falconer junior, from 1674 to 1689; Mr Alexander Forbes, from 1689 to 1708; Mr James Chalmers, from 1709 to 1726; Mr Robert Dunbar, from 1727 to to 1782; and, Mr John Dunbar, tranſlated from Knockando, in 1788, a widower, with three ſons, and one daughter.

Poor.—Aſſeſſments for the maintenance of the poor have never been attempted here. They are believed, and not without reaſon, to encourage idleneſs and inconſiderate expences. The charity of the pariſhoners would afford ſufficient aid to the pariſh poor, if it were not ſo much foreſtalled by vagrant and ſtrolling beggars, recommended, out of their own pariſhes, to the public at large, by canting certificates, deſerving of no regard.

The average number of enrolled poor, for the 7 years from 1789 to 1795, incluſive of both years, is 61. Among theſe, the church-ſeſſion diſpenſes all the caſh in hand by half-yearly diſtributions; the one in February; the other in Auguſt; which laſt includes the meal of 3 bolls of bear: L. 5, deſtined for clothing 12 children, is divided each November.

Funds.—The parochial funds, from which theſe diſtributions are made, are, the Sabbath collections, with ſmall fines for illicit amours, and the dues of a velvet pall; all which are booked, as they come in, both in the treaſurer's accounts, and in thoſe kept for a check by the ſeſſion-clerk. The average of theſe three articles, for the ſeven years aforeſaid,

aforeſaid, appears, by the caſh-book, to have been *per annum*, - - L. 25 7 8 Sterling.

Add the annualrents of L. 66 : 13 : 4, which has accrued, either from legacies or ſavings of former times, and lies at intereſt, for bettering the diſtributions, - -	3	6	8
Add 40½ ſtone or more, barley-meal, from 3 bolls barley, paid out of St Ninian's Croft, by a mortgage of Mr William Falconer ſenior, one of the former miniſters, value,	2	14	0
Add the intereſt of L. 100, deſtined by Henry Vaſs, for yearly clothing to 12 fatherleſs or deſtitute children, which is diſpenſed each November, -	5	0	0
The average of the yearly amount of the funds is, - L.	36	8	4
Deduce 20 s. to the precentor, and 15 s. to the officer, yearly, as their fees, - -	1	15	0
Remains the yearly average of diſtributions, for the above 7 years, L.	34	13	4

This 7 years average of receipts and expenditures for the poor, which includes occaſional ſupplies in times of ſickneſs, is a ſmall pittance among ſuch a number. But, in ſevere ſeaſons, or times of ſcarcity, the reſident proprietors ſometimes ſtep forward, and ſend meal, to be divided among the labouring poor, which is not entered in the ſeſſion accounts. And there is a lodge of free maſons in the pariſh, who have

have a laudable ſympathy for the poor, and give ſupply to ſeveral from their own funds.

The collections, which are far from liberal, are but a ſmall proportion of the charity given by houſe-holders. But, every one has a right to diſpenſe his own charity to his own mind.

The ſeſſion has a right of recommending patients from this pariſh, to be received *gratis* in the Infirmaries of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, in conſequence of a bequeſt, by the above mentioned Henry Vaſs, made upon that condition, to each of theſe charitable inſtitutions. Every heritor has a right to a vote in the management of the poor's funds; and the books are open at all times for inſpection of all concerned. The accounts of receipts and expenditures, kept by the clerk and treaſurer, are every year reviſed and compared, and being found to agree, the treaſurer is formally acquitted of his intromiſſions, by a minute entered into the book of diſcipline, and takes charge again, *de novo*.

On theſe occaſions, an edict is ſerved 10 free days before, notifying the meeting for inſpecting and paſſing the treaſurer's accounts, and warning heritors and all concerned to attend.

Schools and Scholars.—There is another parochial fund, deſtined for two ſchools in the village of Dyke; the one for boys; the other for girls. It conſiſts of the intereſt of 3500 merks, = L. 194 : 8 : $10\frac{4}{12}$ ÷ 20 = L. 9 : 14 : $5\frac{8}{12}$ Sterling; the intereſt of 1000 merks, payable to the parochial or grammar ſchoolmaſter, = L. 2 : 15 : $6\frac{8}{12}$; and the intereſt of 2500 merks to the miſtreſs of the woman-ſchool, = L. 6 : 18 : $10\frac{8}{12}$.

The grammar ſchoolmaſter has alſo L. 1 out of the collections, and 16 bolls bear, one-half paid by the heritors,

tors, and the other half by the parishoners. He teaches English and writing for 1 s. 6 d. *per* quarter; arithmetic for 1 s. 8 d. *per* ditto; Latin for 2 s. 6 d. *per* ditto; mensuration and land-surveying for 4 s. 6 d. *per* ditto; geometry for 7 s. 6 d. *per* ditto; and book-keeping for 10 s. 6 d. and 15 s. He receives 1 s. 6 d. for proclamation of bans; 6 d. for recording baptisms; and 4 d. for extending certificates: and has 40 scholars at an average. The salary and emoluments amount to L. 33, besides his lodging, in the school-house, which was rebuilt and slated in 1785, with a floored school-room, and 2 small chambers, for the master's accommodation.

The woman's school is a joint foundation, in the year 1702, resting on a bequest from John Anderson, writer in Edinburgh; and a further destination by James Brodie of that Ilk, the trustee, who added 500 merks to Anderson's donation of 2000 merks, gave off ground, and built thereon a slated house of 2 floors, with garrets, for the accommodation of the mistress and scholars; and gave also a garden at his own expence. His heirs, though conjoined with the heritors and session, are managers *sine quibus non*. The salary, at the beginning, in 1702, was 21 bolls bear, mortgaged for a capital of L. 138 : 17 : 9 $\frac{1}{12}$ Sterling, or L. 2500 merks, belonging to this school. At the redemption of the mortgage or wadset, the salary was reduced to L. 6 : 18 : 10 $\frac{8}{12}$ Sterling, the legal interest of the capital. The school-house, though still in use, is ruinous, and in urgent need of immediate repair *.

Averages

* There was once a great resort from Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, &c. to this boarding-school, where young gentlewomen were taught reading, knitting stockings, marking, plain and coloured seam, and music, by the mistress; and writing and arithmetic by the parochial schoolmaster. Many daughters of men of property were educated here, without resorting for accomplishments any where else.

Averages for ascertaining the ancient Population.—Finding no lists of the ancient or modern population, prior to 1788, nor any list of deaths or burials, I subjoin, from the registers of births and marriages, what follows:

Years.	Marriages.	Births.	Males.	Females.
1671	17	69	42	27
—72	16	64	39	25
—73	14	59	25	34
—74	10	70	41	29
—75	18	81	50	31
—76	8	61	30	31
—77	10	69	58	41
	—— Average.	—— Average.	—— Average.	—— Average.
	7)93(13.286	7)503(71.857	7)285(40.714	7)218(31.143
1694	17	71	40	28
—95	24	59	31	42
—96	15	94	52	31
—97	9	69	40	29
—98	14	97	52	45
—99	15	39	26	23
1700	9	36	22	14
	7)103(14.714	7)465(66.13	7)253(36.14	7)212(30.285
1765	11	43	21	22
—66	12	41	25	16
—67	8	35	22	13
—68	7	39	20	19
—69	11	40	22	18
—70	17	36	18	18
—71	10	41	22	19
	7)76(10.857	7(275(39.286	7)150(21.43	7)125(17.857
1787	10	21	8	13
—88	9	30	10	20
—89	6	31	18	13
—90	6	21	12	9
—91	10	41	21	20
—92	16	40	21	19
—93	12	34	15	19
	7)69(9.857	7)218(31.143	7)105(15.	7)113(16.143

Present

Present Population, and other Statistical Particulars.—At a parochial visitation and enrollment, in 1788, the population was found to be 1564 souls. At another enrollment, in 1793, (when the numbers had become 35 less), the various informations then obtained, and committed to writing, afford materials for the Tables of Population and other Statistical particulars that follow:

Population Table for 1793.

Souls in 1793,			1529
Families,		345	
Average number in *per* family, $\frac{1529}{345}$ =		4.432	
Males,		728	= 1529
Females,		801	
Aged below 10,		375	= 1529
From 10 to 20,		360	
—— 20 to 50,		537	
—— 50 to 70,		206	
—— 70 to 100,		51	
None exceeding 83,			
Uninhabited houses,		0	
Houses inhabited by 1,	39	39	
—— 2,	63	126	
—— 3,	56	168	
—— 4,	43	172	
—— 5,	49	245	
—— 6,	27	162	
—— 7,	22	154	
—— 8,	19	152	
—— 9,	5	45	
—— 10,	8	80	
Carried forward	331	1343	

Brought forward	331	1343
Houſes inhabited by 11,	5	55
——— 12,	3	36
——— 13,	1	13
——— 14,	1	14
——— 15,	2	30
——— 17,	1	17
——— 21,	1	21
Families	345	1529 Souls.

Inhabitants variouſly claſſed.

Married perſons,	458
Widowers,	26
Widows,	53
Unmarried men, from 50 to 70,	5
Unmarried women, from 20 to 50,	141
Male-ſervants in whole,	122
Ditto married,	27
Female-ſervants in whole,	111
Ditto married,	2
Large farmers, as from L. 50 to L. 100 and upwards,	12
Leſſer farmers, under L. 50,	75
Pendicles in the hands of tradeſmen or crofters having ploughs,	28
Ploughs in whole,	115
Reſident proprietors of lands,	2
Non-reſident ditto,	3
Non-reſident ditto of fiſhings,	1
Factors,	2
Eſtabliſhed clergy,	1
Other clergy,	0
Diſſenters, all but 2 of the Seceſſion,	39

Parochial

Parochial ſchoolmaſter,	1
Ditto ſchoolmiſtreſs,	1
Other private teachers,	9
Scholars of all kinds,	179
Students in divinity,	2
Private tutors,	1
College ſtudents,	1
Half-pay lieutenant,	1
Ditto navy ſurgeon,	1
Ditto maſter and commander,	1
Penſioners of artillery,	1
Out-penſioners of Chelſea College,	4
Millers,	6
Ferrymen, with 2 boats, on Findern,	1
Farriers and blackſmiths in whole, (apprentices included),	7
Maſons, (apprentices included),	27
Slaters,	2
Plaſterers,	1
Carpenters for country work,	23
Weavers,	31
Shoemakers,	12
Tailors,	16
Mantuamakers,	2
Cartwrights,	18
Turners,	2
Coopers,	2
Midwives,	3
Tinkers,	1
Country merchants who are yarn factors,	3
Salmon fiſhers,	28
Day-labourers,	42
Gardeners, (2 paying rent),	5

Other Matters

Flour-mills,	2
Meal-mills,	5
Barley-mill,	1
Saw-mill,	1
Wind-mill, for pumping a quarry,	1
Pigeon-houſes,	5
Ale-houſes,	2
A ſtill of 38 gallons,	1
A hot-houſe for fruit,	1
Oxen wains,	15
Double draughts,	16
Peat-carts,	291
Coach,	1
Chaiſe,	1
Servants paying tax,	10
Saddle and carriage horſes,	13

Cauſes of the Decline of Population.—The population of this pariſh, as far as can be gueſſed by multiplying the average of births by 31½, would ſeem, from the above Tables, to have been, in 1677, as high as 2200. From that period there are three viſible cauſes of its ſubſequent decline.

1. One unavoidable cauſe, was the overwhelming of the populous barony of Culbin *, by a violent drifting of ſand from the Maviſton hills; and, excepting a ſmall remnant farthest

* The ſand had been making great encroachments before it overwhelmed the mains and garden of Culbin. But that event, which completed the buſineſs, muſt have happened conſiderably earlier than the date aſſigned in Shaw's Hiſtory of the Province; becauſe it is ſpecially mentioned in the Act of Parliament, againſt pulling of bent, paſſed in 1695, intitled, for Preſervation of Lands adjacent to Sand-hills, and is mentioned as one of the reaſons for paſſing that act, K. Wil. III. 1 Par. 5 Seſ. Act xxx.

farthest from the coast, the depopulation of that barony was completed before the close of the last century.

2. Another cause, affecting all the other estates in the parish, is the change that has taken place since the rebellion, 1745, in the size and number of farms. Formerly they were very small and numerous, running from 4 to 16 bolls of rent; now they are larger, and not half so numerous as they were. A multitude of small farms is very favourable to population; yet the enlargement of farms, to a certain degree, was needful in this parish, where the grounds so much needed rest, and where milk, butter, and butcher-meat were so scarce; and, had there been manufactures sufficient to employ the hands superseded from tillage, the enlargement of farms might have been favourable to agriculture, without diminishing the population. But this not being the case,

3. The neglect of manufactures may be stated as a third cause, and the greatest of any, affecting the population of this parish. The present possessors, finding that there are not so many rooms as formerly for farmers, breed their children to handicrafts; and these, not finding employment at home, push their way to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, or London, from whence they seldom find their way back to settle here. This cause affects most of the northern districts, where manufactures do not meet with the attention and encouragement that they deserve. This is what occasions yearly emigrations, during the seasons of summer and harvest work, to places where there is more employment and higher wages; and these short excursions frequently end in a removal to manufacturing towns at the last.

Remedies.—The remedies are pointed out by the causes of emigration, or decrease of people.

1. To

1. To divide the larger farms when the leaſes have run, and bring them into proper compaſs. Evils are generally corrected by their effects; and wiſe proprietors begin to diſcover, that ſmall farmers make better payments than the great, eſpecially when they pay in produce. It is beyond doubt, that more corn was raiſed when farms were ſmaller than at the preſent time.

2. The introduction and patronage of manufactures would not only prevent further depopulation, but would give new life and ſpirit to agriculture, bring an increaſe of people, by promoting and providing for marriage, and form a ſolid and ſatisfactory baſis for increaſing rents. If manufactures were firſt eſtabliſhed, rents would quickly riſe of courſe, and the enlargement of farms would occaſion no diſtreſs. But it is a ſhort-ſighted policy, that aims at an increaſe of rent, by a decreaſe of people, whoſe labours can at once be made profitable to landlords, and comfortable to themſelves. A more timely attention to fiſheries and manufactures, and particularly to the manufacturing of wool, in the Highlands of Scotland, might have prevented the emigrations to America, and even increaſed the ſources of public proſperity and national defence. It is a ſpeculation equally mean and hazardous, to diſpoſſeſs brave and attached Highlanders, to make way for a population of ſheep. The maxim, that it is lawful for a man to do what he will with his own, has already miſled too many; it is ſo far from being univerſally true, that it has its limitations in every kind of property. *Quia intereſt reipublicæ ne quis re ſua malè utatur:* He who uſes his own to the detriment of the public, incurs juſt blame and obnoxiouſneſs. One's right to diſpoſe of his own money, does not extend to a right of melting down the current coin; and more eſpecially, in all feudal tenures, there are reſerved rights of the Sovereign, as head of the community, whereby proprietors ſtand

and amenable for ſuch abuſe of property as is prejudicial to the common-weal. For though ſtatute law never has, and probably never will, intermeddle with a ſubject ſo delicate, complicated, and difficult, as fixing limitations on the uſe of property, it ought to be more generally underſtood than it would ſeem to be, that malverſations and abuſes of power, in the uſe of property, iſſuing in public detriment and alarming depopulation, have already been brought under the laſh of the common law, at the inſtance of the Crown, even in South Britain. A lawyer of the laſt century, Mr Robert Powel, of Wells, publiſhed a treatiſe, in 1636, intitled, Depopulation Arraigned, where, at page 84, he narrates a trial and ſentence, at Michaelmas term, decimo Caroli, *anno* 1635. The judgment againſt this depopulator, for converting ſo much arable into paſture, was accompanied with heavy penalties, and with circumſtances of humiliating diſgrace. Such as wiſh to be more fully informed, may have recourſe to the records of the times, not omitting thoſe of the Privy Council of England.

Quarries.—There are 2 free-ſtone quarries in this pariſh, both of the harder kind. And there is a limeſtone rock on the weſt ſide of the river, at the Boat-pool, but, for want of fuel, it is more eligible to purchaſe lime, than to burn it here.

Fuel and Coals.—Peats are very ſcarce, dear, and of little ſtrength. The pariſh would have been in uncommon diſtreſs for want of fuel, long ſince, had it not obtained a ſeaſonable ſupply from the weedings of fir plantations, and an eaſement of the duty upon coals, which begin to be uſed by the lower ranks, becauſe they afford light to ſpin. Newcaſtle coal are bought from 1 s. 10 d. to 2 s. *per* barrel.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—At Darnaway, the ſeat of the Earls of Murray, of the Randolph, Dunbar, Douglas, and Stewart race, ſtands an old caſtle, nobly elevated, with great range and variety of proſpect, which has been built at different periods, adjoining to a princely hall, that had been erected by Thomas Randolph, Regent of Scotland, during the minority of King David Bruce, for the reception of his numerous vaſſals. This hall is by much the oldeſt and moſt remarkable part of buildings, which are now altogether a venerable pile. After all the changes it has undergone, it is ſtill a pleaſing monument of ancient hoſpitality and magnificence. The length is 89 feet, and breadth 35. It has yet from 18 to 20 feet of ſide wall, though it wants about 12 of its original height, by reaſon of a range of vaults conſtructed on its ground-floor, for cellars, with a ſtone pavement above them. It has a battery in the outer end, and above that a muſic gallery, from ſide to ſide. There was a large chimney in the oppoſite end, and another ſpacious fire-place in one of its ſides.

The roof is ſupported by diagonal couples and rafters of maſſy oak, more ſuperb than any modern ceiling, and reſembles that of the Parliament Houſe of Edinburgh, and Guildhall of London. Earl Randolph's hoſpitable board, of thick oaken plank, curiouſly bordered and indented, ſtanding on 6 pillars, draws out at one end to double length. His oaken chair, on which are coarſely carved the bearings of his office and arms, weighs about 60 libs. avoirdupois, and differs little from the coronation chair in Weſtminſter Abbey.

Coins.—In digging the foundation of the new church, behind the old one, a day-labourer found a depoſit, as he was working alone, before the arrival of his companions; and, covering it up, contrived to employ himſelf and the others, till

till night, in digging the foundations in a different quarter. Before morning, he had ſecured the contents of an earthen pot, of old coins, which, at convenience, were ſold as bullion, for about L. 46. They were all of one ſize, broader than a ſixpence, and very thin; but the ſilver was fine and unſullied. Such as had been unavoidably ſcattered, were found, by the teſt of Anderſon's Numeſmata, to be groat pieces; with a rude impreſſion of a head, hand, and ſceptre, upon each. They had been ſtruck, at many different places, both in Scotland and England, as appeared by the one ſide; on the other ſide, they bore the impreſſion and name of one or other of theſe contemporary princes, Henry II. of England, or King William of Scotland. Some, that had been ſtruck at Strivling, had the words RE VILLAM; *Re* being the Gaelic word for King. I ſaw ſome of both kinds.

Records.—The oldeſt pariſh record now extant, goes back as far as 1660. It is very ill to read. In ſome periods, the records ſeem very exactly kept; in others, they are very much deranged and confuſed. No record of burials has ever been regularly kept; as there are two burial grounds, and two grave-diggers, it is the more difficult to be exact. At preſent, there are three records carried on at once. A regiſter of baptiſms and marriages; a caſh-book; and a book of diſcipline, for recording the proceedings of the church ſeſſion. This has frequent references to the caſh-book, and the caſh-book to it. All of theſe new records commenced in 1788.

Miſcellaneous Obſervations.—In the laſt century, James Brodie of that Ilk, and his brother-in-law, Sir Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, had each of them 9 marriageable daughters, who were couſin-germans; and 8 out of each family were married.—A rape, committed by a ſoldier, about 50 years

ago, was puniſhed by his public execution.—A murder was committed, in 1780, on a ſtrolling packman; the perpetrator never was diſcovered.

Character of the People.—The people are, very generally, decent, quiet, and well affected to the religion and government under which they live. They are neither addicted to a ſeafaring or military life; yet the frequency of recruiting parties reconciles them, when that buſineſs is accompanied with muſic, mirth, and drink. They can live poorly, to dreſs neatly; but few think of laying any thing up. On public occaſions, there are not a few who will ſpend, what they can ill afford, in vying to be neighbour-like, with others who are either more rich, or more inconſiderate than themſelves. In general, they are better fed and clothed, and have greater variety of convenient furniture, than they had 40 years ago. But the uſe of tea makes rather an alarming progreſs among many, who need a better nouriſhment, at leſs expence.

Means of bettering their Condition.—The beſt means to meliorate their ſituation, would be manufactures, for which this pariſh, with ſuch a ſoil and climate, and ſo near the port of Findhorn, is no unpromiſing ſituation. Having plenty of flat grounds, well watered, and being very fit for the cultivation of flax, it ſeems by nature beſt adapted for the linen manufacture, in all its branches, of flax-dreſſing, ſpinning, weaving, bleaching, and thread-making.

Cotton manufacture is now going forward at Skibo and Spinningdale, where L. 4000 a-year is now circulated, in Sutherland, for which branch this pariſh would be no leſs commodious.

Of

Of woollen manufacture, knitted ſtockings ſeems the beſt, as requiring moſt manual labour, and affording the beſt recompenſe for it.

A ſtone bridge over the Findern, and another over the Big-bourne, on the poſt-road, would be of great advantage to this pariſh, for an open communication to all the villages and towns weſt of the river, with Forres and Elgin. For want of this, the daily poſts are often long detained, lives are frequently endangered, and ſometimes loſt. In 1781, 11 were loſt by the overſetting of the ferry-boat on the day of a Forres market. On ſuch occaſions, there is no preventing the people from overloading the boat.

The ſervitude of thirlage, remains yet a dead weight upon agriculture. It retards all improvements in the machinery and art of grinding, occaſions great waſte of time, indifferent ſervice, and vexatious debates and law-ſuits, about abſtracted multures. A converſion of all multures, and a conſequent freedom to grind wherever people found themſelves beſt ſerved, and the acceptance of an equivalent, for buying off the aſtriction of one heritor's lands to another heritor's mills, would bring every thing to rights, and make a great change for the better. This meaſure, adopted by general conſent, would be a laudable conceſſion to public utility; and, on ſuppoſition of full indemnification, could do no prejudice to any. This meaſure was long ſince adopted in the county of Clackmanan. Its happy effects were ſoon obſerved, in an emulation among the millers, to excel in their machinery, and art, and promp ſervice; and the corn yielded conſiderably more meal than ever it had formerly produced, in conſequence of an improved management.

The ſale of all grain by a common ſtandard of weight, will be generally approven.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

Cauſes, Antiquity, and Effects, of the Maviſton Sand-hills, &c.

IN paſſing through the pariſh of Dyke, no object ſtrikes the attention ſooner, or more excites the curioſity of travellers, than the ſand-hills, piled up along the coaſt. Some account of their cauſes, antiquity, and effects, may be expected in a publication of this nature.

Theſe hills contain no different ſtrata, or other marks of an original ſtate. Nor could they receive their formation from the ſea, as is commonly ſuppoſed, having no mixture of ſhells, pebbles, or ſea-weeds. They are an immenſe accumulation of a pure white ſand, of the ſmalleſt grit. Doubtleſs the ſea has, at ſome time, ſupplied the material; but the winds have always been the arbiters of their form, ſituation, and ſize. They riſe gradually on the ſouth-weſt, and are ſteep on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. This is the tract of our ſtrongeſt winds here, which further appears, by the bent and falling of trees in the ſame direction. The ſmalleſt particles are always the firſt ſuſpended, and the laſt that are depoſited by water, after which, they lie neareſt to the winds, and are eaſily ſwept away, while ſtones, pebbles, ſhells, and ſand of a larger grit, are left upon the beach. This accounts for the ſhape of theſe hills, and for the fineneſs and purity

purity of their ſand. It muſt have been a prodigious agitation of the ocean, that could ſo affect an inland frith, as to throw out, within reach of the wind, ſuch accumulations of ſand, as are now contained in the pariſhes of Kinloſs, Dyke, and Auldearn. But the wide opening into the Moray Frith, from Buchan-Neſs to Dungſbay-Head, has made it liable, wherever the coaſt was flat, to a wider inundation, and deeper load of ſand, through the confinement of a large body of water, forced up into a narrowing channel. But the violent commotions of the German Ocean, are viſible on the coaſt of Holland, and all along the eaſtern coaſt of Great Britain, from the Goodwin Sands in Kent, to the Pentland Frith.

Though the era of the ſand's arrival here, is beyond the reach of local tradition, hiſtory takes notice of ſeveral inundations, when large quantities of ſea-ſand, might have been lodged, and augmented upon our flat and early cultivated coaſt. The deluge, in later times, that ſeems moſt likely to have had the greateſt effect, in this way, upon our iſland, is that inundation of the German Ocean which ſwept away the princely eſtate of Earl Goodwin, in Kent, and left the Goodwin Sands in its room. Such a commotion of the waters as could produce that effect, muſt have reached all the friths, on the eaſtern coaſts, as far up as the ſalt-water could flow, and muſt have affected the navigation, as well as the agriculture, of the coaſt, upon that ſide.

The era of this calamitous event, was in the cloſe of the 11th century, in the reign of King William Rufus of England, and near the demiſe of King Malcolm Canmore of Scotland.

1. Truſsler, who has probably followed Blair's Chronology, and the Engliſh hiſtorians, in this matter, refers the origin of the Goodwin Sands to the year 1100.

2, To

2. To the like devaſtation in Scotland, and the ſuperabundant lodgement of ſand upon our coaſt, Buchanan ſeems clearly to allude, at the end of the Life of Malcolm Canmore; and though he avoids ſpecifying the exact year of King Malcolm's demiſe, it is clear, from his deſcription, and his uſe of the word *prodigia*, that he has, in this matter, grounded on the authority of Boethius. The indefinite expreſſions of Buchanan, "Inter prodigia hoc tempore numerantur; maris Germanici tam inſolita inundatio, ut non agros modo dimerſerit, et arenis obruerit, ſed et vicos, oppida et arces everterit."

3. Boethius, according to whom King Malcolm died in 1097, comes within three year's of Truſsler's date, and extends this commotion of the ſea expreſsly to the Moray Frith. "Incidit Malcomi mors anno redemptionis ſupra milleſimum ſeptimo & nonageſimo, idibus Octobris; Regni vero ejus trigeſimo ſeptimo. Eodem vero anno, Albion multis graviſſimisque prodigiis territa eſt. Nam exundatione Germanici maris, multi vici, caſtella, oppidaque, & maximæ ſylvæ ſubrutæ ſunt, in Scotia pariter & in Anglia. Qua tempeſtate ſedeta, Agri Godovini, cujus ſuperius meminimus fecimus, haud procul a Thamiſis fluminis oſtiis, arena obruti ſunt, quæ & noſtra memoria Godovinæ Arenæ appellantur, vulgo Godvin Sands. Nec param Agri Moraviani in Scotia eodem tempore a mari eſt devaſtatum, ſubrutis a fundamento Caſtellis, deletisque urbibus quibuſdam, cultuique effectum humano, (ob arenas a mari egeſtas) ineptum. Tonitrua facta tam ingentia, tamque immani fragore horrida, ut multi homines in agris icti, & animantia quædam perierint. Turres quoque eorum impetu proſtratæ. In Laudonia, Fifa et Anguſia, arbores et ſegetes multis in locis ſponte incenſæ."

4. In the ſame year which Boethius mentions as ſo deſtructive to Moray, John of Fordun, in his Scotichronicon,

B. vii.

B. vii. ch. 50. takes notice of the appearance of a comet, which ſeems, at leaſt, to have much affected the atmoſphere; and poſſibly its approximation to the earth, in its aphelion, might have occaſioned an unuſual ſwell of tides, and contributed, in that year, to make the commotion of the waters more violent and deſtructive. "Anno Dom. 1107, incepit "ordo Trinitatis, & eodem anno, imperii Henrici Quarti "quadrageſimo primo, (i. e. in the 41ſt year of the Empe- "ror Henry the IV.), cometis in occidente apparuit, a pri- "ma hepdomade Octobris. Nimia aquarum inundatione "autumnalis ſalio impeditur, & ſterilitas frugum terræ ſe- "quitur." The "inundatio aquarum" ſeems not more applicable to the clouds than to the ſea, overwhelming the beſt and warmeſt cultivated lands on the coaſt, beſt adapted to the production of winter grain. For theſe two laſt quotations, I am indebted to Profeſſor Macleod, Sub-principal of King's College, Aberdeen; and there ſeems to be no doubt, that all the above quotations relate to the era of the Goodwin Sands.

There is another paſſage in Fordun, B. x. ch. 22. quoted in Lord Hailes's Annals, that ſeems to relate to an after inundation, about 1266, being more than 160 years later than the above dates. "Sed in profeſto undecem mille virgi- "num, tempeſtas permaxima, ab aquilone ſuborta eſt, unde "mare in rabiem concitatum, fines debitas miro modo "tranſgrediens, domos, villas, arbores, complanavit, et "damna plurima intulit multis locis, ſed maxime inter flu- "mina de le Tay & Tweed. Tempeſtas talis non eſt viſa, a "diebus Noæ uſque ad diem illum, ſunt adhuc veſtigia ma- "nifeſtant."

I have alſo been told, upon good authority, that there is a paſſage in the Red Book of the Priory of Pluſcardia, now lying in the Advocates Library, at Edinburgh, that would ſeem to refer to an earlier inundation than thoſe above mentioned,

mentioned, provided there be no miſtake about the date, viz. that the whole laigh of Moray had been covered by the ſea in the year 1010. A tranſpoſition of the two middle figures, (which would be no ſurpriſing ſlip of memory), would bring the year 1010, mentioned by my informer, to correſpond exactly with Truſsler's date of the origin of the Goodwin Sands, in 1100. Such as have acceſs, may have recourſe to that book.

Many of the beſt lands in this pariſh, which, from their ſituation, could not eſcape being overflowed in the 11th century, ſtill continue in ſafety and great fertility.

The effects of the lodgement of ſand then made, have ſpread conſiderably during the laſt 700 years, and overwhelmed, with a deep cover of dry ſand, many grounds which the ſea had, at its reflux, left tolerably clear. The north corner of this pariſh, in which was comprehended, with other lands, the large and populous barony of Culbin, was, in the laſt century, called the Granary of Moray; but the depoſited ſand, which had been piled up by the winds into three enormous hills, and eſpecially below Maviſton in Auldearn pariſh, has long continued to affect the neareſt cultivated lands. From this great reſervoir, the ſand has been in a conſtant progreſs, from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt; and a very large proportion of the three Maviſton hills, have, in my remembrance, been blown away, and lodged in the north extremity of this pariſh. The barony of Culbin, lying neareſt to the Maviſton hills, and moſt in the tract of the ſtrongeſt winds, was moſt expoſed, and for many years ſuffered gradual encroachments, and diminutions of rent and population. It was only in the end of the laſt century, that the manſion-houſe and gardens were overwhelmed, by an uncommonly violent drifting of the ſand, and the meſſuage-houſe removed to Ern-hill, a remaining corner of that eſtate, quite out o the tract of the winds. Yet, ſince that time,

the

the lands of Drumreach, and Lake, and even ſome part of Binſneſs, have been covered. But, from the tract of the winds, it can do little more damage in that quarter than has been done already. About 20 years ago, a march-ſtone was placed on the top of a ſand-hill, from 40 to 50 feet in height, to make it more conſpicuous; ſome ſaid, the march would tumble down; others, that it would ſink out of ſight, in the ſand. But the ſtone always remained viſible, ſinking gradually, with the hill, till the hill had entirely forſook it, and fled. From the north-eaſt corner of this pariſh, where the ſand has been long accumulating, it is by ſtrong winds carried into the ſea, and ſometimes is carried acroſs the river mouth. At the town of Findern, in a blowing day, one may feel the ſand ſharply ſtriking on his face, from the weſt ſide.

Another effect of the ſand-hills, is a change made, in the laſt century, of the bed and mouth of the river, which has now got a ſhorter paſſage to the ſea, and occaſioned an entire removal of the harbour and town of Findern, for more than half-a-mile down the frith. There is a narrow neck of land, belonging to the pariſh of Kinloſs, and barony of Meurton, to which it lay contiguous, while it was on the right ſide of the river. It ſtretched up the frith, for about 3 miles, towards the Maviſton hills. On this neck, now covered with ſand and bent-graſs, and fit only for ſheep paſture, and ſummer huts, for ſtell fiſhings, ſtood the town and harbour of Findern, three-fourths of a mile weſt of where they now are. At the weſter end of this neck of land, now called

The Old Bar, lay the mouth of the river, which then run between this bar and the eſtate of Culbin, in the pariſh of Dyke. The old bed of the river is yet viſible, and the old bar is yet inſulated during the flood of ſpring tides, except at its weſter end, where the ground is

higheſt, in a place where the river had formerly run. This ſhews, that the river has been damed up by the drifting of ſand; and that this had moſt probably happened during the high winds in the laſt century, which gave the finiſhing ſtroke to the depopulation of Culbin. As the river then entered the frith ſo near to Maviſton hills, it is preſumable, that the ſand had then choked and filled up the mouth and bed of the river, and this, with concurrence of the firſt land ſpet, has made the river cut its way through the eaſter end of the flat and narrow neck before mentioned, ſo as to leave it, with the old town and harbour, on the left ſide.

People alive 40 years ago, remembered to have ſeen the ſtones of old Findern removed to the eaſter ſide of the new channel, and applied in building the firſt houſes of the preſent town, on the Meurton ſide, from which the old bar, now contiguous to the pariſh of Dyke, had been completely disjoined.

Since the former channel was deſerted, both ends of the old bar have been conſiderably waſhed away and ſhortened by the tides. Some of the ſtones of the old town, which have ſubſided, are yet to be ſeen at ebb of tide, in a clear day, lying at the bottom of the ſalt-water, when boats are paſſing over them. And theſe remnants of the old houſes, are more than half-a-mile weſt of where the preſent town ſtands.

But though the river forced a direct paſſage into the ſea, it has not been able to keep a clear channel into the deep water. A new bar, oppoſite to its preſent mouth, is ſtretching weſtward, between which and the old bar, the ſafeſt acceſs into the preſent harbour is from the weſt.

NUM-

NUMBER X.

PARISH OF COLLACE,

(County of Perth, Synod of Perth and Stirling, Presbytery of Perth).

By a friend to Statistical Inquiries.

COLLACE, the etymology of which is uncertain, lies on the north side of the Sidla ridge of hills, 7 miles north-east of Perth, and 6 south-south-west of Cupar; in the presbytery, synod, and county of Perth; bounded, on the west, by the parish of St Martin; on the north and east, by Cargill; on the south-east, by Abernyte; on the south and south-west, by Kinnaird and Kilnspindie; being about 2 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

Appearance, Soil, &c.—The northern division of this parish, tolerably uniform, and rising gently towards the hills, consists, partly of a light black loam, partly of mortar, on a bottom of till, and partly of sandy and mossy tracts, of no

no great extent. The diſtrict ſouthward of the church, forms a portion of the elevated ridge already mentioned, which, with little interruption, extends from Perth, eaſt-north-eaſt, to Red-head, a promontory on the coaſt of Angus. The acclivity of thoſe hills fronting the north, is in ſome places improved, and in others yields tolerable paſtures: but the ſummit is every where covered with ſhort heath, Dunfinnan hill excepted.

Population.—The population of Collace will appear from the following Statiſtical Table:

Number of inhabitants in the pariſh,	473
——— males,	245
——— females,	228
——— widowers,	9
——— widows,	16
——— farmers,	14
——— inconſiderable tenants,	89
——— cottagers,	12
——— ſervants, { males,	42
——— ſervants, { females,	41
——— miniſter,	1
——— ſchoolmaſter,	1
——— gardener,	1
——— maſons,	2
——— weaver-apprentices,	6
——— ſhoemakers,	3
——— tailors,	4
——— wrights,	6
——— flax-dreſſers,	5
——— millers,	2
——— day-labourers,	3
——— retailer of ale and whiſky,	1

Number

Number of merchants,	3
——— butcher,	1
——— ſmiths,	2
——— weavers,	47

The number of inhabitants below 10 is 93; between 10 and 20, 68; 20 and 50, 211; 50 and 70, 77; 70 and 80, 23; 80 and 90, 1. About 12 years ago, the number of births annually was 10, of marriages 3, of deaths 8. In the years 1790, 1791, and 1792, there were, at an average, 18 births, 4 marriages, and 12 deaths yearly. So that population, in this pariſh, is gradually increaſing, which is owing, principally, to the encouragement given by the proprietor to farmers and tradeſmen of every denomination. There are 117 inhabited houſes, including one lint and one corn-mill. Two ſmall villages lie at the foot of the hills, viz. Collace, ſituated on a rivulet, and Kinroſſie, on elevated ground, not far from the church.

Agriculture, &c.—Improvements in agriculture are carried on, in this pariſh, with great ardour and ſucceſs. About 20 years ago, a conſiderable proportion of it conſiſted of out-field, which, though very improveable, was held *gratis* by the tenants, and, on that account, was neglected. Every farm was then compoſed of detached fields, or ſeveral were blended together in run-rig; which were effectual bars to improvement. On his acceſſion to the eſtate, Lord Dunſinnan, ſole proprietor of the pariſh, formed a judicious arrangement, which has been productive of the moſt beneficial effects. The lands are now divided into regular farms, and partly incloſed; and a certain quantity of out-field is allotted to every farm. Handſome farm-houſes have been built; ſome of them at the proprietor's expence, and others by the tenant. Seven of the farm-houſes are built of ſtone and lime,

lime, and covered with ſlate; and the reſt, even thoſe occupied by tradeſmen, are ſufficiently neat and commodious. A free houſe and garden is aſſigned to every aged and infirm perſon, who is incapacitated for the duties of active life, and unable to procure ſubſiſtence by labour.

Dunfinnan-houſe, the proprietor's reſidence, is pleaſantly ſituated, in the north-weſt corner of the pariſh, on a gentle eminence, 7 miles from Perth, to the north of the turnpike road which leads to Cupar-Angus. It is well ſheltered from the northerly wind, by a large and thriving plantation of foreſt trees. The manſion-houſe is elegant, and the offices are well built, handſome, and ſpacious.

In that neighbourhood, ſeveral extenſive tracts, formerly heathy and barren, are now encloſed, and in a ſtate of high cultivation.

In conſequence of recent improvements, conſiderable quantities of ſown graſs, turnips, potatoes, and flax, beſides oats and barley, are annually raiſed. Some wheat is ſown, and yields moderate returns. The ſcheme adopted by an intelligent and enterpriſing tenant is as follows: His farm is ſubdivided into ſeven parts. The firſt is fallow, well prepared with dung, and a ſufficient quantity of lime; ſecond, barley or wheat; third, turnip, potatoes, or peaſe; fourth, barley, with clover and rye-graſs; fifth, graſs; ſixth, graſs; ſeventh, oats. The ſucceſsful efforts of another tenant, merit particular notice. His ſmall farm, ſome years ago, conſiſted of fields, partly dry and ſtony, partly wet and marſhy. This rude tract, he encloſed by a ſix feet ditch, drained by means of rumbling ſewers, and ploughed for two or three years. When thoroughly pulveriſed, he applied lime, at the rate of 40 bolls of ſhells *per* acre, with as much dung as he could procure. In every field, thus prepared, he ſowed oats, and the year following, barley. The crops anſwered his moſt ſanguine expectation, and were remarkably

ably luxuriant. His ſucceſs directed the attention of other farmers, to fields they had neglected, and incited them to follow his example. Some of the tenants, indeed, are not ſufficiently attentive to a regular rotation of crops; but all of them are careful to extirpate noxious weeds, pulveriſe the ſoil, and apply proper quantities of lime, which is purchaſed at Perth, at the rate of 1 s. 9 d. *per* boll, of ſhells, if brought from Lord Elgin's kilns; and 2 s. 4 d. *per* boll, if imported from England. Two ſorts of bear, viz. barley and cheſter, are promiſcuouſly uſed by ſome, and ſeparately by other farmers. Dutch oats were lately introduced, and have two valuable properties, namely, they arrive ſooner at maturity, and yield a greater quantity of meal than the common oats. However, as they ſoon degenerate, and are eaſily ſhaken by the wind, it is not likely that they will prevail in this part of the country.

Prices of Farming Utenſils, Labour, and Proviſions.—The prices of farming utenſils, labour, and proviſions, are nearly the ſame as in neighbouring diſtricts. There are 45 ploughs in this pariſh; 71 carts; 114 horſes; and 394 black-cattle. The price of a cart is L. 5 or L. 6; and of a plough, L. 1, 17 s. Oat-meal, at an average, is 13 s. 4 d. *per* boll; barley ditto, 8 s. 6 d.; peaſe ditto, 9 s. 6 d.; potatoes, 4 s. Butter, 9 d. *per* lib; cheeſe, 3 d.; butcher-meat, 3½ d. A hen coſts 10 d.; a chicken, 4 d.; a dozen eggs, 4 d. The wages of a male-ſervant, excluſive of victuals, are L. 9 a-year; of a female-ſervant, L. 3, and L. 3, 10 s. A day labourer, in ſummer, 8 d. and in winter, 6 d.; a hay cutter, 1 s. 3 d.; a lint miller, 1 s. 4 d.; a tailor, 6 d. A male ſhearer L. 1, 6 s. during harveſt, or 1 s. *per* day; a female 16 s. 8 d. during harveſt, or 9 d. a-day. A rood of ſlater's work is from 16 s. 8 d. to L. 1; a rood of maſon work from L. 1, 5 s. to L. 1, 10 s. A foot of thatching is 6 d. or 7 d. A ditcher receives from 8 d.

8 d. to 10 d. *per* rood, for a ditch of ſix feet. Hedges are cleaned, and young trees planted, at the rate of 10 d. or 1 s. a-day.

Eccleſiaſtical State.—The few following facts will ſhew the eccleſiaſtical ſtate of Collace, as far as it is neceſſary to be exhibited in a work of this nature. The church, an old and indifferent fabric, ſtands on a riſing ground, about a mile weſtward of Dunſinnan hill. The manſe and offices, neat, handſome, and commodious, were built A. D. 1778, on a new ſite, nearer the church than the former manſe, which is in the village of Collace. The ſtipend is 73 bolls victual, and L. 5 : 11 : 1½ Sterling, with a glebe of 7½ acres. The names of the miniſters, ſince the commencement of this century, are, Mr Smith; Mr Ramſay, ſettled A. D. 1713; Mr Faichney, 1739; Mr Kilgour, 1774; Mr Baird, 1778; Mr Macliesh, 1783.

Poor.—In 1783, the poor's funds did not exceed L. 84; at preſent they are L. 141, 14 s. The poor are ſupported by collections in the church, mort-cloth money, and ſome ſeat-rents; the annual amount of all which may be L. 15 Sterling.

Quarries and Roads.—A quarry, in the village of Collace, was ſuppoſed, for many years, to have been exhauſted; but workmen lately employed to explore it, found a bed of excellent free-ſtone; and appearances indicate abundance of the ſame valuable article in other parts of the pariſh. The great turnpike-road from Perth to Cupar traverſes this pariſh, in an oblique direction. Other roads are repaired by ſtatute-labour, converted into money, at the rate of 8 s. or 12 s. for every plough.

Antiquities.

Antiquities.—The moſt noted remain of antiquity, is Macbeth's Caſtle, on Dunſinnan hill, in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the pariſh. This remarkable hill is inſulated, and of an oval form, with a flat and verdant ſummit. The aſſent, from the village of Collace, on the north-weſt, is gradual; and there ſome veſtiges of a winding road may ſtill be traced. On all other ſides, the hill is ſteep, and of difficult acceſs. It is ſeparated from a hill on the eaſt, by a narrow valley, covered with verdure. The area on which the fort ſtood, being 168 yards in length, 100 in breadth near the eaſt, and 55 near the weſt extremity, was anciently environed by a wall of ſtone, without cement. The entrance into the fort was at the north-eaſt corner of the area. Tho' no trace of the fort now appears, yet, it is probable, that the foundation is entire, as the building was conſumed by fire. It muſt, therefore, be the ardent wiſh of every antiquary, that this ſpot were thoroughly explored. Several years ago, ſome gentlemen, in digging a pit near the middle of the area, diſcovered pieces of the bones of animals, brick, and burnt corn. At a remote period, this was, no doubt, one of the ſtations whence ſignals, on any alarm, were made by fire. The ſtory of the Uſurper's defeat, flight northward, and death at Lumphanan, is known to every reader converſant in the hiſtory of Scotland.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE

CASTLE OF DUNSINNAN,

OR DUNSINANE,

And on the probability, that SHAKESPEARE, *had collected on the Spot, the Traditions of the Country respecting Macbeth, and founded thereon his celebrated Drama.*

By SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

THE AUTHOR OF THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, happened, *anno* 1772, to take an excursion to Perthshire, and being accidentally led to visit the remains of Dunsinnan Castle, took a sketch of them, as they appeared at that time, and collected all the traditions respecting the history of Macbeth, that were current in the neighbourhood. The story purported, that Macbeth, after his elevation to the throne, had resided for 10 years at Carnbeddie, in the neighbouring parish of St Martin's, which the country people call *Carn-beth*, or Macbeth's Castle, and where the vestiges of his castle are still to be seen. During those times, witchcraft was very prevalent in Scotland,

land, and two of the moſt famous witches in the kingdom, lived on each hand of Macbeth, one at Collace, the other not far from Dunſinnan-houſe, at a place called the Cape *, Macbeth, taking a ſuperſtitious turn, he applied to them for advice, and by their counſel, he built a lofty caſtle, upon the top of an adjoining hill, ſince called Dunſinnan, which, in the Gaelic language, ſignifies "*The hill of ants*," implying the great labour and induſtry ſo eſſentially requiſite for collecting the materials of ſo vaſt a building. It was by nature ſtrong, as well as fortified by art, being partly defended by high outer rocks, and partly ſurrounded by an outer wall, which encloſed a conſiderable ſpace of ground, for exercifing the men, &c. There was alſo a foſſe, which joined the wall and outer rocks, and a high rampart which environed the whole, and defended the caſtle, itſelf large and well fortified. From the top of the hill, there is an extenſive view of above 50 miles every way, comprehending Fifeſhire, the hills in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Glen-Almond, Crieff, the hills in the neighbourhood of Blair-Athol, and Braemarr; Strathmore alſo and a great part of Angus are immediately under view. In ſhort, there could not be a more commanding ſituation.

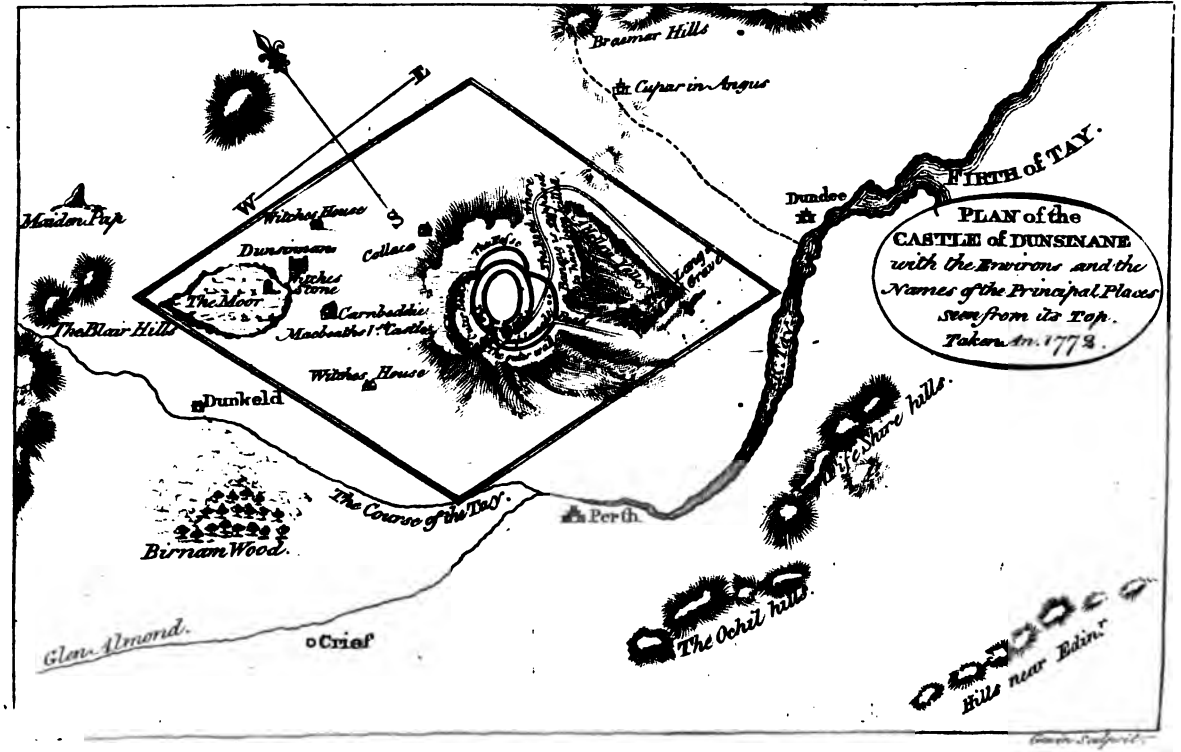
When Malcolm Canmore came into Scotland, ſupported by Engliſh auxiliaries, to recover his dominions from Macbeth *The Giant*, as the country people called him, he marched firſt towards Dunkeld, in order to meet with thoſe friends who had promiſed to join him from the north. This led him

* The moor where the witches met, which is in the pariſh of St Martin's, is yet pointed out by the country people, and there is a ſtone ſtill preſerved, which is called the *witches ſtone*. The moor is now planted, by William Macdonald, Eſq; of St Martin's, the proprietor, and to whom alſo Carnbeth, or Carnbeddie, belongs; whoſe active zeal in promoting the improvement of the Highlands, will long be remembered, in that part of the kingdom, with much reſpect.

him to Birnam wood, where accidentally they were induced, either by way of distinction, or from some other motive, to ornament their bonnets, or to carry about with them, in their hands, the branches of trees. The people in the neighbourhood stated, as the tradition of the country, that they were distinguished in this situation by the spy, whom Macbeth had stationed to watch their motions. He then began to despair, in consequence of the witches predictions, who had warned him to beware "when Birnam wood should "come to Dunsinane;" and when Malcolm prepared to attack the castle, where it was principally defended by the outer rocks, he immediately deserted it, and flying, ran up the opposite hill, pursued by Macduff; but finding it impossible to escape, he threw himself from the top of the hill, was killed upon the rocks, and buried at *the Lang Man's Grave* *, as it is called, which is still extant. For the purpose of giving a better idea of these circumstances, a slight and imperfect sketch, drawn up at the time, is annexed.

Such were the traditions in the neighbourhood of Dunsinnan Castle, in 1772; and the reader will naturally be struck, with the resemblance between them, and the celebrated play, which Shakespeare founded on the history of Macbeth. There is every reason, indeed, to believe, that our great dramatist was upon the spot himself, and was inspired with such uncommon poetical powers, from having viewed the places, where the scenes he drew, were supposed to have been transacted. In Guthrie's History of Scotland, vol. viii. p. 358. it is stated, that, *anno* 1599, King James desired Elizabeth to send him, in that year, a company of English comedians, with which request she complied,

* It would be worth while to examine this grave, as some curious facts might be ascertained from it. It is proper to add, that not far from it is the road, where, according to the tradition of the country people, Banquo was murdered. See the annexed sketch.


Braemar Hills
Cupar in Angus
FIRTH of TAY.
Dundee
PLAN of the
CASTLE of DUNSINANE
with the Environs and the
Names of the Principal Places
seen from its Top.
Taken An. 1778.
Maiden Pap
Whitches House
Dunsinnane
Collace
Echos Stone
The Moor
Carnbeddie
Macbeaths Castle
The Blair Hills
Whitches House
Dunkeld
The Course of the Tay.
Perth
Birnam Wood.
Glen Almond.
Crief
The Ochil hills.
Fifeshire hills.
Hills near Edin.r

ed, and James gave them a licence to act in his capital, and before his Court. "I have great reaſon," he adds, "to think "that the immortal Shakeſpeare was of the number." And in the Statiſtical Account of Perth, vol. xviii. p. 522. we are told, that plays were actually exhibited in Perth, only a few miles from Dunſinnan, in 1589. It is extremely improbable, that the occurrences, as narrated by Shakeſpeare, and the traditions of the country, could have borne ſo ſtrong a reſemblance, unleſs he had gathered them upon the ſpot himſelf, or employed ſome other perſon for that purpoſe. The only material difference is, that, according to tradition, Macbeth threw himſelf from the top of a rock; but it was much more poetical, as narrated by Shakeſpeare, his falling by the hands of Macduff, whom he had ſo greatly injured †.

About the period alluded to, *anno* 1772, I took much pleaſure in tracing the antiquities of Scotland, on the ſpot where the different occurrences happened; but was too young, (being then only about 18 years of age), to do juſtice to ſuch intereſting inquiries. I have been tempted, however, from the peculiar hiſtorical importance of the caſtle of Dunſinnan, to ſtate the ſubſtance of the traditions I had collected reſpecting it; and perhaps it may not be improper to add, that I found the traditions regarding the battle of Luncarty, and other ancient events, much more diſtinct and accurate than is commonly imagined; and, in general, authenticated by the

† Hiſtory narrates, that Macbeth was put to death at Lumphannan; but the tradition of the country is, that he was killed and buried in the neighbourhood of his own caſtle. It is ſingular that Buchanan, in his Hiſtory, points out the ſtory of Macbeth, as admirably calculated for the drama. Did Shakeſpeare take the firſt hint from, or give it to, the Scottiſh hiſtorian? The idea of Shakeſpeare having been in Scotland, is rendered ſtill more probable, by the number of Scottiſh words and phraſes made uſe of in his plays, and alſo from his parody on the well known lines in the Scotch ballad, beginning, "In days when our King Robert rang."

the remains of encampments, the ruins of caſtles, the veſtiges of tombs, the appearance of mote-hills, or ſeats of juſtice, and the names of places, all affording concurring evidence of their authenticity.

The circumſtances regarding the battle of Luncarty, in particular, were uncommonly minute and circumſtantial. The encampments of the Scottiſh and Daniſh armies *, the place where Hay and his gallant ſons reſided, called Gullan, a farm oppoſite to Luncarty, the field they were ploughing at the time, the ford where they croſſed the Tay, and the very ſpot where they ſtopped and animated their flying countrymen, &c. &c. were all pointed out, by old men in the neighbourhood, when examined by the Author, in 1772.

* The place where the Daniſh army had encamped, was, *anno* 1770, called Denmark.

NUM-

NUMBER XI.

PARISH OF EVIE AND RENDALL,

(COUNTY OF ORKNEY, SYNOD OF ORKNEY, AND PRESBYTERY OF KIRKWALL.)

By the Rev. MR HUGH ROSS, *Preacher of the Gospel.*

Name, Situation, and Extent.

THE origin of the names of these united parishes is unknown. They are situated in the northern extremity of the largest of the Orkney islands, commonly called the Mainland, in the presbytery of Kirkwall, synod and county of Orkney. They are bounded on the north, by the ocean; on the north-east, by a frith called Enhallow Sound, which divides Evie from the islands of Enhallow and Rousay; on the east, by the continuance of the same sound, separating these parishes from the islands of Wier, Gairsay, and Shapinshay; on the south, by a bay of the sea called Damsay Sound, separating Rendall from the parish of

of Kirkwall and St Ollay, and part of the parish of Frith; and on the west, by the parishes of Harray and Birsay; from which these united parishes are separated by a chain of hilly ground, wholly covered with peat-moss and heath, and a fresh water loch or lake, two miles long, and about one-half mile broad. These parishes lie wholly along the sea-shore. The extreme length, from the south-east point of Rendall, to the north-west point of Evie, is about ten miles; the breadth of the inhabited part, from one mile to a mile and a half. There is a kind of earthen fence, called the Hill Dike, which runs along the whole length of both parishes, and separates the corn and grass grounds from the hills, mosses, and moors, which lie betwixt these and the neighbouring parishes, and which form an undivided common. From this dike the cultivated ground generally lies in an easy slope to the sea-shore, which is low and flat till within about a mile of the north west extremity of Evie, when it rises into a bold rocky promontory called Costay-head, which forms the south side of the entrance to Westray Frith, the north side of the entrance being formed by a similar promontory in the island of Westray, at about five or six leagues distance. The island of Gairsay, separated from Rendall by a strait of about a mile and a half broad, with three holms, or small uninhabited islands, lie in these united parishes. Gairsay is a green hill, of nearly a conical figure, from three to four miles in circumference at the base, having a pretty large manson-house, now almost in ruins, and a tolerable farm, with four small farms, and some cottages, lying on the south side of it. It has also an excellent small harbour, called the Mill-burn, perfectly secured on all sides by the island itself, and a small holm, which covers the entrance to the south, leaving a passage on each side of it to the harbour.

Extent

Extent of Coaſt, Kelp, &c.—The whole extent of coaſt, excluſive of Gairſay and the holms, may be 13 or 14 miles; and the ſhores, being moſtly flat and rocky, produce ſea-weed or tang, from which kelp is made to the amount of 70 tons at an average, yearly. The expence of manufacturing which is from a guinea to a guinea and a half *per* ton; but the expence of this, as well as every other kind of labour, is daily increaſing.

Soil and Culture.—Theſe pariſhes are tolerably fertile, and produce pretty good crops, conſidering the variable climate and defective mode of culture. The ſoil, in general, is rather ſhallow, an admixture of clay and ſand on a rocky bottom, which renders it wet in winter, and liable to be poached by the cattle, as there is no winter herding, nor any incloſures. The corn lands have been kept in perpetual tillage for time immemorial, without fallowing, or any rotation of crops, except bear and ſmall grey oats alternately. In Evie the principal manure is ware or ſea-weed, of which there is generally a ſufficient quantity drove on ſhore during the winter and ſpring. In Rendall, having little of this kind of manure, as its ſhores are ſurrounded with iſlands, they uſe a compoſt of earth and dung, and in ſome places ſea-weed of an inferior quality. To procure this earth, they pare off the ſurface of the graſs and paſture grounds, in many places to the totally impoveriſhing the ſoil, and rendering it wholly uſeleſs. The Orkney ſide-plough, with one ſtilt, is univerſally uſed. It is drawn by three or four ſmall horſes a-breaſt, and though, to a ſtranger, it ſeems a very awkward trifling machine, totally unfit for tillage, (as it certainly is in a ſtiff ſoil), yet, where the ground has been in conſtant tillage, with an experienced ploughman, it performs a great deal of work, and in a manner far beyond expectation; inſomuch, that the preſent in-

cumbent, a ſtranger in Orkney, and much prejudiced againſt this machine, affirms, that after repeated careful trials, he could diſcover no difference betwixt the crops raiſed after this plough, and the crops raiſed after a very good two-ſtilted one. The returns of bear are from five to ſix feeds; of the oats three, or three and a half, ſeldom or ever four. The only improvement attempted in theſe pariſhes is rearing potatoes. In 1769, there were none raiſed in either pariſh, except a few in Rendall, in lazy-beds; and as late as 1784 there were none raiſed in Evie. They are now univerſally cultivated with ſucceſs, in ſufficient quantities for the inhabitants, but very few for ſale, there being no market for them. The only other vegetable raiſed is cabbage, which thrives exceeding well; and the miniſter's garden ſhews, that all the other vegetables raiſed in the north of Scotland, would thrive equally well in theſe pariſhes. The ground in cultivation amounts to about 1200 planks, of 40 fathoms, or 80 yards ſquare, each; all the other ground conſiſts of meadow, (from which ſome hay is made), and ſome very good natural graſs and paſture. By far the greater part of the rents are payable in kind, that is, in bear or malt, oat-meal, tallow, butter, poultry, peats, and but a trifle in money. The whole amounting, at the ordinary converſion, to about L. 800 Sterling.

Size of Farms, Horſes, Cattle, &c.—The farms are generally very ſmall, conſiſting of from 6 to 10 or 12 planks of arable land, beſides graſs and paſture. There are indeed three or four tenants who rent tolerable farms; but of theſe they ſubſet a conſiderable part. There are beſides theſe a good number of cottagers, who have a ſmall patch of corn land, with two or three black-cattle, and perhaps a ſmall Shetland horſe. The number of horſes in theſe pariſhes is fully 500, worth from L. 4 to L. 10 Sterling. This is perhaps

haps double the number neceſſary, owing principally to cuſtom and the ſmallneſs of the farms; very few of them are bred in theſe pariſhes, but are bought when year-olds from dealers, who bring them over from Caithneſs and Sutherland, and are ſold again to the ſame dealers, from four years old and upwards, very few of them dying in the pariſh. There are about 1300 black-cattle, principally cows and queys, all reared in the pariſh; the greater part of which are ſold out of it at different ages, very few of them being conſumed by the inhabitants. The prices of them are almoſt doubled within theſe few years, being now, in 1797, from two to four guineas a-head. Few or [redacted] oxen are uſed or reared. The number of ſheep may be about 2000, though, as they all run wild, without any herd, it is impoſſible to aſcertain their number with any preciſion; very few ſheep are ſold, being either conſumed by the owners, or allowed to die of old age, or periſh for want of care. No care whatever is taken of meliorating the breed of them, or of the black-cattle. The number of ſwine may be about 400 or 500, of a very diminutive ſpecies. They are ſold, when full grown, from 4 s. to 8 s. They go at large from the end of harveſt till the month of May, and being never ringed, and getting no food from their owners, do incredible miſchief with their ſnouts both to corn and graſs grounds. Every family rears a number of geeſe and other poultry.

Servants Wages.—The wages of a capable man-ſervant are from L. 3 to L. 4, 10 s. Sterling *per annum*; of a woman 20 s. to 30 s. All ſervants are maintained in the family. Men-ſervants are rendered ſcarce by conſiderable drains to the navy, the Greenland and herring fiſheries, but above all to Hudſon's Bay. The making of kelp, alſo, takes up a good many hands in the ſummer months.—

There

There are different tradeſpeople in the pariſh, ſufficient to ſerve its purpoſes; but no manufactory carried on deſerving the name, except that of linen-yarn; a very conſiderable quantity of which is ſpun for ſale, beſides what is wrought up into coarſe cloth for the uſe of the inhabitants, and for annual exportation to Shetland, Newcaſtle, &c. There are alſo ſome woollen ſtuffs manufactured for ſale, beſides ſtuffs, coarſe blankets, and woollen cloths, for the uſe of the inhabitants; but there is not one mill for cloth, nor a perſon who can dreſs it up after it is wove, in this pariſh, nor even in the county.

Boats and Fiſhing.—There are about 30 boats in theſe pariſhes, from 1½ to 2 tons burden, with 4, and a very few with 6, oars each. The fiſh caught are, excellent cod and ling, dogfiſh and a few ſkate, hollibat and haddocks, all caught with hand-lines; and ſaithe or colefiſh of different ages; alſo lobſters, and razor or ſpout-fiſh, and cockles. The fiſhing appears to be very much neglected. As there are no merely profeſſional fiſhers, and no ready markets, every man fiſhes for his own family uſe only, when he can ſpare time from his other avocations.

Bars to Improvement.—Theſe are chiefly the intermixture of property and farms, want of incloſures, ſhort, or rather no leaſes, and, above all, the habits and prejudices of the inhabitants. Owing to theſe, no material improvement can take place in the mode of managing the ſmall farms; and no encouragement whatever is given by the proprietors to induce the farmers to attempt it. Almoſt the whole of the arable land of theſe pariſhes lay formerly in run-rig, as a ſmall part of it ſtill does. Above 30 years ago, a diviſion took place, but ſo injudicious, that even where there are large and very compact fields belonging to a ſingle proprietor, and

and divided into nine or a dozen farms, each farmer poſſeſſes perhaps twelve patches of ground, of a plank each, ſcattered over the whole. And though quarries of excellent ſtone, and eaſily wrought, lie every where near the ſurface, no encouragement is given to incloſing; and the people ſeem averſe to a mode that would impede what they think the natural liberty of themſelves and their cattle, to traverſe every field at pleaſure during the greateſt part of the year. The preſent miniſter wiſhed to incloſe at leaſt part of his glebe, but met with every obſtruction, not only from his loweſt and moſt turbulent neighbours, but alſo from the late factor of his principal heritor.

Were proper encouragement given, and prudent methods followed, to promote improvements in agriculture, there cannot be a doubt but that the value of theſe pariſhes might be greatly increaſed, both to the proprietors and community. There are 13 heritors in theſe pariſhes. Only two of them are of any conſequence, and both of them non-reſident, viz. Lord Armadale, and John Traile, Eſq; of Woodwick, who has but lately ſucceeded to a very old and infirm relation. The higheſt rent of the other heritors is about L. 12 Sterling, and the loweſt 5 s. Almoſt all the lands pay a feu-duty, and ſome of them a very heavy one, to Lord Dundas, as repreſenting the Crown in the earldom, or as tackſman of the biſhopric of Orkney.

Condition of the People and Poors Funds.—In the former reſpect, they differ very little from the neighbouring diſtricts. None of them can be called rich, and but few of them extremely indigent. The poors funds are miſerable indeed. The annual collections in both pariſhes ſeldom exceed L. 3 Sterling; and fines from delinquents, marriage, and mort-cloth dues, amount to ſtill leſs. Out of this, two precentors and ſeſſion-clerk, and two kirk-officers, have hitherto

there been paid, and formerly even the kirks thatched; ſo that very little remained to be diſtributed, as there are no other funds.

Population.—An accurate liſt of the population of theſe pariſhes was taken up in 1789, when the number of ſouls was 1564. The liſts of baptiſms and marriages, taken from the regiſters, are as follow:

Baptiſms in Evie.	Males.	Females.
From 1725 to 1735, -	123	98
From 1755 to 1765, -	139	71
From 1786 to 1796, -	93	70

Marriages in Evie.	
From 1725 to 1735, -	73
From 1786 to 1796, -	44

Baptiſms in Rendall.	Males.	Females.
From 1725 to 1735, -	90	64
From 1755 to 1765, -	78	79

Owing to the diſtance of Rendall from the miniſter, change of clerks, and the people endeavouring to evade the trifling dues of regiſtration, eſpecially during the late tax on births, &c. no accurate liſt of baptiſms in that pariſh could be obtained for the laſt ten years, nor any complete liſt of marriages; and no regular regiſter of burials has ever been kept in theſe pariſhes.

Many married men go to Hudſon's Bay, and ſome to the navy, and leave their wives at home till their return.

Theſe pariſhes are tolerably healthy, and pretty free from contagious diſorders, nor are any particular local diſtempers known.

Longevity.

Longevity.—There are four people now alive above 80 years of age; one of 86; but none have reached 90, at leaſt ſince the year 1769.

Religion, Kirks, Manſe, Stipend, Glebes, and Schools.—The people of theſe pariſhes are in general decent and well diſpoſed: groſs crimes are unknown. They are free from profaneneſs on the one hand, and, hitherto, from fanaticiſm on the other.—The kirk of Evie was ſituated near the manſe, and near the middle of that pariſh, 17 or 18 miles north-weſt from Kirkwall. And the kirk of Rendall lies almoſt in the ſouth extremity of that pariſh. They were both, originally, poor ſmall houſes, thatched annually with ſtraw. As far back as the year 1769, when the preſent incumbent came to Orkney, they were both in a very ruinous ſituation; but as the late incumbent, who was ſettled in 1725, was very old and infirm, and, for ten years, never went beyond his own garden, no ſteps were taken by him to get them any ways repaired; and the preſent incumbent, officiated in them, in that ruinous ſtate, without a pane of glaſs, or even a window-frame, as aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor, from the year 1772. Upon the death of his predeceſſor, in the year 1781, he applied to the principal heritors, and afterwards, at their deſire, to his preſbytery, when, after a legal viſitation, where the principal heritors aſſiſted, they were both judicially condemned as ruinous and irreparable; and upon a petition from the principal heritors, in which all the reſt of the heritors, as well as Lord Dundas the patron, (but who has no property in the pariſh), acquieſced, the preſbytery ordained a new centrical church to be built for the whole charge, in place of the two ruinous ones; fixed the dimenſions, and gave a general decreet for the expence of building the new church, of L. 156 Sterling; againſt which no objections were offered. The miniſter continued, as uſual,

ſual, to officiate alternately in theſe condemned kirks, till the year 1788, when the danger became ſo conſpicuous, that he fortunately deſerted that of Evie, as the walls ſoon afterwards tumbled down on a Sunday, and the materials were ſet up to auction. The miniſter then travelled every Sunday to Rendall, and officiated in that ruinous houſe, (once with only 17 hearers), till October 1794, when, having loſt his health by officiating there, and that houſe alſo becoming very hazardous, he was obliged, by the injunctions of his phyſician, to deſert it; ſo that, ſince that period, there has been no public worſhip in this charge, except in the open air, in the church-yard. He has repeatedly applied to the heritors, or their factors, and the very hard caſe of this charge has been often and warmly recommended by his preſbytery and ſynod to the General Aſſembly, but no redreſs has been obtained; and theſe matters continue in this deplorable ſituation at the preſent moment, September 1797.

After ſome litigation, and conſiderable expence to the miniſter, a new manſe was built in 1784; but was neither floored nor plaſtered, (though the miniſter was obliged to inhabit it), till 1786. It is neat and commodious, but exceeding inſufficient, receiving water at almoſt every part of the walls and roof; having been built by two contractors from Edinburgh, whoſe accounts are ſaid to be unſettled to this day.

The ſtipend was decreeted in 1759, and is L. 51 : 6 : 8 Sterling, and L. 3 : 6 : 8 for communion-elements, all in money. There are three glebes, one near the kirk of Rendall; a very good one near the manſe; but, like the other farms, in detached parcels; and a third in the north end of Evie, two miles from the manſe. Of this laſt, the whole victual rent, (and for which the miniſter is accountable), is payable

payable to Lord Armadale, in name of teinds. The yearly value of all the glebes, and a liſpond of butter, (32 libs. Dutch), payable out of a ſmall farm in the pariſh of Birſay, is about L. 20 Sterling. There are alſo manufactured, on the ſhores of the glebes, nearly two tons of kelp yearly.

There is a very decent ſenſible ſchoolmaſter in Evie, with a ſalary of L. 12 Sterling *per annum*, paid by the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge; he is exceedingly well attended; ſometimes, in winter, by 90 ſcholars, from whom, however, he derives little or no emolument. By his great care, diligence, and prudence, for near 40 years, in this office, he has been of the greateſt advantage to this pariſh. There are alſo a kind of two parochial ſchoolmaſters in Rendall, and on the confines of both pariſhes, with a ſalary of L. 3 each, with ſome trifling ſchool-fees, of about 40 s. each; but there are no tolerable ſchool-houſes in either pariſh.

Tides and Harbours.—A very ſtrong tide runs along the ſhores of theſe pariſhes, from the Weſtern Ocean at Coſtay Head, to Damſay Sound, and Kirkwall Road; the tide of flood running from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. Beſides the harbour in Gairſay, there is another very good one for moderate ſized veſſels at Aikerneſs in Evie; and as, to the ſouthward of Enhallow, the ſhores are all land-locked, and good anchorage, a veſſel may ride in every bay.

NUMBER XII.

PARISH OF ST ANDREWS AND DEERNESS,

(COUNTY OF ORKNEY, SYNOD OF ORKNEY, PRESBYTERY OF KIRKWALL.)

By a Friend to Statiſtical Inquiries.

Name, Situation, and Extent.

THESE united pariſhes are ſituated in the eaſtern extremity of Pomona or Mainland, the largeſt of the Orkney iſles; in the preſbytery of Kirkwall, ſynod and county of Orkney. St Andrew's, which is the principal pariſh, ſeems to derive its name from the tutelar ſaint of Scotland, to whom the church is dedicated. It is bounded on the weſt, by the pariſh of Kirkwall and St Olay; on the north-weſt, by Inganeſs Bay; on the north, by Shapinſhay Frith; on the eaſt, by Stronſay Frith; on the ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt, by the Bay of Deerneſs and the German Ocean; and

and on the ſouth-weſt, by the pariſh of Holme. It is about ſix miles long, and from one to three miles broad; and is joined to the peninſula of Deerneſs by a narrow neck of land, about a mile long. Tradition ſays, that this peninſula was once frequented by deers, from whence the name Deerneſs. In Gaelic, which may have been the language of the country under the Pictiſh kingdom, Dearneſs, or Durneſs, ſignifies a peninſulated promontory. It lies ſouth-eaſt from St Andrews, from which it is almoſt ſeparated by Deer Sound; and the reſt of its ſhores are waſhed by the German Ocean. From the Mull-head to the Iſthmus, it is four and a half miles long, and varies in breadth from one to three miles.

Soil, Culture, and Crops.—The pariſh of St Andrews is in general flat; and the ſoil is loam and moſs interſperſed with ſtones, upon a deep cold clay and tilly bed. Hence it is naturally wet and boggy in many places. It is ſtiff to plough, and, in general, from the want of manure, is not very productive. Around the ſhores of Deerneſs, ſand prevails moſt; higher up, it is loam and clay; and the middle of this pariſh is extremely boggy and wet. The waſte lands and undivided common in both pariſhes, are of far greater extent than the arable land; and, were ſufficient encouragement given, or the people able, might be improved. Sea-weed or ware is the moſt common manure, and where it is ſcarce, a compoſt formed of ware and earth. The plough with one ſtilt, was the only plough generally uſed till within theſe few years, when it has given way to a wretched imitation of the Scots plough. Horſes only are employed by farmers in the plough, and thoſe of the ſmall Strathnaver and Shetland breed. Oxen are little uſed, except in carts. Till within theſe ſeven years, there were no carts in theſe pariſhes but what belonged to the

the miniſter, one heritor, and two farmers. Now there are about 40 in St Andrews alone. Moſt of them are drawn by an ox, yoked in the ſame way as a horſe. Harrows of two or three bulls, with wooden teeth, were formerly uſed, but are now juſtly exploded in moſt farms, and thoſe of two or three bulls, with ſhort iron teeth, are uſed in their ſtead. Even theſe ſeem too light, and the people much neglect the brakeing their ground. The harrows are drawn ſide-ways by a train or ſide rope, (like that uſed in a plough), faſtened at each end; which method of harrowing does great injuſtice to the land. Rotation of crops is here unknown. A few potatoes, with oats and bear ſown alternately, have, for many years, occupied the ſame ſpot of ground. Rye-graſs and clover, have been tried with ſucceſs, by the miniſter and one heritor. They have alſo tried peaſe; but, owing to the frequent rains in the end of ſummer, and the beginning of harveſt, have ſcarce got one good crop in ſeven. Turnips thrive tolerably well in theſe pariſhes, but are ſeldom uſed.

Hill and Common.—The hill and common round theſe pariſhes, is black and heathy, affording ſhelter for numbers of moor-fowl, and ſuch other birds as delight in this ſort of ſoil. No wood, of any kind, can be made to grow here, or in any part of Orkney, where it has been tried; and even the moſt common ſhrub cannot be raiſed without the greateſt difficulty, though it is obſervable in many places, even under the flat ſea-beech, where the ſtorms or other accidents waſh off the gravel or ſand, that black peat-moſs, ſtuck through with trees, ſeems to have been the original ſoil. Sometimes a whole tree has been found, and the ſmalleſt fibre ſo ſtrong as to bear lifting. And in a peat-moſs in Deerneſs, at the depth of four feet, roots of trees and hazel-nuts have been dug up, the nuts quite entire. This would

ſeem

ſeem to indicate, that the country was not formerly as it is now.

Mines.—Small bits of lead are ſometimes found in the pariſh of St Andrews; but there is little appearance of a mine, neither have the proprietors hitherto made any trial or ſearch for one. A ſmall holm, belonging to the pariſh, conſiſts of a rock of ſo black a colour, that coals were expected near it. But though black ſtones, with a ſhining enamel, are here found, they have little of the nature of coal. For though they burn with a pretty clear flame while the enamel laſts, yet, when that is conſumed, there remains only a heavy lump of ſtone.

Antiquities, &c.—There were formerly ſeveral gentlemens ſeats in the pariſh, but they are all now in ruins. One of them, which belonged to the Coventries of Newark, was built by John Lord Kinclaven, Earl of Carrick. Another at Sandſide, the ſeat of the Buchanans, has, on a chimney-piece, this remarkable inſcription, "Who can dwell with "everlaſting burnings." On the top of the Mull or Burgh of Deerneſs, there is a ſmall chapel, to which ſuperſtition has made even old age ſcramble, through a path in many places ſcarce ſix inches broad, and where a ſingle falſe ſtep led to certain death. The Corn-holm or Kirk-holm of Copenſhay, (an iſland about half a mile long, and which is joined to Copenſhay by a reef that is dry at half-tide), hath in it the ruins of a ſimilar chapel, cloſe by which is a deep well, built in the inſide with large ſtones, and having a ſtair to reach the water when low. At ſome little diſtance, are the obſcure foundations of ſmall buildings, poſſibly the cells of eccleſiaſtics. In the ſouthernmoſt head of the holm, are ſeveral ruins of circular buildings; and near the ruins a quarry of grey ſlate, of little uſe in building, but

but curious on account of the many beautiful figures of ſea-weeds found between the plates. Theſe figures ſeem as if elegantly painted in a braſs colour, and many of them ſo clear as to repreſent the fineſt fibre. Pictiſh houſes and tumuli lie ſcattered over the whole face of the country. Near the end of the neck of land which joins St Andrews to Deerneſs, are the remains of a very large one, called by the country people Dingy's-how, or Duncan's-height; and between it and Deerneſs ſeveral hillocks of ſtones, ſeemingly ruins of buildings. The only other ruin that attracts notice, is placed on a ſmall neck of land jutting out into a freſh-water lake behind the miniſter's houſe. Its form is now ſemicircular. The wall is nine feet thick, in which, there ſeem to have been no apartments, or if there have, they are now filled with rubbiſh. Some pieces of wall have been found on the outſide, but their uſe or form cannot be aſcertained. Bones and ſhells of various kinds of animals, with peat-aſhes, have been found in different apartments on the outſide of the great wall. The miniſter, who conſiders modern incloſures, as more ornamental and uſeful in a country, than ancient ruins, has taken a great number of the ſtones of this building for incloſing his glebe.

Harbours.—Inganeſs and Deer Sound are excellent road-ſteads, and belong to this pariſh. Inganeſs Bay is bounded on the weſt and ſouth, by St Olay; and by Deerneſs on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt. The mouth of this bay, which is to the north, is guarded by Shapinſhay; and as it is quite free from ſhoals, and the ground clean, being a mixture of ſtrong clay and ſand, it is a place of great ſafety. Its extreme length is two one-half miles; its breadth one mile; and the depth from twelve to two one-half fathoms. The beſt anchoring ground is about a mile from its ſummit, in ſix or ſix one-half fathoms, and neareſt to the weſt ſide of the

the bay. Deer Sound lies nearly north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt; it is about five miles long from the Mull-head, where it begins to open; and from one to two and a half miles broad. Being much land-locked, and good clean ſandy ground mixed with clay, the greateſt fleets can lie ſafely in it. The proper anchoring ground is three miles and a half within the Mull-head, three-fourths of a mile within the point of Neſs, and about one-half mile from each ſhore, in about four fathoms water. It is not much frequented, except by a few ſhips bound for Davis's Straits, and thoſe that go to Iceland. They engage ſome of their men here. Some years ago, the Iceland fiſhing ſloops amounted to about 20 or 30, moſtly from England. They hired many of their fiſhing hands here, and on their return, bought from the people freſh proviſions, feathers, ſtockings, gloves, linen, and white worſted ſtuffs, &c. This fiſhing gradually declined till about three years ago, when only four veſſels came; and three of theſe were taken by the French, and the ſailors carried priſoners to France, from whence many of them never returned. The year after, no Britiſh fiſhermen ventured there; and for theſe laſt two years, there has gone only one veſſel.

Fiſh and Fowl.—Deerneſs is conveniently ſituated for fiſh. The country people go out in boats, and catch coal-fiſh in numbers; they get ſome cod, ſkate, haddocks, hallibut, dog-fiſh, and a very few ling. The people of St Andrews get ſkate in Stronſay Frith; and in Deer Sound, coal-fiſh, vaſt numbers of ſmall cockles, and ſome oyſters. On the ſand and ſhores of Deerneſs are ſeen miriads of plovers, curlews, ſea-larks, ſea-pies, and a large grey bird with a hoarſe cry, called by the inhabitants Horra Gooſe. Theſe appear only in ſpring, in flocks of about 200, but do not continue long; and the lofty rocks of Copinſhay are covered with wild-fowl of various kinds, without name, and without

without number. The taiſte, or black guillemote, builds her neſt in the cliffs; the kittewakes are by themſelves, in the eaſt end of the rock, the whole ſurface of which they render white, as that of the other end is mottled black and white, by the auks, the ſcouts, the cormorants, the ſhags, the gulls, &c. &c. which crowd upon every ſhelf. The people of this iſland get vaſt quantities of ſea-fowls, eggs, and feathers; which laſt they ſell for 9 d. *per* lib. The method of getting them is this: A boy, having a rope tied round his waiſt, is turned over the brink of the rock, quite out of ſight of thoſe who ſupport him, by holding in their hands the end of the rope. The boy, as ſoon as he comes where the birds or eggs are, ſecures them; and, when loaded, informs thoſe above, by ſigns which they mutually underſtand, how to direct the rope, when to lower, and when to pull up. He has a ſtaff to defend him from the rugged points and ſhelves. A human being, ſuſpended from the top of a cliff 50 fathoms high, is, to a ſtranger, a dreadful ſight; but the *rockmen*, as they are properly and ſignificantly called, walk on the very edges of the ſhelves, in the very face of the rock, with the greateſt unconcern.

Horſes, Cattle, &c.—There are few horſes bred in theſe pariſhes, or in any part of Orkney, moſt of them being brought from Caithneſs and Strathnaver, when a year old, and are then called *ſtaigs*. A ſtaig coſts from five to twelve guineas, and after being employed in the farm, and kept at a conſiderable expence for four or five years, is ſold again to Caithneſs, at nearly the ſame price he was bought at. The number of horſes in both pariſhes may be from 650 to 670. The black-cattle are of a ſmall and very unhandſome breed, and are all reared in the pariſh. There may be of them from 900 to 1000. Sheep run wild on the moors and commons; they are ſmall, and much neglected, and the number

of

of them difficult to be aſcertained. Moſt families in the pariſh rear ſwine, which are generally of a black or reddiſh colour, and of a very diminutive ſize. They do great miſchief to the fields with their ſnouts. Their number is not below 500.

Population.—The return to Dr Webſter, in 1755, from St Andrews and Deerneſs, was 1650 ſouls. At preſent, there are in St Andrews 133 families, conſiſting of 675 perſons; and in Deerneſs, (including Copinſhay, an iſland of a mile long, inhabited by two families), there are 131 families, and 660 ſouls. The baptiſms in St Andrews alone, for one year, are 30. Marriages 5. There are no regiſters of the burials kept in either pariſh; but, one year with another, there were about 8 burials yearly in St Andrews ſince the preſent incumbent was ſettled.

The population of both pariſhes, amounting to 1335, is conſiderably below the return made to Dr Webſter, and alſo much below an enumeration made by Mr Scollay the laſt incumbent, in 1772, when the inhabitants of both pariſhes were 1515. The only cauſe that can be aſſigned for ſo great a decreaſe, is the continual drain of men to the navy, to the northern fiſheries, and, above all, to Hudſon's Bay. Before the year 1741, the Hudſon Bay Company's ſervants were all taken from England, Ireland, or the Shetland iſles. About 1741, or 1743, they began to get a few from Orkney, and finding them to be ſubmiſſive and induſtrious, they now take moſt, or all, of their tradesfolk and contracted ſervants from this country. Theſe, by the beſt accounts that can be collected from the moſt intelligent of the people who have been there, amount to about 1000 in all. Some of them are cut off by accidents every year; ſome of them are rendered uſeleſs by ſickneſs; and many of them, when their indentures are up, return home. To

ſupply their places, about from 100 to 130 perſons go annually to Hudſon's Bay, from the Mainland and the other iſles.

Servants Wages.—To the ſame cauſes, and that many of the inhabitants are employed in making kelp during the ſummer months, may be aſcribed the great ſcarcity of ſervants, both in theſe pariſhes and all over the country. A man-ſervant has from two to four guineas yearly; and a woman-ſervant from 12 s. to 20 s.; and herds in proportion. All ſervants are maintained in the family. A day-labourer has from 6 d. to 1 s. *per* day, and when working in kelp, from 13 s. to 16 s. a-month, with four ſtones of meal. A woman-ſervant, at kelp, has 8 s. *per* month, and three ſtones of meal.

Church, &c.—There are two churches belonging to this charge, at which the miniſter officiates alternately. The church of St Andrews was rebuilt about 40 years ago, but is now in a ruinous and dangerous ſtate; and though the preſent incumbent has repeatedly applied to the heritors to get it repaired, and both his preſbytery and ſynod have, year after year, ſtated this grievance to the General Aſſembly, nothing has yet been done to leſſen the danger. St Peter's church, in Deerneſs, is now roofleſs. In 1789, it was declared by tradeſmen, on oath, too ſmall, ruinous, and irreparable; a decreet was paſſed by the preſbytery for a new one; and this year, the heritors, after a long and unaccountable delay, have at laſt paid a part of their proportions for erecting it; ſo that, it is hoped, it will be built and finiſhed next year. The church of Deerneſs, is, by land, eight and a half miles diſtant from the manſe, with a bad road. The manſe was built about 25 years ago, but ſo ſuperficially executed, as to be ſcarce habitable when the preſent incumbent

cumbent was ſettled. After a litigious and expenſive proceſs, it was completely repaired about three years ago, and is now the beſt in the country. The glebe was, at the admiſſion of the preſent incumbent, in value about L. 4 Sterling yearly. It is now conſiderably better, he having, at his own expence, incloſed the whole, and ſubdivided a part with ſufficient ſtone-dikes, (copped with ſail or turf), of from three one-half to five feet high. The expence of incloſing has been above 100 guineas. There is alſo a glebe in the pariſh of Deerneſs, which rents at between L. 4 and L. 5 Sterling. The ſtipend of this charge, by a decreet of the Court of Seſſion, in 1729, was fixed at L. 500 Scots in money, and 16 meils of oat-meal, communion-elements included. The late Mr Scollay obtained a decreet of augmentation, for 8 meils 5 ſettings of oat-meal, 14 meils of malt, and 5 barrels of greaſe butter, in the year 1773; but it has never yet been localled, nor the arrears paid up. The whole, including the allowance for communion-elements, does not exceed L. 75 Sterling. Lord Dundas is patron of this, and moſt of the other charges in Orkney. The Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge have a ſchool in Deerneſs, with a ſalary of L. 15. The ſchoolmaſter, who is a ſenſible man, and ſucceſsful in teaching, gets no fees from his ſcholars. He has brought up, in a decent manner, a family of 10 children.

Poor.—The only fund for the relief of the poor, is the Sabbath collections, which amount to about 30 s. yearly. No quarterly aſſeſſments are laid on in this pariſh, or in any part of the country. The number of poor on the liſt is 25.

Rent of the Pariſh.—The valued rent of the united pariſhes, according to the original valuation, taken in 1653, is L. 4931,

L. 4931 : 15 : 0½ Scots. And the real rent, as appears from a rental given in to the Court of Seſſion in the year 1772, is 21½ barrels 50 liſpunds and 7½ merks of butter, 938 meils 3 ſettings and 19 merks of malt, 35 meils 3 ſettings and 18 merks of oat-meal, and L. 1312 : 6 : 10½ Scots in money. The whole, at a moderate converſion, amounting to L. 5826, 6 s. 11½ d, Scots, or L. 485 : 10 : 7 Sterling. The yearly value of the great and ſmall teinds may be about L. 100 Sterling, out of which the miniſter's ſtipend is paid. The lands in theſe pariſhes pay a very high ſuperior duty; ſo that, were it not for the conſiderable quantity of kelp manufactured on the ſhores, many of the eſtates would be ſcarce worth holding.

Price of Proviſions.—When Brand wrote his deſcription of Orkney, about the beginning of this century, a cow was ſold for L. 4 or L. 5 Scots; a ſheep, for 14 s. Scots; a calf, for 5 s. Scots; and a lamb at the ſame price. Butter was then 2 d. Sterling the merk, (4 lib. Dutch, equal 3 merks), and a horſe, L. 12 Scots. About 10 years ago, a good cow was ſold for 30 s. Sterling; a ſheep, for 2 s. 6 d.; a lamb, for 1 s. 2 d.; a calf, for 1 s. Butter, 4 d. *per* lib.; and a horſe, for L. 4 or L. 5 Sterling; a gooſe, for 8 d.; a hen, for 3 d.; and eggs, at 2 d. *per* dozen. Now, cows are ſold at from L. 3 to L. 4 Sterling; ſheep, for 6 s.; lambs, or calves, for 2 s. 6 d. each. Butter, 7 d. *per* lib.; an ox, L. 5, 10 s.; a horſe, L. 12; a gooſe, 1 s. 6 d.; a hen, 6 d.; and eggs, 3 d. *per* dozen. Beef, alſo, which within theſe ſix years ſold for 1½ d. is now 3½ d. or 4 d. *per* lib; and all other things in proportion.

Bars to Improvement.—The principal bars to improvement, in this pariſh, and throughout the country, ſeem to be the ſhortneſs of the leaſes, moſt of them being only for three

three years, and many from year to year; the want of a ready market for their grain; the poverty of the people, moſt of whom, on taking a farm, are not able to ſtock it without borrowing money; their keeping more cattle on their farms than they can well maintain; and, beyond all, the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of the ſeaſons, and the want of incloſures and winter herding, owing to which, all the cattle, horſes, ſheep, ſwine, geeſe, &c. go at large for about nine months in the year. As ſoon as any one tenant cuts and brings in his corn, the whole country becomes at once a common, and all his neighbours muſt follow his example, or leave their crops, ripe and unripe, to be trodden down and deſtroyed. In the pariſh of Deerneſs, many of the tenants go to ſea, and neglect their farms entirely.

Proprietors and People.—There are five gentlemen proprietors in St Andrews, and five in Deerneſs, none of whom reſide in the pariſh, which is manifeſtly againſt the improvement of the land, and general advantage and comfort of the people. Beſides theſe, there are ſix udelars in Deerneſs, perſons whoſe property, in ſome parts of Orkney, is ſo ſmall, as, if let to a tenant, would ſcarcely draw above a tub of bear, that is, about a firlot, of yearly rent. The inhabitants of both pariſhes, who are in general treated with great humanity by their landlords, are ſober, regular, induſtrious, and being remarkably averſe to drinking ſpiritous liquors, they are healthy, and live to the ordinary age of man. There are no inſtances of extraordinary longevity in either of the pariſhes.

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NUMBER XIII.

PARISH OF FOGO.

(County of Berwick, Synod of Merse and Teviotdale, Presbytery of Dunse.)

By the Rev. John Tod *.

Name, Situation, and Extent.

THE origin of the name of this parish cannot now, perhaps, be fully ascertained. There are no places nor appearances in the neighbourhood from which the name seems to have been derived. The parish is situated in the county of Berwick, within the bounds of the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; and is bounded by the parish of Greenlaw, on the west; Polwarth, on the north; Swinton, on the east; Eccles, on the south and south-west. The extent is not very great, being about six miles

* Some additional observations, by a friend to Statistical Inquiries, are interspersed.

miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and between three and four miles in breadth, from ſouth to north. The figure of it is regular, being very little interſected by other pariſhes. It lies about 8 miles north of Coldſtream; 4 ſouth-weſt of Dunſe; 10 north-eaſt of Kelſo; and about 15 from the ſea-ports of Berwick and Eyemouth.

Rivers.—The river Blackadder, which runs through this pariſh, takes its riſe out of ſome moſſy grounds in the pariſh of Longformacus, (hence its proper name *Blackwater*, vulgarly pronounced Blackadder, or Blackatter). Soon after its riſe, it is joined by a ſmall rivulet from the pariſh of Weſtruther, about ſix miles north-weſt of Fogo. It enters the pariſh on the weſt end, and, running eaſt, divides it nearly into two parts; from thence continuing its courſe about ſix miles, falls into the Whitadder, which diſcharges itſelf into the Tweed three miles above the town of Berwick. It abounds with a particular ſpecies of trout, much larger than the common burn trout, of an excellent flavour, and remarkably fat.

One peculiarity is obſerved of the Blackadder, that no ſalmon can live in it; and if any happen to enter, which they ſeldom do, even in the ſpawning ſeaſon, they are always found dead, a little way up from the mouth of the river, although the Whitadder, from whence they come into it, abounds with them from the Tweed, and carries them many miles above the place where it meets with the Blackadder. Every other ſtream in this country, communicating with the Tweed, has the ſalmon in great plenty during the ſeaſon. The above-mentioned ſource, (the moſſy grounds of Longformacus), is commonly aſcribed as the reaſon why that fiſh cannot freque t the river.

Soil.

Soil.—This is of two kinds; the firſt, a deep rich loam, comprehending all the lands near the river, and for a conſiderable tract of the pariſh; the other, a light or mooriſh loam, upon a tilly bed; this laſt is naturally wet, but produces good corn and graſs in ordinary ſeaſons. The whole pariſh is arable, excepting a few acres on ſome of the banks of Blackadder, and ſome marſhy or ſwampy grounds. But thoſe places that will not admit the operations of the plough, are not unproductive of good paſture. The ſoil, in general, ſeems equally adapted for graſs or tillage. A great part of the pariſh is incloſed, although a conſiderable quantity ſtill lies open. Since the year 1780, above 150 acres of land, nearly waſte, or approaching to it, have been brought into cultivation. About 1200 acres yet remain waſte and unincloſed. Some of theſe are allowed thus to remain, chiefly on account of their bad quality, as being ſuppoſed incapable of repaying any expence that might be laid out on their improvement; but others are left in a ſtate of nature, owing more to the negligence of the poſſeſſors than to any other cauſe.

Produce.—The produce of this pariſh is very valuable. The principal crops are oats and barley; ſome wheat and peaſe, and a conſiderable quantity of clover and rye-graſs are ſown, and ſucceed well. Large quantities of potatoes are raiſed, and conſtitute no ſmall part of the food of the inhabitants. Turnips are a valuable crop here, as they anſwer the ſoil, and are extremely ſerviceable in feeding cattle during winter: they are likewiſe much uſed for the keeping ſtock. The courſe of cropping on a loam, incumbent on a retentive ſub-ſoil, is uſually the following: 1. Oats or barley. 2. Fallow. 3. Wheat. 4. Graſs-ſeeds. 5. Paſture, commonly four years. The rotation on the moor-ſoil,

or

or gravel is generally turnip, barley, or oats; graſs from one to three years; oats.

A conſiderable number of horſes are bred in the pariſh, both for private uſe and ſale. The black-cattle are of a large kind, and many are raiſed as well for the market as for private uſe. The number of ſheep now bred in the pariſh is conſiderable. Some of them are of the large Engliſh kind, but in general they are of a middling ſize; they produce a great quantity of wool, and of a good quality. It is a cuſtom to buy in a number of ewes about the month of October, from Northumberland, and ſome from the weſtern parts of the county and Teviotdale, in the ſpring, about March. Theſe, leaving the wool and lamb in ſummer, are fed and ſold off towards the autumn. Upon the whole, the produce is many times greater than what is neceſſary for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The largeſt of the black-cattle fed in the pariſh, and the heavieſt of the ſheep, are ſent into England; the ſmaller and lighter kinds are ſold in the markets at home. Moſt of the corn is diſpoſed of in the neighbouring markets, and what remains for ſale is ſent to Berwick and Eyemouth.

State of Property.—The heritors of the pariſh, poſſeſſing properties above 20 acres, are Mortonhall, Harcarſe, Marchmont, and Caldra: none of whom are reſident except the laſt. The quantity of land occupied by theſe heritors cannot be exactly aſcertained, as a great part of it has never been meaſured; but, from the beſt calculation that can at preſent be formed, it appears to be 4127 acres; of which, about 57 acres are under planting.—Number of tenants occupying above 20 acres is 15, of whom three are non-reſident; but their farms are ſuperintended by grieves or overſeers.

Rents.—The proven rental of the pariſh, in the late proceſs of augmentation, was L. 2180.

Conſiderable improvements have of late been made on the property in the pariſh, as incloſing, liming, draining, &c. One of the heritors, and one or two of the principal farmers, have made not a few improvements, but by far the greateſt part of them have been done by the tenants at large.

Roads.—In general, the parochial roads are not in the beſt repair; there are at leaſt ſix miles of them quite in diſrepair, and probably muſt continue in that ſtate, as the funds at preſent are not ſufficient to keep in repair the roads that have already been made.

Population.—The population of this pariſh has of late been greatly diminiſhed. The veſtiges of old houſes are to be ſeen in every part of it. Several villages almoſt totally demoliſhed, occaſioned by the monopoly of farms, now ſo cuſtomary in this country. There are inſtances in this, and the neighbouring pariſhes, of one perſon poſſeſſing three, four, or ſix, very conſiderable farms, every one of which was formerly conſidered as ſufficiently large for one perſon to occupy. The population, in 1755, according to Dr Webſter's account, was 566 ſouls. It may be now ſtated at 450.

All the inhabitants are farmers and cottagers, with a few tradeſmen, employed for the purpoſes of huſbandry; as three ſmiths, and two joiners or wrights, with 45 labourers. There are no manufactures in the pariſh. But it is ſupplied with three corn-mills. Thraſhing-machines are beginning to make their appearance, being introduced by one or two of the farmers. Since the year 1780, there have been re-

built

built three farm or manſion-houſes, and three farm-ſteadings, with manſion and cow-houſes.

Church.—The walls and roof of the church were repaired in 1775. The miniſters of this pariſh were, Meſſrs Methven, Methven, Pringle, Moodie, Home, and Home; which laſt was, in 1785, ſucceeded by Mr John Todd the preſent incumbent. The manſe and offices were rebuilt in 1787. All the inhabitants are of the Eſtabliſhed church, except a few Diſſenters, moſtly of the Relief; and theſe attend the pariſh church occaſionally.

School.—The ſchool-houſe is in good repair. The ſchoolmaſter's ſalary is L. 7 : 1 : 1 Sterling.

Poor.—There are only four perſons at preſent on the poor roll; ſome others, from accidental circumſtances, often receive a temporary ſupply. The heritors and kirk-ſeſſion generally meet three times in the year to make proviſion for the poor for the enſuing four months, when they admit on the roll, or increaſe the allowance of thoſe whoſe neceſſities may ſeem to require it. The number of paupers, upon a ten years average, preceding the year 1784, is five; and upon a ten years average, preceding 1794, is ſeven. The funds for the maintenance of the poor ariſe from the weekly collections in the church, the intereſt of ſome mortified monies belonging to the poor of the pariſh; and, for what more is neceſſary, the heritors have recourſe to the legal method, and aſſeſs themſelves according to the proportion of their valued rent. The yearly aſſeſſments, upon the average of ten years, preceding 1784, were L. 11, 17 s. 1¼ d. Sterling: and the average of ten years, preceding 1794, were L. 23, 2 s. Sterling.

All

All the teinds in the pariſh are valued, from whence are paid the ſtipend, which was lately augmented, the ſchool ſalary, and the ſums neceſſary for repairing the church, manſe, offices, and ſchool-houſe. The ſtipend is now fixed at L. 100 *per annum*; the old ſtipend was L. 77, 10 s.; conſequently there has been an augmentation of L. 22, 10 s.

Antiquities.—The only mark of antiquity found in this pariſh is at a village called Cheſters, which has all the appearance of an old Roman encampment; but now very much defaced.

There is an ancient bridge over the Blackadder, at Fogo, of great advantage to the neighbourhood, as in the winter ſeaſon the water frequently cannot be forded. This bridge is kept in repair by the county, and is the only one in the pariſh.

Diſadvantages.—This place and neighbourhood labour under the diſadvantage of being at a diſtance from coal, the only fuel uſed in the pariſh. It is brought from Northumberland, at the diſtance of about 12 miles. Lime is very ſcarce and dear. To theſe circumſtances, unfavourable for agriculture, and the comfort of the people, may be added the thirlage to mills.

NUMBER XIV.

PARISH OF TINGWALL,

(COUNTY OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, SYNOD OF ORKNEY, AND PRESBYTERY OF SHETLAND.)

Drawn up from the Communications of the late Rev. Mr WILLIAM MITCHELL, *Miniſter of the Pariſh*.*

Name, Situation, and Extent.

THIS pariſh is known by the name of Tingwall, but comprehends in it the united pariſhes of Tingwall, Whiteneſs, and Weiſdale. All theſe names are evidently of Norwegian or Daniſh extraction, languages at preſent unknown in theſe iſlands. It is therefore impoſſible for any native or inhabitant of Shetland to give any accurate explanation of them. It is probable, however, that Whiteneſs means

* Some parts of Mr Mitchell's communications were unfortunately loſt in their way from Shetland, and by his death, the deficient information could not be replaced.

means the White Promontory. It is ſingular, indeed, that in almoſt all languages, the words neſs, noſs, noſe, have almoſt the ſame meaning. Theſe united pariſhes are ſituated in the Mainland of Shetland, and not far from Lerwick the capital. The pariſh is about ten miles in length, and in ſome places five in breadth, beſides ſome detached iſlands, inhabited by fiſhermen. Some of theſe iſlands are four miles diſtant from the main pariſh, from which they are ſeparated by a dangerous ſea.

Population.—By the return to Dr Webſter, in 1755, the population of the united pariſhes amounted to 1412, of all ages. At preſent there are 352 families, and the number of inhabitants is 1786; of which 1431 are examinable perſons. The population has therefore increaſed to the amount of 374 ſouls.

Churches.—There are two places of public worſhip, at the diſtance of three miles from each other, which are regularly attended by the miniſter, and by the people in their reſpective neighbourhoods. It cannot be expected, that in ſo remote a diſtrict, two churches in one pariſh could be remarkable for their conſtruction.

Manſe.—The manſe is ſituated on the moſt frequented road in Shetland, being a thorough-fare between the town of Lerwick and all the weſtern parts of Shetland, and the town of Scalloway and all the northern parts. It is the only manſe or gentleman's houſe in the country that is not ſituated near the ſea, and, conſequently, it wants all the advantages of fiſh and fiſhing-boats, of ſuch eſſential conſequence in ſo northern a ſituation. This, with the ſcarcity of ſheep-paſture in the neighbourhood, is a great loſs and inconvenience to the miniſter.

Stipend,

Stipend.—This remote pariſh is celebrated in the Eccleſiaſtical Annals of Scotland, for its proceſs of augmentation, on the deciſion of which, in a great meaſure, depended the income of the miniſters of Scotland. The queſtion was very briſkly litigated before the Court of Seſſion, and was afterwards appealed to the Houſe of Lords, by whom it was decided favourably to the wiſhes of the clergy; in conſequence of which, the ſtipend was finally modified at L. 578, 16 s. Scotch of money, and 108 liſponds of butter, with L. 40 Scotch for communion-elements. Each liſpond of butter is computed at 30 lb. conſequently, in all, there are 3240 lib. of butter payable to the miniſter. The uſual converſion is at the rate of L. 4, 16 s. Scots *per* liſpond.

State of Property.—The beſt account of the ſtate of property in this diſtrict, is to be found in the following proven rental, as aſcertained in 1791, in the courſe of the proceſs of augmentation.

SCHEME

SCHEME of the PROVEN RENTAL of the United Pariſhes of Tingwall, Whiteneſs, and Weiſdale, in Shetland, *anno* 1791.

By the rental, where the hail heritors are holden as conſeſt, the rent-ſtock of their reſpective lands, within the pariſh, amount to the particular ſums of money following, viz.

	Scots money L.	s.	d.
The rent, ſtock, and teind, of the 284 merks of land belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerſe, - -	1079	4	0
The rent, &c. of the 569 merks of land belonging formerly to the heirs of Sir John Mitchell, and now to Mrs Janet Sinclair, James Linclater, Andrew Bolt, Thomas Bolt, James Roſs, Francis Weddel, George Sutherland, Arthur Nicolſon, Peter Innes, James Scott, Robert Roſs, James Cheyne, and Gilbert Paterſon, - -	2162	4	0
——— of the 167½ merks belonging to Peter Innes of Fracafield, - -	636	10	0
——— of the 152½ merks belonging to James Scott of Scalloway, - -	587	2	0
——— of the 137½ merks belonging to Arthur Nicolſon, of Lochend, - -	521	11	0
——— of the 122½ merks belonging to John Leſlie of Uſtaneſs, now to his daughters, -	465	10	0
——— of the 28½ merks belonging to James Goodlad of Fitch, now to Gilbert Goodlad, -	108	6	0
——— of the 16 merks belonging to Gideon Gifford of Buſta, - - -	60	16	0
——— of the 14 merks belonging to James Malcolmſon, writer in Lerwick, now to James Malcolmſon his ſon, - -	53	4	0
——— of the 12 merks belonging to James Cheyne of Tanwick, - -	45	12	0
——— of the 11½ merks belonging to Catharine Paterſon, - - -	43	14	0
——— of the 11 merks belonging to Magnus Fea, merchant in Lerwick, - -	41	16	0
——— of the 10½ merks belonging to Thomas Jamieſon, portioner of Veenſgirth, -	39	18	0
——— of the 10 merks belonging to John Anderſon, portioner of Stobieground, -	38	0	0
Carried forward, L.	5883	7	0

	Scots money, L.	s.	d.
Brought forward, L.	3883	7	0
The rent, &c. of the 9½ merks belonging to Margaret Bruce, *alias* Scollay,	36	3	0
——— of the 9 merks belonging to John Bruce Stewart of Symbester,	34	4	0
——— of the 9 merks belonging to Magnus, writer in Lerwick,	34	4	0
——— of the 7½ merks belonging to James James, portioner of Veensgirth,	28	10	0
——— of the 6 merks belonging to Katharine Tait in Veensgirth,	22	16	0
——— of the 5 merks belonging to Thomas Bult, merchant in Lerwick,	19	0	0
——— of the 4 merks belonging to William Mouat of Garth,	15	4	0
——— of the 3 merks belonging to Malcolm Maleron of Fitchs	11	8	0
——— of the 3 merks belonging to John Irvine, of Easter Howl,	11	8	0
——— of the 3 merks belonging to Janet Tait, portioner of Deal,	11	8	0
——— of the 2 merks belonging to Peter Mouat, portioner of Hammersland,	7	12	0
——— of the 2 merks belonging to Henry Chappie, portioner of Heogen, now Robert Chappie,	7	12	0
——— of the two merks belonging to Barbara Williamson, portioner of Hogesta,	7	12	0
——— of the 2 merks belonging to Jean Williamson and Thomas Smith her husband,	7	12	0
——— of the 1½ merk belonging to Jacob Tait in Breivick,	5	14	0
Poultry, one hen at 4 s. Scots *per* merk of land,	323	6	0
The fishing profits paid by the tenants to the landlords,	1200	0	0
Corn teind *per* composition of 1616½ merks of land,	533	6	0
Bon teind butter 108 lisponds 20 merks, at L. 4, 16 s. Scots *per* lispond,	522	8	0
Lamb teind, 242 lambs, at L. 1, 10 s. each lamb of teind, of 1 lamb, at 3 merks of wool,	363	0	0
Boat teind, at 6 s. said money, *per* man, in 6 or 4 cared boats,	88	4	0
Calf teind, 56 calves, at 12 s. said money each,	33	12	0
L.	9206	10	0
The fifth part whereof for teind, parsonage, and vicarage, is L.	1841	6	0

Inns.—There is no public-house in the whole parish where any person of distinction can have either entertainment or lodging. But the want is abundantly made up by the hospitality of the inhabitants.

Inoculation.—The late incumbent, Mr William Mitchell, finding that the common people declined to inoculate their children, in consequence of the expence attending it when a regular surgeon was employed, resolved to undertake it himself, without charging them any thing, and carried it on with great success, having inoculated no less a number than 950, between the years 1774 and 1793. As it requires no great skill or dexterity, it is extremely desirable that his brethren, in other remote parts of the country, would imitate so laudable an example. Young students of divinity might easily acquire this branch of the medical art, when attending the different universities; and midwives, when taught the principles of their profession, might also easily be taught how to inoculate.

Commerce.—It is impossible to give the value of the articles exported from, or imported into, this district; and indeed all the parishes in Shetland are so interwoven with each other, that the particular export and import of any one parish separately, could not be given, or even guessed at, with any tolerable accuracy.

Shipwrecks.—It is well known that numbers of vessels are lost on the shores of the Orkney and Shetland islands, and many upon the coasts of this parish, in a great measure owing to the want of proper charts and directions. The late Mr Mitchell had formed a design of giving to the public an account of the latitude and longitude of all the headlands, and marks to know them; together with directions for

for failing into all the principal harbours in the island. The following paper was drawn up as a ſpecimen of that work. It would have been an uſeful publication to mariners, but it is believed that the author unfortunately died before he had completed it.

Mariners, failing from the ſouthward, paſs Fair Iſle, which lies in the middle of the paſſage between the Orkney and Shetland iſlands, in north latitude 59° 24′, weſt longitude 41′ of a degree; then they come up to Fitful-Head, the higheſt land on the ſouth end of the Main iſland

along

along the back of the isle of Burra, until they arrive at a little inhabited isle, called Oxna *, where they get sight of the castle of Scalloway, about four miles from the harbour, and steer on it through the middle of the entry, keeping the isles of Oxna and Papa, the Green Holm, a small uninhabited isle, with green grass on the top, and the hill of Westshore, all on the larboard side, and the isles of Burra and Trondra on the starboard side, till they see all the houses of Scalloway near the shape of a half moon; and then turn up under the hill of the Westshore, and drop anchor as before.

Directions for Sailing into the Harbours of Tingwall Parish, on the East side of the Coast of Shetland.

Mariners, sailing northward, and coming up to Noss-Head, a high rock, the eastmost point on the coast, lying in 60° 1' north latitude, 1° west longitude, and wanting a shelter from hard gales of easterly wind, may turn round the north-east corner of the land, and steer westerly; they will find a harbour on the inside of the land, called the isle of Bressay; or steer on until they arrive at a bare rocky ground, with green grass on the top, called a Green Holm, and two high rocks, standing up like monuments, near one another, called the Brethren, which they may pass on any side they please, and then they see the point of Hackness right ahead, and Dead's Voe, or a frith opens on the larboard side, which is in Tingwall parish, and into which they may steer through the middle, and cast anchor. But if they sail on towards the said point of Hackness, which lies in 60° 16' north latitude,

* At Oxna, they may sail northward through any of the openings between the small isles and rocks, where they meet with nothing but seen dangers, where they will find anchoring ground in any of the voes or friths which they see before them, and on both sides.

titude, 28′ weſt longitude, they muſt beware of a rock called Unicorn, that lies two miles in eaſt-by-north direction off from that point; the top of which rock is ſeen at low-water, or obſerved by the ſea breaking over it. This rock, it is ſaid, got its name from the Unicorn, a ſhip of war, ſent out in purſuit of Bothwell, the pilot of whoſe ſhip ſailed cloſe by this rock, and the Unicorn, in chace, was broke to pieces upon it, by which accident he eſcaped to Norway. After turning the point of Hackſneſs, the Voe, or Frith of Laxforth, in Tingwall pariſh, opens on the larboard ſide, through the middle of which they may ſteer, and caſt anchor; or, turning the point oppoſite to Hackſneſs, called the Neſs of Wadbiſter, they may anchor there, under the land; or, which is ſtill ſafer, they could run, in about a north-weſt courſe, to the head of Catfrith Voe or Frith, where they could anchor, or run a ſhip a-ground without hurt *.

* The courſes by the compaſs are not here ſet down, becauſe mariners, having the latitude and longitude of the places, can direct them; beſides, they are of little uſe within ſight of land.

NUM-

NUMBER XV.

PARISH OF ARDNAMURCHAN,

(COUNTIES OF ARGYLE AND INVERNESS, SYNOD OF ARGYLE, AND PRESBYTERY OF MULL.)

By the Rev. Mr ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *Minister.*

Origin of the Name, &c.

AIRD-NĂ-MŌR-CHUAN, a headland well known to mariners, gives name to a large peninsula, and thence to the parish. It signifies, in the Gaelic language, Point * of

* Scarce any local descriptive name occurs so frequently in Scotland, particularly on the sea-coasts, as Aird, commonly wrote, and confounded with, Ard, high, a height. Applied to land, Aird signifies a point or angle, both sides of which are bounded by water. A thousand instances might be specified, as Aird-nan-saor, on which Fort George stands, &c. In this parish, Aird-nish is a peninsula, three miles long; and there are many lesser points, called Aird, one of which is so low, as to be overflowed by high tides.——— (N. B. Ancient names, accurately explained, may sometimes elucidate charters, &c.)

of the Great Seas, appoſitely to its prominent ſituation amid the larger Hebrides, which, with the peninſula, apparently divide the ocean into ſeveral ſeas. From a record in the Teind-Office, it appears, that in the year 1630, this peninſula was a ſeparate pariſh, called Kilchoan, after the church of that name dedicated to St Coan; and the remaining diſtricts of the preſent pariſh of Ardnamurchan formed a ſecond pariſh, under the name of Iſland Finan, a beautiful little iſland in Loch Sheil, then the reſidence of the miniſter, and ſite of the principal church, dedicated to St Finan; but in more ancient times, probably, the two moſt northern diſtricts were a third pariſh, named Kilmaria, after the church, the walls of which remain at Keppoch in Arraſaig, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and it will appear, that each of the three was of large extent.

Situation and Extent.—The Ru, *i. e.* the extremity of the peninſula above mentioned, which is the ſouth-weſt corner of the pariſh, is remarkable as the moſt weſtern point of the mainland of Great Britain, and the moſt noted headland from Cape Wrath to the Moil of Kintyre, between which it is centrically ſituated *. The pariſh is, on the ſouth,

* It is to be regretted, our beſt maps and charts are ſo inaccurate in reſpect to this remarkable headland, and ſtill more ſo, as to the coaſt to the north thereof, at leaſt in this pariſh. Though ſome attention has been paid to our own ſhores, in the preſent reign chiefly, it has coſt the public infinitely more to explore the Antipodes. The true place and figure of not one, perhaps, of the Hebrides, is ſo well aſcertained and known as thoſe of O-why-hee or O-ta-heite. The beſt delineation that has been publiſhed, of any part of this or of the neighbouring pariſhes, is Bruce's map of the Pariſh and Barony of Ardnamorchan, in 1733, publiſhed by Sir A. Murray, that has been copied by Dorret. It lays down the Point of Ardnamurchan in latitude 56° 58′ north, and longitude 6° 13′ weſt. (Sea charts in preſent uſe make the longitude 6° 30′). A manuſcript map of the ſame, in the book after-mentioned, makes the

ſouth, ſeparated from Morvern by the ſerpentine courſe of Loch Sunart, and from Mull, by the north end of the ſound of that iſland. It is bounded, on the weſt, by the Atlantic, which, penetrating deeply, forms on this ſide a large bay, and five branches, reſembling the hand and fingers; on the north, by Loch Mor'ir, and the river iſſuing from it, ſeparating this pariſh from the diſtrict of north Mor'ir in Glenelg pariſh; and, on the eaſt, by a range of ten mountains, over whoſe numerous ſummits the boundary line paſſes, by ſo many alternate aſcents and deſcents, conterminous with the diſtricts of Ardgower, Lochiel, and Locharkaig, pariſh of Kilmalie, and diſtrict of Kingerloch, in that of Liſmore and Appin. It is alſo contiguous to Morvern pariſh for about two miles, near the head of Loch Sunart, on the ſouth. Within theſe limits are comprehended five ſeveral diſtricts, or countries, as they are here called. *1ſt*, Ardnamurchan Proper, or pariſh of Kilchoan, 16 miles in length, and 4½ in mean breadth: *2d*, Sunart, 12 miles by 6: *3d*, Moidart, 18 miles by 7: *4th*, Araſaig, 16 miles by 6: And, *5th*, South Mor'ir, 14 miles by 4. The two firſt are in Argyleſhire, and, joining at Tarbert a narrow paſs of two miles from Salen,

the latitude of Mingary Caſtle, which lies ſix miles eaſt from the point, 56° 56'. *Vide* Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope's book, in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, "The Intereſts of Great Britain Conſidered," &c. in which are many intereſting particulars regarding this country, and the Highlands at large, anno 1740. The manuſcript map is in all reſpects inferior, except in lengthening the country by three miles. A late ſurvey, not publiſhed, varies greatly from both. Mackenzie's charts, though in need of amendment, are extremely uſeful in pointing out the tract of coaſting navigation; but it belongs not to ſuch draughts to delineate the internal parts; and even the outline is often, as in this pariſh, repreſented with the diſtortions appearing to the eye at ſea, and according to the dangers to be avoided; it being a rule to ſhorten the diſtances from one headland to another, leſt veſſels, in the dark, overſhoot their reckoning. Hence, with reſpect to the land, ſome parts are overextended, and others no leſs abridged.

Salen, a creek of Loch Sunart, to the weſt end of Loch Sheil, extend, in one range, from eaſt to weſt; the others, in Inverneſs-ſhire, lie parallel to each other and to Sunart, from which Moidart is ſeparated by the above lake; the river Sheil, being the boundary between the north-eaſt corner of Ardnamurchan, and ſouth-weſt of Moidart, for about three miles, to its fall into the ſea at Caſtle Tioram. Straight lines drawn between the extreme points, would form the pariſh into a figure of four unequal ſides, the ſouth being the longeſt, the north ſhorteſt, and the weſt exceeding the eaſt ſide. From the above calculations, the beſt that, for want of ſurveys of half the pariſh, could be made, it may be reduced to a ſquare of ſomething more than 20 Engliſh miles of land and water, extending to 273,280 acres; of which, it is believed, above 200,000 are land.

Surface, Soil, &c.—Of ſo large a ſpace, a minute deſcription will not be expected. It conſiſts, principally, of mountains, hills, and high moors, in general more rugged and precipitous than of great elevation; the higheſt, being only of the third or fourth rate among the Highland mountains, *i. e.* probably not exceeding, in any inſtance, 1000 yards; a height which four or five of them ſeem to approach. There are certainly many, in all the gradations, from 400 to 900 yards. They are in general pointed at top, though none can be called regular cones *.

* The following meaſurements, of ſome of the moſt remarkable hills in Sunart, were made for, and obligingly communicated by, Sir James Riddell, Baronet.

Beinn Reiſipoll,	- -	887 yards.
Scurr Dhonuil,	- -	910
Scurr Choinich,	- -	788
Creach-bheinn,	- -	813
Glaiſchoiren-hill,	- -	640

PARISH OF ARDNAMURCHAN, COMPREHENDING

V DISTRICTS, viz.	1. Ardnamurchan Proper, or Parish of Kilchöan.	2. Sunart. or Parish of Island Finan.	3. Moidart.	4. Arasaig, and 5. South Mor'ir, or Parish of Kilmaria.	Total.
Note—A blank in any of the columns, shews that no return was procured under that head; a cypher, that there were none of that denomination.	In Argyleshire.		In Inverness-shire.		
Extreme length, computed in English miles,	21	16	27	24	45 *
Extreme breadth ditto,	7	8	10	11	33 †
No. of souls,	1514	1038	712	1278	4542
—— males,	712	566	329	579	2126
—— females,	802	532	383	699	2416
—— persons under 10 yrs,	439	216	181	374	1210
—— 20 —	307		156	247	
—— 30 —	284		99		
—— 40 —	183		109 ‡	431	
—— 50 —	98		77		
—— 60 —	101		45		
—— 70 —	61		30	182	
—— 80 —	25		12	32	
—— 90 —	12		3	10	
——100 —	4		0	1	
—— families,	284§	186	132	243	845
Average persons in each family,	nearly 5¼	above 5½	above 5⅓	above 5¼	above 5⅓
Population, an. 1723, from Sir A. Murray,	947	404			
Ditto, 1760, reported by Rev. Drs Hyndman and Dick, visitors of the Highlands by order of the General Assembly,	1276	443			
Ditto, 1765, by Rev. Dr Walker, to ditto,	Ard. & Sunart, 1899		738	864	3501
Increase since 1765 ¶,	- - 653		0	414	1041
Decrease ditto,	0		26 **	0	0

Married

* N. B. The total length is computed, on one diagonal line, crossing all the districts by the travellable tract.

† The population of the first column was taken June 1795; of the second, September 1794; of the third, May 1793; and of the fourth, Spring 1795.

‡ This number is greater than the preceding, on account, probably, of the absence of soldiers, &c.

§ Of these, 34 consist of only 56 persons.

¶ N. B. Dr Webster's population of this parish appears not to have been from actual enumeration, and to have been greatly exaggerated.

** The population of Moidart is said, on good authority, to have been, eight years ago, above 1200, and diminished, as above, by emigration to America.

V DISTRICTS, viz.	1. Ardnamurchan Proper, or Parish of Kilchoan.	2. Sunart.	3. Moidart.	4. Arasaig, and 5. South Mor'ir, or Parish of Kilmaria.	Total.
		or Parish of Island Finan.			
Note—A blank in any of the columns, shews that no return was procured under that head; a cypher, that there were none of that denomination.	In Argyleshire.		In Inverness-shire.		
Married couples living in 1795,	238	191*			
Number of children, dead and alive †, born to married persons, widowers and widows, living in 1795,	1532				
Of whom were males,	804				
——— females,	728				
Average children from each marriage,	6	6	6	6	6
Of whom died in infancy,	2	2	2	2	2
Twins born annually,					pairs 2
Unmarried men, above 50 years,	0	2	1	2	5
Unmarried women, above 45 years,	12	19	3		
Widowers,	7	16	6		
Widows,	60	51	14		
Members of Established Church,	1382	979	17	74	2452
Roman Catholics,	116	41	693	1203	2053
Episcopalians,	16	18	2	1	37
Clergymen, Established Church,	1	1	0	1	3
Ditto Roman Catholics,	0	0	3	2	5
Males born in other Highland parishes,	132	Male and female 170	7		
Females, ditto,	116		13		
Persons born in England and Wales,	0	11	0	0	11
Ditto in Ireland,	0	0	2	2	4
Proprietors residing,	0	0	0	1	1
——— non-residing,	Ardna. and	Sunart 1	3	4	8 ‡
Farmers above L. 50,	7	12	6	7	32
					Farmers

* A Gentlewoman of Moidart, near 70, has had 22 children; another, of 35 years, has nursed ten sons in succession, all still in life.

† The children of several families and individuals are not included; the distinction of males and females not having been taken down.

‡ Ardnamurchan and Sunart belong to Sir James Riddell, Baronet; great part of Moidart, and all Arasaig, belong to Mr Macdonald of Clanranald.

V DISTRICTS, viz.	1. Ardnamurchan Proper, or Parish of Kilchoan.	2. Sunart.	3. Moidart. or Parish of Island Finan.	4. Arasaig, and 5. South Mor'ir, or Parish of Kilmaria.	Total.
Note—A blank in any of the columns, shews that no return was procured under that head; a cypher, that there were none of that denomination.	In Argyleshire.		In Inverness-shire.		
Farmers under L. 50,	119	25	60*	64*	300
Drovers (included with farmers of L. 50.) -	2	0	0	1	3
Merchants, -	0	0	1	1	2
Petty shopkeepers, -	3	2	1	3	9
Petty stage or whisky-house keepers †, -	4	1	1	3	9
Smiths, - -	1	4	1	1	7
Masons and cowans, (i. e. builders of stone without mortar), -	3	5	0	1	9
House and boat carpenters,	8	5	2	4	19
Weavers, -	17	13	5	8	43
Weavereſſes, -	24	1	8	14	47
Ditto of Highland garters,	2				
Shoe and brogue makers,	1	2	0	2	5
Tailors, - -	10	8	5	12	35
Millers, -	3	Mill ruinous, 1	Mill little used, 1	1	6
Gardener, - -	0	1	0	0	1
Diſtiller of whisky,	1	0	0	0	1
Male farm ſervants,	33	24			
Female ditto, -	45	35			
Miners, -	0	46	0	0	46
Labourers in mines, beſides many women and children occaſionally, -	0	30	0	0	30
Seamen in the five ſmall veſſels, -	0	3	6	6	15
Ditto in the navy this war,	8	3		2	
Soldiers in the army this war, - -	40	16	20*	50	126
Emigrants to America, an. 1790 and 1791, by whole families, and of all ages,	84	40	250	322	696
Families, excluſive of individuals, removed to the Low Country ſince 1780,	9			11	
					Individuals

* Theſe numbers computed.

† N. B. All of theſe, except, perhaps, one at Strontian, ought to be exempted from taxes, being extremely neceſſary to the public, and unable to afford the duty on public-houſes.

V DISTRICTS, viz.	1. Ardnamurchan Proper, or Parish of Kilchöan.	2. Sunart.	3. Moidart.	4. Arasaig, and 5. South Mor'ir, or Parish of Kilmaria	Total.
		or Parish of Ifland Finan.			
Note—A blank in any of the columns, shews that no return was proccured under that head; a cypher, that there were none of that denomination.	In Argyleshire.		In Inverness-shire.		
Individuals to ditto, and to the neighbouring parishes since 1780, -	54			91	
Schoolmasters and schools,	1	1	0	1	3
Seminary taught by and for Roman Catholic clergy,	0	0	1	0	1
Sewing mistress, -	0	1	0	0	1
Private teachers, -	1	1	1	1	4
Young persons taught English, writing, &c.	40	79		35	
Ditto Latin, -	3	0	8	0	11
—— at the university,	1	1	0	0	2
Practitioners of medicine or law, - -	0	0	0	0	0
Number of poor, -	49	50	20*	50	169
Capital of their funds,	L. 26 0 0	0†	0	0	L. 26
Annual allowance to each from collections and fines,	L. 0 4 4‡	L. 0 4 6			
Slated houses built before 1780, - -	1‖	5	2§	3¶	11
Ditto built since 1780,	1	4	4	8	17
Cottages built or cast with lime, - -	5	7	5	10	27
Small boats, - - -	57	24	37	65	183
Small vessels, -	0	1	2	2	5
Querns or hand-mills,	2	8			
Carts, - - - -	4	9	3	4	20
Ploughs, - -	26	9	3	4	42
					Number

* Computed.

† Sir James Riddell usually gives from L. 15 to L. 20 annually to the poor of his own estate, and as much more to individual pensioners. He has generously promised a perpetual fund of L. 400.

‡ Average of seven years.

‖ Mingary Castle, now Castle Riddell, ruinous,

§ These were, Castle Tioram, in ruins, since it was burnt anno 1715; and the House of Kinlochmoidart, destroyed by the troops in 1746.

¶ Including Mor'ir House, which, with every hut they could discover, was burnt by the troops in 1746; who also plundered or destroyed almost all the stock of cattle, &c.

V DISTRICTS, viz.	1. Ardnamurchan Proper, or Parish of Kilchoan.	2. Sunart.	3. Moidart.	4. Arasaig, and 5. South Morir, or Parish of Kilmaria.	Total.
Note—A blank in any of the columns, shews that no return was procured under that head; a cypher, that there were none of that denomination.	In Argyleshire.	Parish of Island Finan.	In Inverness-shire.		
Number of acres,	53,700*	47,344	80,640 Moid. & Ar.	97,280 South Mor.	Sterling.
Valued rent †,	L. 181 8 11	L. 87 8 5	L. 100 0 0	L. 33 19 1	L. 403 16 5
Cross rent ascertained by the Court of Teinds, 1750,	321 9 0	206 0 4½	Moidart. 230 2 0⅔	Ar. & Mor. 258 16 5	1016 7 9
Cross rent, anno 1792,	2709 9 7	1945 11 3	1500 0 0	1331 0 0	7486 0 10
Besides sales of woods annually,	233 17 0	365 7 0	45 0 0	66 0 0	709 4 0
Rent spent in the parish,	0 0 0	0 9 0	0 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Value of exports (chiefly to Clyde and Liverpool),	486 7 0	4882 17 0	587 10 0	940 15 0	6897 9 0
Imports,	750 0 0	1600 0 0	550 0 0	850 0 0	3750 0 0

Stock.	No.	Value. L. s.	No.	Value. L.	Np.	Val. L	Np.	Val. L.	No.	Value. L. s.
Draught horses,	104	832 0	48	408	24	144	91	546	400	2848 0
Inferior ditto,	117	702 0	36	216						
Cattle,	3108	12432 0	1014	4563	1151	3453	2273	6819	7546	27267 0
Sheep, better sort,	1500	2100 0	14400	8640	11750	7050	15700	9420	45350	27210 0
Ditto inferior,	1016	604 16		0	1000	300				904 16
Goats,					800	240	1500	450	2300	690 0
Swine,	20	10 0	30	15					50	25 0
Total value of stock,	L. 6330	0	L. 13842		L. 11187		L. 17235		L. 58944	0

Annual

* From Sir Alexander Murray's Anatomy of Ardnamurchan, &c.—N. B. Erroneously summed up in the original.

† That of the 1st and 2d columns, was taken anno 1751; of the 3d and 4th, anno 1619.

V DISTRICTS, viz.	1. Ardnamurchan Proper, or Parish of Kilchöan.	2. Sunart.	3. Moidart.	4. Arasaig, & 5. South Morar, or Parish of Kilmaria.	Total.
Note—A blank in any of the columns, shews that no return was procured under that head; a cypher, that there were none of that denomination.	In Argyleshire.	or Parish of Illand Finan.	In Inverness-shire.		
Annual Produce,	Barls. val. L	Barls. val. L.	Barls. val. L.	Barls. val. L.	Barrels. Value.
Potatoes,	7500—750	4800—480	4000—400	5500—550	21300, L. 2130
	Bolls.	Bolls.	Bolls.	Bolls.	Bolls.
Oats with fodder,	1600—800	220—110	300—150	500—250	2620 1310
Bear, *per* boll of 5 firlots, Linlithgow measure,	400—400	20—20	45—45	67—67	532 532
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Calves,	1036 1036	334—334	383—383	757—757	2510 2510
Lambs, better,	1166—291	4800—1200	3916—979	5233—1308	15115 3778
Ditto inferior,	672—84	0 0 0	333—41		1005 125
Foals,	50—100	20—40	12—24	50—75	132 239
Pasture, at L. 1, 10s. *per* horse, L. 1 *per* cow, 2 s. *per* sheep, 1 s. 6 d. inferior					
	L. s.	L. s.	L. s.	L. s.	L. s. d.
ditto, 1 s. *per* goat,	3940 14	2580 0	2477 0	4054 10	13,052 4 0
Annual produce of sea fisheries, computed,	60 0	60 0	50 0	70 0	240 0 0
Ditto of gardens,	10 0	5 0	3 0	10 0	28 0 0
Flax-seed sown annually,	Hogsheads. 2 a few pecks	Hogshd. 1 0	very little. 0	ditto, 0	
Grey field pease, do.					
Clover and rye-grass very little,					
Field turnip or cabbage, none,	0	0	0	0	0
Total annual produce,	L. 7471 0	4837 0	4552 0	6941 0	23,702 4 0
Minister's stipend, *per* decreet of the Court of Teinds, 1750,					83 6 8
Assistant's, do, do,					27 15 6⅔
A legal glebe, designed *anno* 1782, i. e. 4½ acres arable ground, with pasture for 2 cows and 1 horse; the whole computed at	16 acres, on the side of a rocky hill.				

Royal

V DISTRICTS, viz.	1. Ardnamurchan Proper, or Parish of Kilchöan.	2. Sunart. or Parish of Island Finan.	3. Moidart.	4. Arasaig, and 5. South Mor'ir, or Parish of Kilmaria.	Total.
Note—A blank in any of the columns, shews that no return was procured under that head; a cypher, that there were none of that denomination.	In Argyleshire.		In Inverness-shire.		
Royal bounty to preachers,		L. 35 0 0		L. 17 0 0	L. 52 0 0
Parochial school salary,	L. 16 13 4				16 13 4
Society for Christian Knowledge allow for two schools,		12 10 0		16 0 0	28 10 0
Ditto to a sewing mistress,		2 0 0			2 0 0
Perquisites of the masters very inconsiderable, if paid,					
Produce (annual) of mines,		4000 0 0			4000 0 0
Neat annual profit to Government of one post-office at Strontian,		40 0 0			40 0 0
Annual road-money levied by act of Parliament, being 1 s. in the pound valued rent	9 2 0	4 7 0			

N. B. A considerable sum is levied on the farms, in name of statute-labour, viz. 2 s. a-year for each working man on the grounds, now, or when the last leases were granted.

NUMBER XVI.

PARISH OF URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON,

(COUNTY OF INVERNESS, SYNOD OF GLENELG, AND PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARF.)

Boundaries, Extent, &c.

THIS pariſh is bounded, on the north, by the pariſhes of Inverneſs, Kirkhill, and Kiltarlity; on the eaſt, by Lochneſs, which ſeparates it from Stratherrick; on the ſouth, by the united pariſh of Boleſkin and Abertarf, and that of Kilmanivaig; on the ſouth-weſt, by the pariſhes of Glenſheal and Kintail, in Roſs-ſhire; and on the weſt, and north-weſt, by the diſtrict of Strathglaſs, which lies in the pariſhes of Kilmorack and Kiltarlity.

The pariſh is 30 miles in its greateſt length; the breadth is, in the greater part, from 8 to 12 miles. It contains the glens or vallies of Urquhart and Glenmoriſton, which run nearly parallel, at the diſtance of eight miles or thereby from each other, in a nearly weſterly direction from Loch-

neſs. They are ſeparated from each other by a ridge of mountains.

It is called, in public regiſters, the pariſh of Urquhart and Glenmoriſton, though no evidence appears of an annexation or union, to aſcertain whether or not they formerly were diſtinct pariſhes. It is probable, however, that they were ſo in times of Popery.

Etymology.—Nothing ſatisfactory can be determined reſpecting the etymology of Urquhart; and though the valley, in general, be ſo ſtyled, there is no particular place or farm called Urquhart. There are two other pariſhes of the ſame name, the one in Roſs-ſhire, and the other in Moray. In Gaelic, the general language of the country, Urquhart is pronounced *Urchudinn*, and this was formerly diſtinguiſhed by the name of Urchudin Cill ma Chroſſan, as being the reſidence of Saint Croſſan or *Croſtan;* latterly, it is more frequently ſtyled *Urchudin Thiarna Ghrant*, or the Laird of Grant's Urquhart, by much the larger part of the valley having been, for ſome ages, the property of the family of Grant. But though the etymology of Urquhart be uncertain, it is abundantly evident, that the names of all the places are pure Gaelic. *Cill*, in its original acceptation, denoted a cell, or the ſequeſtered habitation of a religious perſon; and from the circumſtance, that the people, from reverence to the reſidence of a ſaint, buried the dead near his habitation, cill came to ſignify, in the common language of the people, a church-yard or burial place. There is in the valley of Urquhart two burial places; the one called *Cillmore*, or the Great Burial Place; it is at the lower end of the valley, where the pariſh-church ſtands: The other place, ſtill uſed for ſepulture, is at the head of the valley, in Corrimony; it

is

is called *Claodh Churidan*, which expreſſes properly the burial place of Curidan. There were anciently two other burial places or cells, called *Cillmhichael* and *Cillſantninian*; both theſe have long been diſuſed as places of interment. Theſe cells and burial places were named from reverential regard to the holy perſons or ſaints by whom they were conſecrated.

In the lower end of the valley, on the north ſide of the Bay of Urquhart, oppoſite to the ancient Caſtle of Urquhart, there remains the veſtige of a ſmall religious houſe, which belonged to the order of the Knights of the Temple, or of St John of Jeruſalem; the place where it ſtood is ſtill called the Temple. The order of Templars was erected by the Pope, *anno* 1128. The Templars greatly increaſed in numbers, riches, and power, over Chriſtendom; they were ſuppreſſed by Pope Clement the Fifth, in a council held at Vienna, *anno* 1312, and their lands were beſtowed, moſtly by the reſpective ſovereign powers, upon the Knights of St John of Jeruſalem. Wherever there was a religious houſe erected, as belonging to the Knights Templars, it is to be preſumed, there were ſome lands annexed to it. But there is no evidence remaining reſpecting any Temple-lands in this pariſh.

Heritors, and State of the Property and Rents.—Sir James Grant of Grant is the principal heritor in the pariſh. The family of Grant have never had any place of reſidence in this part of their property, their chief ſeat having been, ſince the time of King Robert Bruce, at Caſtle Grant, in Strathſpey. The proprietors of Corrimony were the only heritors deſcended of the Grant family, who reſided in the valley of Urquhart, ſince the original grant of the lordſhip of Urquhart, from King James the Fourth to the family of Grant.

It

It appears, from the 41ſt act of the 11th Parliament of James the Second, that among many other lands annexed to the Crown, the lordſhip of Urquhart was then included: "*Item*, The Houſe of Innerneſs and Urquhard, "and the lordſhips of them; and the lordſhips of Aberne-"thy, with the water-mails of Innerneſs, together with the "baronies of Urquhard, Glenurquhane," &c.

A general diſſolution of the annexed lands to the Crown took place in the time of James the Fourth, by an act of Parliament, paſſed in the 1503, cap. 90. by which it was made lawful "to his Hieneſſe to ſet all his proper lands, "both annexed and unannexed, in few ferme, to ony per-"ſon or perſones, as he pleaſis," &c. In conſequence of this act, three charters of the lordſhip and baronies of Urquhart paſſed in favour of John Grant of Freuchie and of his two ſons. The barony of St Ninians and Kyle, comprehending the greater part of the lands of Urquhart, and the valley of Strathchluani, lying between Glenmoriſton and Glenſheal, was granted to John Grant of Frenchie, the chief of the Clan; and the barony of Glenmoriſton, comprehending ſome lands in Urquhart, was granted to his eldeſt ſon; and to his younger ſon was granted the barony of Corrimony, lying in the valley of Urquhart. Theſe charters all bear the ſame date, in December 1509.

In the weſtern end of the valley, the grave of a Daniſh or Norwegian prince is ſhewn, it is called *Uai Mhoni*, that is, the Grave of Moni; a field, near the margin of which the body was laid, is called *Dalmboni*, and the circular valley at the head of the more extended valley of Urquhart, is called *Coiramboni*, or the Valley of Moni. There is a beautiful rocky eminence ſituated in the bottom, near the lower end of the valley, which is called *Craigmboni*, or the Craig or Rock of Moni. According to tradition, Moni here ſounded his horn, collected his followers, and made reſiſt-

ance

ance againſt his enemies; but he was diſcomfited, purſued up the valley, and was killed at the head of it, and there buried.

In Argyleſhire, a tradition is preſerved reſpecting a Norwegian prince of the name of Moni, who came with a conſiderable number of ſhips, to that part of the weſtern coaſt where the Crinan Canal is now carrying on. His followers having diſembarked, they penetrated the country, and after having poſſeſſed themſelves of all the plunder they could collect, in returning to their ſhips, they were attacked by the inhabitants of the country, by whom Moni and his followers were routed, and many of them killed, and himſelf, with a few of his followers, were preſſed ſo hard, that they could not regain their ſhips, but fled northwards, towards Lochaber. The track of country through which he was purſued, in endeavouring to reach his ſhips, is preciſely in the line of the Crinan Canal, and is known at this day by the appellation of the paſs of *Moni*.

According to the tradition of the people in Urquhart, *Moni* was a Norwegian or Daniſh prince, for he is always called Moni Mor, mac Ri Lochlinn; that is, the Great Moni, the ſon of the King of Lochlin.

Burying Places.—There are in Glenmoriſton two burying places, called Clachan an Inair, that is, the burial place of the lower part of the valley, where the river Moriſton diſcharges itſelf into Lochneſs; and Clachan Merecheard, which is called after a Saint of the name of Merechard. The name of Clachan, given to burial places, is derived from the word *clach*, which ſignifies a ſtone. Anciently, in Druidical times, places of worſhip, and alſo burial places, were rendered remarkable by a great collection of ſtones, ſome thrown together in the ſhape of cairns, others, of a great ſize, ſtanding on end, in a circular form; and hence

hence burial places continued to be expreſſed by the word clachan.

The family of Glenmoriſton, of whom Major John Grant, the preſent proprietor, is the repreſentative, have poſſeſſed this part of the pariſh of Urquhart from the 1548, and was conveyed to John Grant of Culcabock, the anceſtor of that family, immediately deſcended of the family of Grant, by Grant of Ballendalloch, to whom it came, by progreſs, from the grantee of the Crown, in 1509.

King James the Fourth gave and granted both the caſtle and lordſhip of Urquhart, in feu-farm and heritage, for ever, to John Grant of Freuchie, the chief of the Grants, and anceſtor to the preſent Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, for his own and his predeceſſors conſtant, loyal, and ſtedfaſt adherence to his Majeſty and his Royal Progenitors, and ſince then this fort and lands have remained in poſſeſſion of the family of Grant. For ſome time before the 1509, the Lairds of Grant were the Crown's Chamberlains over theſe lands, for keeping the peace in theſe parts, and had the revenues of theſe lands as their ſalary, as the Governors of the Fort or Caſtle of Urquhart had before them.

Rent.—The valued rent of the pariſh is L. 2219, 5 s. Scots, and the real rent, including lands and woods, may be eſtimated at L. 3000 Sterling; but as one of the proprietors has the greater part of his eſtate in his own poſſeſſion, and another a conſiderable farm in his own hands, the rental cannot be accurately known; but the above computation may be eſteemed pretty juſt. Rents have been tripled within theſe 30 years, and it is comfortable to reflect, that the ſituation of the tenantry is ameliorated at the ſame time. This is owing to greater induſtry in the people, the

the advance of the price of produce, the gradual improvement of the country, and the ſecurity of property.

As almoſt every farm has a proportion of graſs and paſture, it is difficult to ſay what may be the average rent of arable land by itſelf; but ſome acres in the ſtrath or low part of Urquhart, ſet as high as 20 s. *per* acre, without any benefit of paſturage.

Surface and Soil.—The ſurface of the pariſh is extremely unequal; in general it is a mountainous country, yet conſiſts of a moſt beautiful variety of hill and dale, rock and wood. Both the Glens of Urquhart and Glenmoriſton exhibit to the traveller an uncommon and picturesque view of what is beautiful, grand, and ſublime in nature; at the ſame time that ſome of the mountains preſent great tracts of ſtone and moſs, incapable of cultivation or improvement.

Urquhart is divided into ſtrath and braes, and is in general a rich, though not a deep loam, and uncommonly fruitful. It produces abundant crops of white and black oats, bear, and rye. Wheat has alſo been tried with good ſucceſs. Green crops, ſuch as potatoes, turnips, clover, and rye-graſs, peaſe, and lint, are alſo raiſed to good account where the ground is properly prepared.

The ſoil of Glenmoriſton is very inferior to that of Urquhart, being commonly light and ſandy, yet produces good crops of potatoes, black oats, a little white oats, and ſome bear; ſown graſſes alſo ſucceed pretty well where the ground is properly managed.

Mountains.—The moſt remarkable mountain in the pariſh is *Mealſuarmbonie*, which riſes on the weſt ſide of Lochneſs, to the height of 3060 feet above the level of the ſea. It is noted for being the firſt land-mark with mariners after

after they paſs Kinnaird's Head, the entry to the Moray Frith.

Rivers.—The largeſt river in the pariſh is Moriſton, which riſes in Glenſheal, and, paſſing through Loch Cluani, falls into Lochneſs near the Houſe of Major Grant of Glenmoriſton, where, a little above its entry into the Loch, it forms a grand caſcade. Here there is a ſalmon-fiſhing, which, in ſome ſeaſons, turns to pretty good account; but, owing to the rock over which the river falls, the fiſh are prevented from getting up the country, and of courſe the fiſhing is much leſs productive.

Two rivers riſe in the hills of Urquhart, the *Enneric* and *Coiltie*, and fall into Lochneſs near each other, a little below the church of Kilmore. In ſpeats or floods ſome ſalmon are found in them; but the whole rivers, and alſo the different burns or rivulets, contain great plenty of trout.

Lakes.—Lochneſs having been deſcribed in the Statiſtical Accounts of ſome of the neighbouring pariſhes, and being an object ſo well known, it is needleſs to ſay any thing regarding it here.

The pariſh contains, (as moſt Highland countries do), a number of inferior freſh-water lakes, which abound with fiſh, as trout, pike, &c. Regarding one ſmall lake, near the top of Mealfuarmhonie, a vulgar error has prevailed, that it was unfathomable; but its depth has been aſcertained by the miniſter of the pariſh and another gentleman, and found to be very inconſiderable.

Loch Meikly, in the middle of the braes of Urquhart, is a beautiful ſheet of water, about a mile long, and half a mile

mile broad. The woods, the finely cultivated fields, and the neat gentlemens houſes, which ſurround this lake, form a very pictureſque and romantic landſcape.

Caſcades.—Caſcades or waterfalls, ſome of which are extremely magnificent, are common in this part of the country. The falls of Moral in Corrimony, and of Divach, near the lower end of the valley, are ſtrikingly awful; the latter wants nothing but a quantity of water, to make it rival any in the Highlands; the burn falling down the rock from 90 to 100 perpendicular feet. It lies at about a Scots mile ſouth-weſt of the church.

Woods.—There are conſiderable natural woods, both on Sir James Grant's eſtate in Urquhart, and in Glenmoriſton. They conſiſt of Scots fir, birch, alſo a variety of hard wood, as oak, aſh, elm, &c. beſides allar, roan-tree, poplar, and ſeveral other kinds, which have, from time to time, fetched the proprietors conſiderable ſums of money; and being convenient for market, and in a very thriving condition, will be ſtill more productive. The ſeats of the proprietors and ſome of the gentlemen-farmers, are much embelliſhed by clumps and belts of Scots fir and other trees: And in Ruiſgich, on Lochneſs-ſide, there is, perhaps, as great a variety of trees as in any part of Scotland.

Produce.—The produce of this pariſh is various, conſiſting of grain, potatoes, lint, hay, timber, black-cattle, ſheep, horſes, goats, butter and cheeſe, &c.

Urquhart not only raiſes grain ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants, but alſo ſends a conſiderable quantity of ſeed-oats and meal to the neighbouring diſtricts. The bear is generally diſtilled into whiſky, but it may be queſtioned, whether the profit attending this branch of buſineſs

be not counterbalanced by a degree of idleneſs and diſſipation, with which the diſtillery of ſpirits is attended. At the ſame time, it muſt be acknowledged, that there is as little of this in the pariſh as in moſt ſituations where whiſky is manufactured. Indeed, it is difficult to ſay how the bear could be diſpoſed of to advantage in any other way than by diſtillation, as the people are unacquainted with brewing it into beer, and that too many prefer whiſky to ale or porter, though this be fortunately wearing out. If manufactured into meal, that meal would ſcarcely find ſale among Highlanders, who never uſe it when oat-meal can be found: And, of courſe, bear would give a very inferior price to what is given by diſtillers. One, and ſometimes two licences, for ſtills of from 30 to 40 gallons each, are taken out for Urquhart, when the quality of the bear is ſufficiently good for diſtillation.

Glenmoriſton does now generally ſupply itſelf with grain, but exports none; and it is only ſince the general cultivation of potatoes that it could ſupport itſelf. In Urquhart there are about 800 milch-cows, and double that number of yell cattle. In Glenmoriſton, ſome more than 500 milch-cows, and yell cattle in a larger proportion. From both glens, a conſiderable quantity of butter and cheeſe is ſold, beſides what is conſumed by the inhabitants; but more from Urquhart, in proportion to the number of milch-cows, than from Glenmoriſton. The black cattle are generally of the Highland breed, and good of their kind; Mr Grant of Corrimony's breed is particularly excellent, and inferior perhaps to none in the Highlands. Moſt of the farmers keep ſheep; but there are no regular ſheep farms, except Corrimony's, and one in Glenmoriſton, both of which turn out well. Among the ſmaller tenants, the breed of ſheep has been much improved, by the purchaſe of tups and lambs

lambs from the ſheep countries to the weſtward. There are ſcarcely ſo many horſes reared in Urquhart as the farmers require; from Glenmoriſton a good many are ſold, beſides what the diſtrict requires.

Goats are nearly extirpated from Urquhart, on account of the hurt that animal does to young trees; but, in the heights of Glenmoriſton, goats are pretty generally reared. The number of ſheep, and goats, and horſes, is not pretended to be calculated.

Animals.—There are no wild animals peculiar to the pariſh. The *caper coille*, or wild turkey, was ſeen in Glenmoriſton, and in the neighbouring diſtrict of Strathglaſs, about 40 years ago, and it is not known that this bird has appeared ſince, or that it now exiſts in Britain. There are abundance of red deer, roe, black and red game, the brown and white hare, ptarmigans, &c.

Climate.—The climate is, upon the whole, moiſt, yet wholeſome; the people are healthy, and live to a good old age. No epidemical diſeaſes are peculiar to the country. It is to be regretted, that inoculation for the ſmallpox is not more prevalent, and which is unfortunately owing to religious prejudice.

Occupations, Agriculture, Farms, &c.—The great body of the people live by cultivating the ground, either as tenants, mailers, or ſervants. There is a ſufficiency of artiſans for the accommodations of the country, and moſt of them have a ſmall piece of land, which yields them the comforts of a milch-cow. The farms are generally ſmall, of from L. 5 rent, and even leſs, to L. 20 Sterling, though ſome are conſiderably higher; and ſome gentlemen-farmers rent from L. 60 to L. 100 Sterling a-year. Leaſes are generally

nerally ſhort, but in ſome inſtances 19, 30, and even longer leaſes are granted, with encouragement for incloſing and improvement.

Improvements.—On gentlemens farms ſeveral handſome houſes have been built, the fields incloſed, ſubdivided, and limed, an approved rotation of cropping followed, graſs-ſeeds ſown, and other improvements made, and their example has been followed with ſpirit and ſucceſs by ſome of the common tenants.

The old Scotch plough is moſt generally in uſe, but in all well managed farms, the two-horſe, or Small's plough, has been introduced. Cart-wheels are now pretty common in Urquhart; but in Glenmoriſton, the ſtate of the roads does not admit of them in general uſe.

Nothing whatever has been of more advantage to this part of the country, than the general culture of potatoes, which ſucceed extremely well on every farm, and form a very great part of the food of the poorer claſs of people; and, owing to this, ſcarcity is hardly known among them.

The proprietors are deſirous of promoting improvements, both by premiums and example. Sir James Grant gives rye-graſs and clover-ſeeds to the ſmaller tenants on his eſtate *gratis*, which has greatly encouraged the culture of theſe moſt uſeful plants.

It has been already obſerved, that lint is raiſed with ſucceſs, which is much owing to the liberal encouragement Sir James Grant gives to his people for its culture. His tenants and mailers have lint-ſeed for new ground, and has built, at his own expence, a lint-mill for its manufacture. By this well-judged liberality, above 100 acres, on Sir James Grant's eſtate, have been converted from the ſtate of nature into arable field, within theſe 12 years. Induſtry has been encouraged among the females, and both ſexes exhibit

exhibit, on Sundays and holy-days, a much improved appearance, from what they were wont to do formerly, by being now dreſſed in linen of their own growth and manufacture.

Lime has conduced very much to the improvement of Urquhart. There is abundance of limeſtone on Sir James Grant's eſtate, and to encourage its uſe, he not only gives his people quarry-leave free, but is at the expence of quarrying the ſtones for them. He alſo gives manufactured lime for new ground, as a premium to the induſtrious tenant and cottar, at the rate of from 60 to 80 bolls an acre. Lime is much uſed as a manure by all improvers in farming, but it is to be regretted, that fuel is rather ſcarce, which enhances the price of lime, it being ſo high as 2 s. 6 d. and 3 s. the boll of ſhells, and that boll only making from 2½ to 3 bolls ſlaked lime, which brings the price to a ſhilling the boll. The boll meaſures 96 Scotch pints.

Something more than 20 years ago, Sir James Grant built a ſmall houſe, in a beautiful ſituation, in the Strath of Urquhart; but as he reſides there but ſeldom, the houſe is occupied by the miniſter, whoſe manſe is in a ruinous ſtate. The Houſe of Corrimony, ſituated at the head of the glen, is a good commodious lodging, and the place has been much improved by the preſent proprietor, who has made many incloſures, and otherwiſe embelliſhed his ſeat. On the north-weſt bank of Loch Meikly, and eſtate of Corrimony, a very neat houſe has been lately built at Craſgag, now Lakefield, by Captain Grigor Grant, who has greatly improved the farm, and decorated the place. On the ſouth ſide of that lake, are the places of Lochletter and Shogly, on the property of Sir James Grant, but held on long leaſe by Mr Grant of Shogly, now of Redcaſtle, and Mr Grant of Lochletter; theſe gentlemen built excellent houſes on their farms, which they improved conſiderably.

At

At all the above places there are good gardens, which, in favourable ſeaſons, yield abundance of excellent fruit.

At the foot of Glenmoriſton, on the banks of Lochneſs, Invermoriſton, the ſeat of Major Grant, is ſituated. Nature has done a great deal for the place, in the grand and ſublime ſtyle. The proprietor ſhews a diſpoſition to cultivate and improve this place as it deſerves. There are excellent gardens at Invermoriſton, which produce as early and high flavoured fruit as is to be found in any part of the north of Scotland. About 40 years ago, the Truſtees feued a piece of ground at Invermoriſton, on which they erected buildings for eſtabliſhing a manufacture of linen-cloth, and inſtructing the youth of that Glen in induſtry and the principles of literature. Artiſans, as weavers and ſpinners, with a ſchoolmaſter and miſtreſs or governeſs, were brought from the Low Country, and the management of the buſineſs committed to the deceaſed Mr Shaw, a very reſpectable and proper man for the truſt. But, after ſeveral years trial, without much effect in promoting the purpoſe intended, the ſcheme was finally abandoned, and the feu reſold to the family of Glenmoriſton.

Roads and Bridges.—The principal roads which go through Urquhart are, 1. That from Inverneſs to Fort-Auguſtus, along the north-weſt ſide of Lochneſs. This road was begun ſoon after the year 1760, but on account of its extreme difficulty, and the narrowneſs of the funds, was carried on but ſlowly for many years; however, by dint of perſeverance, repeated aids from the county of Inverneſs, and ſeveral liberal ſubſcriptions from the proprietors and other gentlemen connected with the pariſh, an excellent road is now made through the woods and rocks of Aberiachan, as far as the Strath of Urquhart, where an exceeding good inn has been lately built by Sir James Grant, at

15 miles diſtance from Inverneſs, and nearly half way to Fort-Auguſtus. From Inverneſs to Drumnadreochid, where the inn is built, carriages of all kinds travel with ſafety; from thence the road is carried on to Fort-Auguſtus, but this part of it is not yet ſufficiently broad for carriages. The road is continued from Drumnadreochid to Corrimony, at the head of the valley of Urquhart: it is fit for carriages, and kept in good repair. 2, Another great road from Beauly to Fort-Auguſtus paſſes through Urquhart, and meets the Inverneſs road at Drumnadreochid.

The road from Inverneſs to Drumnadreochid was made at a very great expence, through the rocks of Aberiachan, which in ſeveral places required to be blown and cut with iron tools. This was perhaps one of the greateſt undertakings ever attempted in the Highlands, by a private Society, without the aid of Government. Two great roads paſs through Glenmoriſton, viz. The military road from Fort-Auguſtus to Bernera, which has for ſeveral years paſt fallen into great diſrepair, being totally neglected by Government. The other great road, is that from the foot to the head of Glenmoriſton, which, for want of funds, has never yet been completed, but is very paſſable for travellers on horſeback. This pariſh has to uphold, and keep in repair, above 50 miles of public, beſides croſs roads; and the fund for this purpoſe ariſes from the commutation of the ſtatute-labour, at 2 s. from each male above 15 years of age, and which amounts to about L. 50, and an aſſeſſment of one penny Sterling in the pound Scots of valued rent, amounting to L. 9 : 4 : 11 : this fund is ſmall, but being managed with great care and economy, does wonders.

The road from Inverneſs to Glenelg, along the weſt ſide of Lochneſs, has been ſurveyed by order of Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief in Scotland, and an eſtimate

of

of the expence made. As this road would open a communication between the eaſtern and weſtern parts of this county, to the Hebrides, and a part of Roſs-ſhire, it would be a great public benefit, but it is not expected that it will be effected until the return of the bleſſings of peace.

Antiquities.—The Caſtle of Urquhart, a venerable remnant of antiquity, is now fallen into decay. It ſtands on a jutting out rock, on the weſt ſide of Lochneſs, 12 Scotch miles from the town of Inverneſs, and as many from Fort-Auguſtus; a pleaſant and romantic ſituation, commanding a moſt agreeable view of Lochneſs, almoſt from the one end of it at Fort-Auguſtus, to the other at Bona, and alſo of the lands, woods, and hills, ſurrounding the loch on the ſouth, eaſt, and north. The loch waſhes the eaſt wall of it, and the other three ſides were fortified with a ſtrong rampart, a ditch, and draw-bridge. Within the walls were buildings and accommodation for 500 or 600 men. This caſtle was a royal fort, and granted, as above noticed, by King James IV. in 1509, with the eſtate and lordſhip of Urquhart, to the Laird of Grant, in whoſe family they ſtill continue. For ſome time before this grant was made, the Lairds of Grant poſſeſſed the caſtle and lands of Urquhart as the Crown's chamberlains. Abercromby the hiſtorian ſays, that King Edward I. of England reduced this fort in 1303, and baſely put to the ſword Alexander Bois the governor and his garriſon, who had bravely defended it. In 1334, the ſame author ſays, that Robert Lauder, governor of this fort, maintained it againſt the Engliſh, then in the cauſe of Edward Baliol.

Price of Labour and Proviſion.—The price of labour has increaſed greatly ſince the commencement of this war. Till then, labourers were ſatisfied with 8 d. or 9 d. a-day, without

out victuals; but now they are not to be had at leſs than a ſhilling: and at piece-work a great deal more is made, eſpecially at the manufacture of wood, where 2 s. and 2 s. 6 d. are not unfrequently earned. The wages of unmarried men-ſervants, formerly, ſeldom exceeded L. 2 Sterling in the half year, with victuals in the family; married ſervants had generally L. 3 a-year, with ſix bolls of meal, at nine ſtone to the boll, a houſe, with a cow's graſs and fodder, and the liberty of planting as many potatoes as they could procure manure for. Women-ſervants, from 30 s. to 40 s. in the year. All theſe are raiſed in the proportion of from a third to a fourth. The price of all kinds of proviſions is much the ſame as in the Inverneſs markets.

Church, School, &c.—The pariſh-church, which ſtands at Kilmore, near the foot of the Strath of Urquhart, was built in 1630, and about 25 years ago completely repaired, and is a decent comfortable place of worſhip. The miniſter officiates two Sundays out of three here, and the third at Meikly, ſix miles up the country, where is alſo a very good chapel or meeting-houſe. The duty, in Glenmoriſton, is generally done by the miſſionary miniſter of Fort-Auguſtus, who preaches in that glen once in three weeks; and where there are two tolerable meeting-houſes. Before the eſtabliſhment of this miſſion, the miniſter of Urquhart had to ſupply every fourth Sunday in Glenmoriſton, which made the charge a moſt troubleſome and fatiguing one; but it is now only expected, that he goes thither occaſionally, except when there is a vacancy in the miſſion; in this event, he goes there regularly once a-month. But, until Glenmoriſton has a miſſionary entirely to itſelf, the people cannot be properly accommodated with the means of religion, having at preſent ſermon only once in the three weeks, though it is admitted, that the ſchoolmaſter and catechiſt, after noticed,

are great aids. Glenmoriſton ſeems a proper ſtation for a ſociety miſſion. The ſervice is chiefly in Gaelic, the prevailing language of the country; but in Urquhart, eſpecially in the ſummer months, Engliſh is alſo preached; but ſeldom in Glenmoriſton. Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, is patron of the pariſh, which lies in the preſbytery of Abertarf, and ſynod of Glenelg. Till the year 1724, that the above ſynod and preſbytery were erected, Urquhart belonged to the preſbytery of Inverneſs, and ſynod of Moray, which would be much more convenient for the incumbent than the preſent arrangement.

The ſtipend, by decreet in 1796, is L. 100, and L. 5 for communion-elements. The glebe is about ſix acres of good land. The manſe is ruinous, but the miniſter reſides in a comfortable lodging of Sir James Grant's, and the heritors allow him L. 20 a-year in lieu of a manſe.

There are two ſchools in Urquhart, the parochial, and one ſupported by the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge. The parochial ſchool is within half a mile of the church. The ſalary is L. 14 *per annum*, with a houſe, the emoluments of precentor and ſeſſion-clerk, with the quarter-payments from ſcholars, are about L. 10; total L. 24.—Quarterly payments are, 1 s. for reading Engliſh; 1 s. 6 d. for reading and writing; and 2 s. when arithmetic is taught. There is no Latin taught.

The Society ſchool is in the Braes of Urquhart; the ſalary L. 10, with L. 4 more to the ſchoolmaſter's wife, as a ſewing-miſtreſs. Beſides theſe, the country finds them in a houſe, garden, cow's graſs, and fuel, and a little is made of the quarter-payments; but, all put together, the encouragement is greatly too ſmall. The Society intend erecting another ſchool at Bunleoid, on the ſouth ſide of Urquhart,

hart, as ſoon as the requiſite accommodations are provided, which are in forwardneſs.

About 40 ſcholars attend the parochial ſchool in ſummer, and 60 in winter; and 30 the Society ſchool in ſummer, and 50 in winter; but it is to be regretted, that they are generally very young children, who do not remain long enough at ſchool to receive much permanent benefit. In Glenmoriſton a Society ſchoolmaſter is employed, with L. 15 ſalary, beſides the uſual accommodations. There are ſeldom above 30 ſcholars at this ſchool. The Society ſchoolmaſters teach Gaelic, and reading the Scriptures in that language, as well as in Engliſh.

The Committee for managing the Royal Bounty, give L. 12 to a catechiſt in this pariſh; and both he and the Society ſchoolmaſters are moſt uſeful in meeting the people, eſpecially ſuch as are diſtant from places of worſhip, particularly on the Lord's Day, when they pray and read with the inhabitants, and inſtruct them in the principles of religion.

In Glenmoriſton there are about 80 Roman Catholics, and a very few in Urquhart; but they are moderate, and ſeveral of them come occaſionally to the Eſtabliſhed Church. The reſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

The number of inhabitants in the pariſh of Urquhart, of all ages, are 2355; of which, in Urquhart properly ſo called, there are 1710; and in Glenmoriſton 645. In 1755, the number was 1943 ſouls; the increaſe conſequently amounts to 412. The baptiſms, at an average, are 80; and the marriages 20, in both diſtricts. The deaths cannot be aſcertained, as there are not leſs than four burial-grounds, at a great diſtance from each other. The number of marriages and baptiſms have increaſed for ſeveral years paſt, owing

owing to the more regular behaviour of the people, and their being in more comfortable circumſtances. A proof of which is, that early marriages are very frequent, and which, naturally, prevent irregularities. Here, it may be obſerved, that 80 men were raiſed in 1793, for the Firſt Fencible Regiment; and there are now in the pariſh two companies of volunteers; one in Urquhart, of 60, and the other in Glenmoriſton, of 40 men.

Poor.—In Urquhart there are ſcarcely any travelling poor. About 30 receive aid from the ſeſſion funds, which are the ordinary collections on Sundays, penalties for treſpaſſes, (which are ſeldom), and the intereſt of L. 100 of mortifications and former ſavings, amounting, in all, to about L. 15 a-year; but out of which the ſeſſion-clerk and kirk officer are paid L. 2 : 4 : 6; the remainder is divided according to the ſeveral exigencies of the poor.

The Glenmoriſton poor beg more generally from home than their neighbours of Urquhart, and they are more in number, in proportion to the inhabitants. Their funds are the intereſt of about L. 25 of mortifications and bequeſts, and the Sunday collections and fines, amounting, at an average, to L. 3, beſides the intereſt of the above L. 25.

The funds of each glen are kept ſeparate, and the poor of Urquhart receive nothing from Glenmoriſton, nor thoſe of Glenmoriſton from Urquhart. In Urquhart, a quarterly collection is uſually made for bed-rids, and other great objects in diſtreſs, when it is expected that every perſon will contribute according to their ability. The produce of this makes a part of the aggregate fund; but bed-rids, &c. get a much larger proportion. In ſevere ſeaſons, and to objects of great diſtreſs, the heritors and other gentlemen are extremely liberal and charitable. In the noted 1782, ſo much attention was paid to the ſituation of the neceſſitous, that

few

few endured, and none ſuffered by, want. In the ſevere ſpring 1795, Sir James Grant ordered 20 guineas to be divided among the poor in this quarter.

Miſcellaneous Obſervations.—Before the years 1745 and 1746, this pariſh was exceedingly expoſed to depredations from their neighbours in the Weſt Highlands, who came and took up their cattle and other property without ceremony, for which they made no compenſation. Now, by the exerciſe of the laws, and a well governed police, property is as ſecure as in any part of the iſland. Formerly, there were no roads, no bridges, no comfortable communication through the pariſh, and, in ſhort, no attention was paid to any object of police, whether public or private. Now, Urquhart is not more remarkable for its improvement in the external than in the internal parts of police. The heritors and other gentlemen have taken an active concern to promote this laudable purpoſe. Moſt of them act as Juſtices of the Peace, and in this office perform a duty of importance to ſociety in general, and to this diſtrict in particular. The improved ſtate of the roads and bridges has been already taken notice of. It is well worthy of remark, that all civil diſputes which may have ariſen among the people on Sir James Grant's eſtate in this pariſh, have, for 30 years paſt, been determined by Mr Grant of Lochletter, a gentleman acting in the capacity of baron-bailie, one excepted, in which he declined to judge, being of too criminal a nature for his juriſdiction. Except this ſingle cauſe, none, during this long period, has gone before the ſheriff-court of Inverneſs, or other tribunal; and the baron-bailie's deciſions are equally remarkable for their ability and juſtice, as for that general ſatisfaction they give the contending parties. This has not only tended to ſave the poor people a deal of money, but has cruſhed, in a great meaſure,

meaſure, the ſpirit of litigation, and conduced very much to their civilization.

The inhabitants are attentive to their religious duties, and, upon the whole, ſober, induſtrious, and virtuous.

The country contains all the neceſſaries, and many of the comforts, of life, in abundance. It has been conſiderably improved already, and improvement is progreſſive. The ſituation of the people becomes daily better, their living and clothing are much meliorated, and by perſeverence in the ſame line of conduct, which at preſent diſtinguiſhes the ſuperior and inferior, their mutual intereſt and comfort will, under Providence, be ſtill further promoted and increaſed.

NUM-

NUMBER XVII.

PARISH OF BANFF.

(County of Banff, Synod of Aberdeen, and Presbytery of Fordyce.)

By the Rev. Mr Abercrombey Gordon.

Name.

THE town of Banff gives name to the county and parish, in which it is ſituated. Its etymology is variouſly ſtated, and indeed ſeems of little importance to trace.

By ſome, the name is ſaid to be of Gaelic extraction, ſignifying a place ſurrounded with high ground; but this interpretation apears too vague and general, and cannot well be applied to a ſituation partly open to the ſea.

Banff was a part of the ancient thanedom of Boin, whence the name ſeems to be derived. In ſome old charters it is ſpelled Boineffe and Baineffe. The diſtrict of Boin has probably received its name from a conſpicuous mountain in the neighbourhood of Cullen, called the Binn. On the

the ſouth ſide of this hill, at Darbrich, the forreſter had his dwelling; and it is well known that the forreſtry and thanedom territory extended thence to the borough lands of Banff, divided only by the water of Boindie *.

Situation and Extent.—The ſituation of this pariſh is ſomewhat peninſular, being bounded by the river Doveran on the eaſt, which divides it from the pariſh of Gamery; and by the water of Boindie on the weſt, ſeparating it from the pariſh of that name. On the ſouth, it is bounded by part of the pariſh of Alva; and on the north, by the Murray Frith.

It belongs to the preſbytery of Fordyce, and to the ſynod and commiſſariot of Aberdeen. This pariſh forms an irregular oblong figure, ſtretching from north to ſouth-weſt above ſix miles; and in breadth meaſures from one and an half to two and an half miles. It may contain about 12 ſquare miles, and 7680 acres.

Surface and Soil.—The ſurface is in general beautifully unequal, and riſes gradually to the ſouth-weſt. The nature and quality of the ſoil are no leſs various. There are all ſorts, the rich fertile loam, the deep ſtrong clay, the light ſandy field, and the thin gravelly bottom.

Sea-coaſt and Rivers.—The ſea-coaſt, for half-a-mile weſtward of the harbour, is bold and rocky.

Towards the water of Boindie it forms a fine ſandy beach, adjoining which is the links †, affording an excellent

* The following etymology is hazarded: Boiny or Boindie is ſaid, in the Gaelic, to ſignify a little hill, and in this pariſh there are a great number of knolls, mounts and riſing grounds.

† An extenſive down or plain by the ſea ſide, is known in Scotland by the name of links.

lent field for the healthful exercises of riding and the golf.

The only river is the Doveran, which has its source in Aberdeenshire, and, winding through many fruitful and highly cultivated plains, falls into the sea at Banff.

State of Property, Valued and Real Rents.—The Earl of Findlater, the Earl of Fife, and Lord Banff, are the principal proprietors; of whom, Lord Fife is the only resident heritor.

The valued rent of the landward part of the parish is L. 2313 Scots. The real rent, including the salmon-fishing and town's lands, is estimated at L. 4500 Sterling.

Burgh.—The town is situated at the influx of the river Doveran, on a fine declivity, opening to the east and south-east; commanding various and delightful prospects. From the sloping road, on the opposite side the river, the variegated scenery which opens to the view is highly gratifying, and never fails to attract the attention of strangers.

The noble mansion of the Earl of Fife, the spacious lawn and extensive pleasure-grounds in his Lordship's park, the smooth flowing Doveran, with its stately bridge, the town and castle of Banff, the bay, harbour and shipping, are the striking objects which at once present themselves to the eye, and charm every traveller of taste.

Banff is an ancient royalty, and the capital of the county. In conjunction with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, and Kintore, it sends a Commissioner to Parliament.

At what precise period it was erected into a royal burgh cannot be ascertained. According to tradition, it was in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. It is, however, certain, that Malcolm IV. called the Maiden, was at Banff, A. D. 1163.

William the Lyon gives a toft and garden in the burgh of Banff to his chaplain Archibald Douglas, biſhop of Moray, A. D. 1165; and ſimilar gifts are made to him in the towns of Inverneſs, Nairn, and Cullen, all royal burghs at this period.

King Robert Bruce confirms the privileges of royalty, and King Robert II. 7th October 1372, alſo confirms the ſame, and ſuch other privileges and liberties as were enjoyed by the town of Aberdeen.

Theſe grants were followed by confirmations from King James VI. and Charles II.

Municipal government, &c.—The town is governed by a provoſt, four bailies and twelve counſellors. Eight of the old council are re-elected, and the new counſellors are choſen annually out of the merchant gaild-brethren.

The annual revenue of the burgh amounts to L. 300 Sterling, ariſing chiefly from feu-duties, rents of lands, ſhore-dues and petty cuſtoms.

Alienation of Lands and Fiſhings.—Such was the diſtreſſed ſituation of the burgeſſes, A. D. 1470, that, having no power to increaſe their revenues but by leaſe alone, the managers of the town, without fraud, and upon their great *aith*, with conſent of all and ſundry neighbours of Banff, let out to certain burgeſſes, for 19 years, the whole of their ſalmon-fiſhings, conſiſting of 12 nets, for the "infeſting "and fundanation makkin of a perpetual chaplenary *, to "ſing in the Peil-heife † of the burgh, for our Sovereign "Lord

* Public Records.

† Pool-haven, where formerly boats and ſmall craft were generally moored. It is now the burying-ground, and was the ſite of the old church.

" Lord the King and Queen, their predeceſſors and ſucceſ-
" ſors; for all Chriſtiane ſoules; for the theiking of the
" kirk with ſclate, and the bigging of the tolbuthe, and for
" quhat the burgh has not ſubſtance." Similar leaſes were probably granted until the year 1581, when George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, provoſt, and his coadjutors in office, reſolved to feu to perpetuity. To this effect they obtained a charter from James II. of Scotland, dated May 9. 1581. The preamble bears, that, " for the advantage of the burgh *, " the council had been in uſe of granting leaſes of their " property to the reſiding burgeſſes; that theſe leaſes were " now expired, and that the nobility in the neighbourhood " ſeeing the ſame, and hoping to acquire the profits, did " trouble and moleſt the peace of the town, and gave no " reſt to the people: therefore," &c. &c.

This charter was renewed on the King's attaining the age of 25 years, *mutatis mutandis*.

Having thus obtained a right to let out their property to perpetuity, the guardians proceeded to exerciſe their powers. John Baird, provoſt, and the bailies of the town, (two of whom could not write), were among the commiſſioners appointed *ad hunc effectum*. Accordingly, A. D. 1595, " be-
" cauſe of the warres and troubles, the darth of the coun-
" try, and ſcantineſs of victual, with exorbitant ſtents and
" taxations for ſupporting the warres, the public warkes, and
" uphading of the kirk, tolbuthe, and calſies, &c.; for re-
" meid whereof, this empower to ſet, ſell and feu, the com-
" mon land and ſalmon-fiſhings of the burgh, to merchant-
" burghers, and actual reſidenters."

Theſe magiſtrates and commiſſioners, in conſequence of their inſtructions, did accordingly let out to perpetuity, for a ſmall annual feu-duty, the greater part of their lands, and the whole of their ſalmon-fiſhings.

In

* Public Records.

In the above-mentioned charter of 1592, the King, in order to preſerve the government of the town pure from any mixture of *ariſtocracy*, gives power to the council to diſpoſe of their property to *reſiding burgeſſes and their heirs-male only*. Had this arrangement been cautiouſly executed, the intentions of the original granters might have been accompliſhed; but it is evident, that the ancient governors, if not too attentive to their own intereſt, were at leaſt ſomewhat negligent of the advantages of future generations. Thus did the meaſure defeat its own purpoſe, and produced the conſequences they wiſhed to avoid; for though the neighbouring nobility have not moleſted the peace and quiet of the inhabitants, they have got poſſeſſion of the property, as the Earl of Fife has purchaſed near three-fourths of the whole, and the Earl of Findlater and Lord Banff a conſiderable part of the remainder. It was the remark of Dean Swift, which the preſent ſituation of this burgh ſtrongly confirms, that "great changes and alienations of property "have created new and great dependencies."

Duff Houſe and Park.—Duff Houſe, the principal ſeat of the Earl of Fife, and the beautiful ſcenery of his Lordſhip's park, are well known to the touriſt, and deſcribed in the journals of ſeveral celebrated travellers.

The houſe is a large quadrangular building, planned and executed by the late celebrated Mr Adam.

The architecture is ſuperb, but the deſign is not yet completed. The original plan, which is truly magnificent, may be ſeen in Wolf's Vitruvius.

Duff Houſe contains ſeveral very elegant apartments, in which is a great profuſion of paintings, chiefly portraits. Thoſe particularly noticed by Mr Pennant, are, Frances Ducheſs of Richmond, a full length, in black, painted in 1633,

1633, by Vandyck. Fine heads of Charles I. and his Queen. A head of Duff of Corfindae. There are likewiſe a few paintings by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and other eminent maſters.

The library is a ſpacious room, near 70 feet in length, and extending through the whole breadth of the building. The books are numerous, and well ſelected. In a ſmall apartment adjoining, is a cabinet, containing an extenſive collection of Roman and Britiſh coins, medals, &c.

Lord Fife's park and ſurrounding plantations meaſure 14 miles in circumference.

The park is bounded by the two bridges of Banff and Alvah, and contains within its circuit a part of two counties, and four pariſhes *. The pleaſure grounds are laid out with much taſte and elegance. The walks are of great extent and variety, ſome winding beautifully along the banks of the Doveran, and others leading off, in different directions, to wide and diſtant plantations.

About three miles from the houſe, where the river is conſiderably narrowed by the lofty and impending craigs of Alvah, a majeſtic arch is thrown acroſs, which is highly picturesque. Here the view which preſents itſelf is peculiarly wild and romantic. The fine windings of the river, the rugged ſcenery on either ſide, the overhanging woods, and,

> ——————— the precipice abrupt,
> Projecting horror on the blacken'd flood,
>
> THOMSON.

form a landſcape truly grand, and worthy the pencil of a Claude Lorraine.

Agriculture

* Counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and the pariſhes of Banff, Gamrie, Alvah and King Edward.

Agriculture and Improvements.—The ſtate of agriculture in this pariſh continued ſtationary for almoſt a century preceding 1754.

This fact is confirmed, by conſidering that the land rent ſuffered little or no change during the above period. From the proven rental in the former decreet of ſtipend, it appears, that the lands belonging to the town paid no advance of rent from 1635 to 1729.

The extenſive paſturage of the Gallow-hill, the property of the town, was then rented at the pitiful ſum of 10 merks yearly.

In 1754, the town-council feued out theſe grounds to the inhabitants at 10 s. *per* acre, with a reſerve to them of buying up the feu-duty at 25 years purchaſe.

Induſtry, ſuperior culture, the advantages of ſea-weed, and vicinity to the town, have now rendered what was originally barren, fertile and productive.

Theſe lands are regularly ſubdivided, and incloſed with ſubſtantial ſtone fences, may be let from L. 2 to L. 3 an acre, and produce excellent crops of all kinds. A few fields adjoining the town are rented ſo high as L. 5 and L. 6 *per* acre. Theſe are chiefly occupied by gardeners, who raiſe pot-herbs and other vegetables for the ſupply of the inhabitants.

About 40 years ago, potatoes and turnips were cultivated, as rare vegetables, in the garden, and were not brought to market. Now, cattle are chiefly fed by turnip; potatoes are frequently given to horſes, and are ſold in great abundance by the gardeners, and in the weekly markets, at 6 d. and 7 d. a peck, of 32 lbs weight.

It is a curious fact, that on the introduction of this uſeful root, the great landholders were alarmed leſt it ſhould be the means of depreciating the value of grain, the ſtaple commodity

commodity of the country. The effect, however, has been the reverſe; grain of all kinds being, for ſome years paſt, in greater demand, and at higher prices, than at any former period.

Prior to the year 1754, the practice of winter-herding was little known. No ſooner was the harveſt completed, than the whole country became one great common, and every farmer conſidered he had an undoubted right to paſture his flocks on his neighbour's fields. In thoſe days, even the beſt farms were generally divided into what is called out-field and in-field, and both were waſted by an injudicious mode of cropping. From this torpid ſtate the farmer was roufed by the ſpirited exertions of the late Earl of Findlater, who happily introduced a new ſyſtem of farming in this country. His Lordſhip, during his reſidence in the Caſtle of Banff, having taken one of his farms into his own poſſeſſion, determined to cultivate it after the moſt approved methods then known in the kingdom. With this view, he engaged an active and experienced overſeer from England, to whom he devolved the management of this farm, and in a few years improved it in a ſtile and manner unknown in this country *.

To conquer the power of habit, and eradicate ancient prejudices, is often a fruitleſs attempt, and is a taſk peculiarly difficult in effecting agricultural improvements. Such, however, was the influence of his Lordſhip's eminent example as a farmer, joined to the judicious encouragement which he afforded his tenants, that, in a few years, a ſpirit of induſtry and enterpriſe pervaded all ranks of proprietors and farmers in this country, and produced a ſtriking improvement in the ſoil and appearance of this pariſh and neighbourhood.

Lord

* See Agricultural Report of this county, by Mr Donaldſon.

Lord Findlater was alſo the firſt who introduced, on a large ſcale, the practice of fallow, and the uſe of lime, ſowing graſs-ſeeds, turnip and other green crops; improvements now generally adopted, and with great ſucceſs. His Lordſhip's improvements, with the general mode of farming practiſed in this corner, will be found more fully detailed in the Agricultural Reports of this county.

Farms.—The farms moſt remarkable for beauty, extent and improvement, in this pariſh, are, Colleonard and Boindie Hills, belonging to Lord Findlater, and Blairſhinnoch, the property of Lord Banff. The firſt of theſe was one of Lord Findlater's experimental farms. It lies on a gentle declivity, opening to the ſouth, and commands a variety of pleaſing proſpects. The fields are laid out with much taſte and judgment, incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge-rows and belts of thriving wood. It bears a ſtriking reſemblance to a fine Engliſh farm, and to thoſe who remember its former appearance, it ſeems altogether a new creation. The farm of Blairſhinnoch contains about 400 acres, and is generally a productive field.

Boindie Hills is chiefly occupied as a ſheep farm, and proves a very lucrative poſſeſſion to Mr Milne, affording excellent paſture to a flock of 200 to 300 ſheep, chiefly of Engliſh breed, and of the largeſt ſize.

Nor, in this account, muſt we omit the little farm of Cowden Knows *, diſtant about a mile from the town, and juſtly celebrated for its rural beauty.

Attracted by its wild and ſimple ſcenery, the preſent tenant has choſen this *ferme ornée* as a ſummer retreat.

From

* This is not ſuppoſed to be the ſcene of the plaintive Scots ballad.

From his clay-built cottage, ſituated on a riſing ground, there is an extenſive view of the Murray Frith, of the lofty mountains of Sutherland and Caithneſs, and various woodland proſpects.

This favoured ſpot is preſerved quite in the paſtoral ſtile.

" Here no rude ploughman ſide-long lays the glebe,
" ——————————— Nor ſower ſtalks
" With meaſur'd ſteps, ———————————
" Nor harrow follows, harſh, to ſhut the ſcene."

THOMSON.

The preſent occupier aſpires not to the extravagant praiſe which Dean Swift beſtows on the man " who makes " one ear of corn to grow where there was none before."

——————— Juvat arva videre
Non raſtris hominum, non ulli obnoxia curæ.

VIRG. GEORG.

Prices of grain, &c. at different periods.—Meal was ſold, by contract for ſeven years, at 8 s. 6 d. *per* boll, commencing with crop 1758; at 9 s. for the ſame period, commencing with crop 1764; and at 9 s. 6 d. from 1767. Ten ſhillings was conſidered a reaſonable price for a contract of ſeven years, commencing 1768. The medium price of meal, for 20 years preceding 1782, was 11 s. $7\frac{5}{7}$ d.; and from that year to 1795, about 13 s. 2 d.

For ſome years paſt, oats have been ſold at 1 s. 1 d. and 1 s. 2 d. *per* ſtone weight *. Meal and barley have given proportionably high prices. Such was the alarming defici-

* The boll of oats ſometimes weighs $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, and ſometimes 16 ſtones.

ency of crop 1795, that meal was sold in this parish at 21 s. a boll of eight stones Dutch weight, and barley at 25 s. *.

Implements

* Barley of a good kind generally weighs from 19 to 20 stones per boll.

Owing to the late injudicious opening of the ports for importation, and the threatening of a farther depression of the distilleries, there is at present an extraordinary stagnation in the sale of grain, which must be attended with the most serious consequences to the farmer.

In seasons of plenty, the impolicy of opening the ports for importation must be obvious to the humblest capacity. When prices are low, in consequence of such plenty, a bounty ought to be given upon exportation; and that bounty ought to be continued until the price rises to a certain height.

"There must be something very seductive, or very profitable, in the importation of foreign grain; for all the laws that have hitherto been made "to prevent it, have been evaded; and yet, except the importer, it is "clearly against the interest of every other person in the kingdom: for it "is destructive of our own agriculture; and we have seen, from certain evi- "dence, that it raises the price of grain upon the consumer.

"While the ancient laws laid the country open to the importation of fo- "reign grain, by injudicious duties or restrictions upon our own produce, "our farmers were dispirited; a great part of the soil lay without culture; "the price of grain was consequently high, and population was restrain- "ed.

"When the restrictions were not only removed, but bounties given upon "the exportation of our excrescent stock, by the acts of 1688 and 1700, "the happiest effects were immediately experienced: These laws acted like "magic; our agriculture immediately rose, as from the dead; population in- "creased; and instead of eating the bread of foreign nations, we not only "maintained all our own people, at a lower rate than was ever known before, "but the kingdom received an immediate addition of riches and strength, "from the money brought in, from the increase of shipping, and from the "people employed in raising and exporting the surplus of our produce: "A state of prosperity which continued without interruption for above "half a century after the Union. No sooner was importation again en- "couraged, than our agriculture languished, our exportation declined, and "the prices of grain rose."

"Importation of foreign grain acts like a mole under ground; we know "nothing of its operations but by the heaps which its raises; and when "these heaps come to cover an 8th, an 18th, or even a 475th part of our "own soil, it is high time to turn them down."

The

Implements of Husbandry.—In no branch of agriculture has there been a more ſtriking and eſſential improvement than in the conſtruction of the implements of huſbandry. Carts were not uſed in this pariſh till the year 1728, when Mr Duff of Corſindae, then reſiding in Banff, introduced them, having procured two "*timber carts,*" at the price of 5 s. each. The creel or curroch was then the common vehicle in uſe. Grain, meal, and lime for exportation, were brought hither on horſeback, from the moſt inland parts of the country.

The only plough then uſed, was what is known by the name of the old Scottiſh plough, in its rudeſt form. Now, carriages, ploughs, harrows, and the various utenſils of huſbandry, of the moſt approved and modern conſtruction, are either imported from Leith, or manufactured in this country. Theſe are generally painted; a practice which has both ornament and utility to recommend it *.

Nurſery.—Adjoining the farm of Colleonard, there is a nurſery of conſiderable extent, conducted by Mr Reid. It was begun about 30 years ago, and has of late been greatly enlarged

The above facts and obſervations are taken from "An Inquiry into the "Corn Laws and Corn Trade of Great Britain, and their influence on the "Proſperity of the Kingdom; by the late Alexander Dirom, Eſq; of Muir-"eſk."

Mr Dirom was amply qualified for the inveſtigation of theſe important ſubjects. He was particularly acquainted with the ſtate of this county, having long reſided in Banff.

* The ingenious Biſhop of Llandaff, in his Chemical Eſſays, obſerves, "Since the ſame piece of wood has different weights, when dry, and when "ſoaked with water, the covering carts, ploughs, and other huſbandry gear "uſually made of aſh, with a coarſe kind of paint which will keep out the "rain, is a practice full as ſerviceable in leſſening the weight of the im-"plement which is to be moved by the ſtrength of man or horſe, as in "preſerving the wood from decay."

enlarged and improved. It occupies between 15 and 20 acres, and contains all the variety of fruit and foreſt trees, ever-green and flowering ſhrubs, flower roots and plants, which are in demand in this climate.

A gentleman in this neighbourhood, Mr Garden of Troup, in the courſe of three or four years, has planted from Mr Reid's nurſery, the immenſe number of one million nine hundred thouſand trees, beſides what he procured from other quarters, and the greater part in a thriving ſtate *.

Woods, &c.—It is generally ſuppoſed, that a conſiderable part of this pariſh, towards the ſouth-weſt, has been covered with woods, and belonged to the ancient foreſt of Boin. A ſimple diſtich, which tradition has handed down, confirms this opinion:

From Culbirnie † to the ſea,
You may ſtep from tree to tree.

There is ſtill in poſſeſſion of a farmer in that quarter, an oak tree, 30 feet long, which was dug up in the neighbourhood of his farm.

Since the decay or demolition of that foreſt, there were very few trees in this diſtrict, till the year 1756, when Lord Fife began his plantations. Theſe are now of great extent and variety, and in a flouriſhing ſtate.

The woods on Lord Findlater's eſtates in this pariſh are likewiſe thriving, and of conſiderable extent.

All theſe plantations add greatly to the decoration of the country, to the comfort of the poor, and to the facility of every branch of induſtry.

Eccleſiaſtical

* In theſe plantations a balm of Gilead fir, laſt ſeaſon, advanced 20 inches in height.

† Culbirnie, a farm about three miles diſtant from the ſea.

Eccleſiaſtical State.—From the public records it appears, that the kirk of Banff was rebuilt by the town-council in the year 1471, when Sir James Ogilvie of Deſkford was provoſt. They endowed a chaplain, with ten merks of ſtipend, beſides a living out of the common fund. Before this period, the chaplainry of St Mary, of the order of Carmelites, was the only other eſtabliſhment of worſhip in the royalty.

The pariſhes of Banff and Inverboindie continued united till the year 1634, when Mr Alexander Seton, then miniſter of Banff, brought an action * of valuation and modification of the teinds againſt the heritors, by which the union was declared void, and each holden to be a ſeparate pariſh, and diſtinct congregation.

The firſt miniſter of this pariſh, after its disjunction from Boindie, was Mr Alexander Seton. He died 1679, and was ſucceeded by Mr Patrick Innes, miniſter of Deſkford, who died *anno* 1699. His ſucceſſor in office was Mr William Hunter, miniſter of Tyrie. In 1712, Mr Hunter being ſuſpended from preaching, upon his refuſal of the abjuration oath, the church was ſupplied by the brethren of the neighbourhood. The following year he returned to his charge, and died 1716. Mr James Innes was admitted in December 1716, and died September 1753. In December following, Mr Robert Trail, miniſter at Kettins, was admitted; and in October 1761, was preferred to the Divinity Chair

* The Earl of Airly, Lord Deſkford, and the other heritors, unanimouſly ſubmitted the terms of the disjunction, and amount of ſtipend, to Patrick Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, and John Biſhop of Roſs. Accordingly, theſe arbiters ſettled the boundaries of the two pariſhes, and fixed the *quantum* of ſtipend payable to each miniſter, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ chalders of victual, and 350 merks of money, with the vicarage teinds *ipſa corpora*. This judgment was confirmed by the Lords Commiſſioners of Teinds.

Chair in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. He was ſucceeded by Mr Andrew Skene, miniſter of Keith, who died at Bath, in December 1792.

The preſent incumbent, Mr Abercromby Gordon, was admitted in Auguſt 1793.

The pariſh church was built in the years 1789 and 1790, after the model of the new church at Dundee; of which Mr Pennant ſays, "It is built in a ſtile that does credit to "the place, and ſhews an enlargement of mind in the Preſ-"byterians, who now begin to think that the Lord may be "praiſed in beauty of holineſs."

The body of the church meaſures 80 feet in length, and 50 of breadth, within the walls. It is of proportionable height. Four Ionic columns ſupport the galleries, which form five ſides of an octagon, and are high and ſpacious. The church is elegantly finiſhed within, and, excluſive of roomy paſſages, will contain 1500 perſons. The pulpit is perhaps raiſed to an incommodious height, being an aſcent of 21 ſteps. Some of my brethren, accuſtomed to a more humble *roſtrum*, decline officiating in ſo elevated a ſituation, and are ready to exclaim with the poet,

——————— How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
——————— I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
Topple down headlong. SHAKESPEARE.

The roof is a curious and maſſy ſtructure. It has ten principal couples, whoſe beams extend the whole width of the houſe, and ſupport the cieling. The couples are ſtrongly bound with iron, having 700 pounds weight on each.

The ſpire ſtill remains in an unfiniſhed ſtate, which gives the whole building a heavy and awkward appearance. It is intended, however, to reſume the work next ſeaſon.

The

The church has already coſt L. 2400. The old church was taken down only laſt year, excepting an ancient vaulted aiſle, on the ſouth ſide, now a burying place of Lord Banff's family.

By a late decree of augmentation, the miniſter's ſtipend is 60 bolls barley, 52 bolls meal, L. 63 Sterling money. In this are included the vicarage tithes converted, and L. 5 as the allowance for communion-elements.

The glebe, which conſiſts of ſeven and one half acres, is a beautiful and fertile field, immediately adjoining the town.

The manſe was ſubſtantially repaired about three years ago, and is a comfortable reſidence. For this purpoſe, and for rebuilding the garden-walls, the heritors moſt cheerfully granted L. 130, with an annual allowance to the preſent miniſter of L. 10, for upholding theſe repairs.

The garden contains nearly half an acre of ground, and is a moſt productive ſpot.

The Earl of Findlater is patron. The Magiſtrates alſo claim the right of patronage, and have been in habit of formally proteſting againſt his Lordſhip's preſentation. It is apprehended, however, that ſuch proteſt can be of no avail in preſerving their rights, unleſs made before the preſentation is received and ſuſtained by the preſbytery, a mode which has not been attended to in this inſtance.

Banff is not a collegiate charge, though the numbers of the people would require, and the funds in the pariſh are ſufficient to endow, a ſecond miniſter. Beſides the Eſtabliſhed Church, there are three places of worſhip in this town, the Epiſcopal chapel, the church of Relief, and a Roman Catholic meeting-houſe.

From the ſtatement of the Reverend Mr Skinner, late miniſter of St Andrews Chapel, the numbers in his charge amount nearly to 300. Formerly they were divided, and belonged

belonged partly to the communion of the Church of England, and partly to the Epiſcopal Church of Scotland. But in the year 1792, when a bill paſſed in Parliament, relieving the laity of the latter perſuaſion from thoſe forfeitures, penalties and diſabilities, to which they had long been ſubjected, both congregations, with a few exceptions, united under the ſpiritual juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Aberdeen.

The chapel is conveniently ſituated, neat and commodious, and has a well-toned ſmall organ.

The poor are admitted to the benefit of the public funds of the pariſh; in return for which, an annual collection is made in the chapel on Chriſtmas evening, which the clergyman diſtributes indiſcriminately to the poor of other perſuaſions.

The church of Relief was built in the year 1780, is ſituated in the Seatown, and is a very commodious edifice. The congregation, which is numerous, is compoſed partly of families reſiding in Banff, and partly of people from neighbouring pariſhes.

The numbers from this town and pariſh, according to a communication of their miniſter, are as follows:

From the town, - -	360
Country diſtrict, - -	40
Total, - -	400

Of theſe are ſaid to be examinable, 330.

The poor of this congregation likewiſe ſhare in the benefit of the general funds; and a public collection is occaſionally made in their church, for the relief of the poor at large, which is uſually committed to the diſpoſal of the pariſh miniſter.

Thoſe

Thoſe attending the Roman Catholic meetinghouſe from this pariſh, according to the ſtatement of their clergyman, are in number 96; of which, 74 are examinable.

Poor—The funds for the maintenance of the numerous poor in this pariſh are conſiderable.

The permanent funds, valuing two ineloſures of land at 25 years purchaſe, amount to nearly L. 900 Sterling, including L. 200 allotted for the ſupport of the poor's ſchool.

Intereſt of money,	L. 27	0	0
Land rent	14	0	0
Weekly collections for 1797,	98	18	0
Penalties from delinquents,	3	0	0
	L. 142	18	0

Poor who receive occaſionally,	60
Poor on the quarterly roll,	80
Ditto on the weekly roll,	10
Total,	150

The poor on the quarterly roll receive from 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s. each; thoſe on the weekly liſt are generally allowed 1 s. each.

Previous to the quarterly diſtribution, an edict is regularly read from the precentor's deſk, requiring the attendance of heritors, magiſtrates, &c.

Beſides the ordinary weekly collections, there is generally an annual voluntary ſubſcription, for the relief of poor families during the rigour of winter *.

* This ſeaſon the Ladies have generouſly ſubſcribed a ſum for a ſalary to a ſick-nurſe, for attending the poor during illneſs.

Here is a ſmall hoſpital or bede-houſe, which affords lodging to eight poor decayed women. It has no other endowment than what is derived from the parochial funds, and the donations of charitable individuals *.

In few places are the poor ſupplied with more liberality than in Banff. Hence the great number of this deſcription who reſort hither from neighbouring pariſhes, and become ſtationary. At the ſame time, it may be remarked, that here, as in moſt other towns, indigence is often marked with the appearance of greater wretchedneſs than in country villages, or the ſolitary cottage.

Thoſe who are entruſted with the management of the poor's funds, have too frequent cauſe to obſerve, and to lament, that our charitable contributions, intended as the reward of merit, or the refuge of misfortune, are ſometimes, and unavoidably, beſtowed on the indolent, the intemperate, and the undeſerving, whether natives or ſtrangers. But, "to do the beſt, (obſerves an eloquent writer), can "ſeldom be the lot of man; it is ſufficient if, when opportunities are preſented, he is ready to do good. How "little virtue could be practiſed, if beneficence were to "wait always for the moſt proper objects, and the nobleſt "occaſions; occaſions that may never happen, and objects "that may never be found."

Antiquities.—Few remains of antiquity are to be ſeen in this pariſh, to attract obſervation. Of theſe few, the old religious houſes merit a place in this account.

Here

* Mr George Smith, a native of this county, lately bequeathed L. 1000 Sterling to the Magiſtrates of Banff, for the expreſs purpoſe of building an hoſpital or infirmary. The money becomes ſoon payable, and ſuch an uſeful inſtitution will prove a moſt ſubſtantial benefit to this part of the county, ſo far diſtant from the Infirmary at Aberdeen.

Here was a convent of Carmelites, or White Friars, conſecrated to the Virgin Mary. This order of mendicant friars derived their origin and name from Mount Carmel, in Syria. St Lewis, King of France, returning from Aſia, brought along with him ſome of this ſect, whom he eſtabliſhed in Paris. They were afterwards divided into 32 provinces, of which Scotland was the 13th. They were denominated White Friars, from their exterior dreſs. It ſeems probable, that a convent of theſe Carmelites was eſtabliſhed in Banff, by Alexander III.; although the firſt Sovereign grant reſpecting it on record, is dated "Apud "Sconam, 1mo die Aug. 1324," confirming, &c. "Deo, "beatæ Mariæ Virgini, et religioſis fratribus ordinis de "Monte Carmelite, capellam beatæ Mariæ juxta villam "de Banff, una cum doto ad eandem capellam pertinente, "ad ædificandam ibidem eccleſiam, et alios domos ſui or-"dinis, et ad inhabitandum Dom. locum cum fratribus "ejuſdem ordinis, preſenti pontifice ejuſdem fratribus ſpe-"ciáliter eſt conceſſum: præterea, damus et concedimus "hac preſta carta noſtra, confirm. fratribus ibidem Deo "ſervientibus, et pro ſervituris, illam davatum terræ *, "cum pertinentiis quæ ad dictam capellam ante preſentem "collationem noſtram pertinere ſolebant, ad inveniendum "panem, vinum, et ceram, ad cultum Domini ibidem di-"vinius exercendum."

The habit of the order was white, and on the lower part of their mantle were ſeveral rolls of ſtuff. But this habit being diſagreeable to the people, Pope Honorius IV. ordered them to change their garb. Accordingly, they laid aſide

* This is the fine plain called the Daw-haugh, on which Duff Houſe ſtands. This field, together with ſandy hills, &c. made a davoch of land, ſuppoſed to contain 416 acres. *Vide Statiſtical Report of Rhynie.*

aſide the bands or rolls from their mantle, and wore afterwards a white cloak, above a grey or tawny gown.

The arms they aſſumed was a repreſentation of the Virgin Mary, and of our Saviour, elevated on a temple; and below, the figure of a Carmelite, in his pontificals, and in a kneeling poſture.

Sir Walter Ogilvie of Denlugas, eager to acquire an addition of landed property, laid in his claim, before the Reformation, for a gift of this religious convent, and obtained a grant thereof, *anno* 1544 *. The family of Denlugas retained poſſeſſion of theſe heritages till 1630, when they became the property of the Earl of Airly, and in 1690 were purchaſed by the Laird of Bracco, anceſtor of Lord Fife. The ſuperiority, with the feu-duties, were gifted by James VI. to the King's College of Aberdeen, and bought from them, in 1752, by the Earl of Fife.

Two of the Carmelite cells are ſtill to be ſeen, near the old church, in a pretty entire ſtate.

The beautiful green mount in Lord Fife's park, and another of inferior ſize, ſituated in the middle of the town, formed a part of the Carmelites territory. Theſe mounts appear to have been chiefly the work of art, and are ſuppoſed to be the labours of pennance enjoined by the fraternity.

On the mount in Duff Houſe park, are ſtill to be remembered the ruins and foundation of their chapel, around which was the conſecrated ground of the ſepulchre. Here many bones of the dead were found, and by the care of Lord Fife depoſited in a large urn, elevated on a pedeſtal, near

* To this grant William Smith, Prior of the Carmelites in Banff, Sir John Chriſtoſom, Prior at Aberdeen, and ſeveral other brethren, are ſubſcribers.

near the mount. In the ſame ground, on an eminence, overhanging the river, his Lordſhip has built an elegant mauſoleum. It is of Gothic architecture, ſurrounded with ſhrubbery,

"The cypreſs and the yew's funereal ſhade,"

and forms a ſtriking ornament to the park. The windows are of painted glaſs, in caſements of ſtone, and in front are placed two beautiful figures in ſtatuary, emblematical of Faith and Hope.

Among the monuments in the mauſoleum, is one of curious ſculpture, and great antiquity, ſacred to the memory of John Duff of Maldavat, an anceſtor of Lord Fife. It was brought hither a few years ago, together with the aſhes of the deceaſed, from the family burying-place, in the aiſle of Cullen. In this monument is rudely ſculptured the figure of a warrior in full coat of armour, with this inſcription, "Hic jacet Johanes Duf. de Maldavat. et Baldavi. "obiit 2 Julii. 1404," &c *.

The monument of greateſt antiquity in the church, ſeems to be that in Lord Banff's aiſle, with the following inſcription:

Ano Dni 1558. 29 Nove
Obiit. Valterus. Ogilvy. de. Dvnlvgvs. Miles.
Prepoſit^{s}. Huj^{s}. Urbis, &c †.

Caſtle

* The late reverend and ingenious Mr Gordiner, of this place, in the 24th number of his Remarkable Ruins, &c. in North Britain, has given an elegant delineation of this ancient monument, accompanied with a ſhort deſcription of it, and of the other monuments in Lord Fife's Mauſoleum.

† As a ſpecimen of the verſification of ancient epitaphs in this pariſh, the following are ſubjoined:

Lo,

Caſtle of Banff.—The Caſtle of Banff was a conſtabulary of old, ſuch as Cullen, Elgin, Forres, and Nairn. It was a place of ſtrength, and ſaid to be occaſionally the reſidence of the King, when viſiting this part of his dominions. In his Majeſty's abſence, it was the meſſuage of the thane, ſheriff, or conſtable, and the ſeat where juſtice was adminiſtered.

By the public records it appears, that Walter de Leſlie obtained a charter, dated at Perth, 1364, of many lands, among others, of Blairſhinnoch in this pariſh, for furniſhing to the King a ſoldier to attend him, at three head courts: "Apud Caſtrum de Banffe." The office of ſheriff continued annexed to the caſtle till 1636, when the ſheriffdom was reſigned by the Earl of Buchan to Sir James Baird of Auchmedden; and the caſtle to Mr Sharp, father of the Archbiſhop of St Andrew's.

In 1683 Sir —— Sharp of Stonyhill diſponed the Caſtle of Banff to Proveſt Leſlie of Kininvie, from whom the family of Findlater afterwards derived their right of property.

The

Lo, here interred, lies the pretious duſt of that renowned - *Defaced.*

Seal ſaving Seton,
Preacher in this Town,
The Key of Knowledge,
And Glory of the Gown. - - *Date defaced.*

On John Andrew, town-clerk of Banff, *anno* 16—.

Here lies a Man whoſe Tongue and Pen
Did what they could to profit Men,
His life did prove moſt Chriſtian,
So reſts, to riſe to Glore again.

In the church-yard is a handſome pyramidical monument, with an elegant inſcription on white marble, to the memory of the late Admiral Gordon and his ſon.

The caſtle and adjoining grounds hold of the Crown blench, and pay neither ceſs, ſtipend, nor any burden whatever. The ſheriff's office was reſigned in 1681, by Baird of Auchmedden, to the Earl of Findlater, who enjoyed the right till the abolition of heritable juriſdictions in 1748.

Part of the ancient wall is yet entire; and the remains of the moat and intrenchments are ſtill viſible.

Excepting a ſmall adjoining houſe, the reſidence of Archbiſhop Sharp's father, the caſtle is now a plain modern building*. Its ſituation is uncommonly pleaſing and romantic, and few dwellings can boaſt of a greater variety of charming proſpects.

In the caſtle are ſome good paintings and prints; particularly a picture of the celebrated Jamieſon, by his own hand. He is repreſented ſitting in his painting chamber, with his hat on, and his pallet before him. On the walls of his room ſeem careleſsly to be hung ſeveral productions of his various pencil.

Near to the caſtle was ſituated the chaplainry of the Holy Rood, or *Sanctæ Crucis*, conſecrated in commemoration of our Saviour's ſufferings. At what period, or by what founder, this chapel was erected, no information can be derived, either from tradition or ancient record. From an old regiſter of the town-council, 1544, we learn, that this religious houſe lay within the liberties of the burgh, and comprehended, "terras piſcatorias vocatas vulgariter *Fiſher's Lands*,

* This was long the reſidence of the late Counteſs Dowager of Findlater, a lady not more diſtinguiſhed by her high rank, than by the unaſſuming manners, and unwearied benevolence, which adorned her character.

She had, indeed,

——————————— a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day to melting charity.

" *Lands*, ex boreali, et occidentali partibus montis Caſtri " de Banff *."

The Caſtle of Inchdrewer, on the eſtate of Lord Banff, is ſituated on a fine riſing ground, about four miles ſouth-weſt of the town. It is ſtill entire and habitable. By the ſtile of its architecture, it ſeems to have been built about the time of King James IV. or V. This is the opinion of the celebrated Groſe, who in his book of Antiquities has given a correct view of this caſtle †.

Two fields, near the confines of this pariſh, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of Arrdane and Swordane. Whether theſe have ever been the ſcenes of battle, and derived their names from the arrows and ſwords of the Danes, muſt be left to more able antiquaries to explore and determine.

Population.—The writer of this report is not poſſeſſed of materials ſufficient to enable him to aſcertain, with preciſion, the number of inhabitants in this pariſh at former periods. It is obvious, however, that the great increaſe of buildings, in different parts of the town, has occaſioned a proportionable increaſe of population.

It appears from a liſt drawn up by the late miniſter, in the year 1782, that the numbers in the town then were 2380. By a very accurate roll made up 1797, the number is,

In the town,	2860
Country diſtrict,	650
	3510

The

* The great cauſes aſſigned for this foundation, were, " the veneration " of the provoſts, et ad extirpandum hereſum dicti conventi, et propitio " magni Dei, et promotam orthodoxam fidem."

† Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, who was created a Baronet by King Charles I. on 10th July 1627, in the ſame year obtained a charter under the

The following is an abſtract of marriages and births in the whole parish, from 1791 to 1797 inclusive.

Years.	Marriages.	Births.
1791	33	46
92	33	51
93	19	59
94	22	48
95	18	44
96	12	35
97	39	36

Average of marriages, - - $25\frac{1}{7}$

——— of births, - - $44\frac{5}{7}$

No authentic regiſter of burials has been kept for ſeveral years.

It is believed that the population in the country diſtrict of the pariſh has rather decreaſed, and for which, nearly the ſame cauſes may be aſſigned with thoſe detailed in various Statiſtical Reports.

Parents are ſometimes negligent in recording the names of their children in the pariſh regiſter. Since the late enrolment for the militia, when the inconvenience of ſuch neglect was often felt, the people are become more attentive in this reſpect.

Longevity.—Although there are no inſtances of remarkable longevity in this pariſh, many of the inhabitants attain a good old age. A tradeſman lately died, in full poſſeſſion of his faculties, long paſt his ninetieth year. During the

the Great Seal, of the lands of the barony of Inchdrewer. He was afterwards raiſed to the dignity of peerage, by the title of Lord Ogilvie of Banff, by letters patent to him and the heirs-male of his body, dated 31ſt Auguſt 1642.

preſent week, (the firſt of the year 1798), have died four reſpectable characters, whoſe joint ages amounted to 344 years.—The writer of this Report baptized a child about 18 months ago, whoſe mother, grandmother, great grandfather, and great great grandmother, (five generations in a direct line), are all alive.

Air, Climate, Diſeaſes, &c.—If the ſituation of Banff is conſidered with regard to thoſe circumſtances which have an influence on the health of the inhabitants, there are many advantages in this view which it poſſeſſes in an eminent degree.

The town ſtands on a riſing ground, and the houſes in general are built on a dry hard ſtratum, in many places intermixed with ſand.

Such a ſituation is certainly more favourable to a free circulation of air than a dead flat; and the dry foundation of the houſes prevents thoſe deleterious conſequences which ariſe from breathing within doors a damp unwholeſome atmoſphere. From the river, flowing immediately below the town, there are no ſwamps in its neighbourhood; nor in any direction around it are there any ſtagnating waters, whoſe noxious effluvia might prove injurious to health. Thus, from local ſituation, are the inhabitants exempted from a ſource of contagion, whence intermittents, and many low fevers, derive their origin. On the other hand, as the town lies open to the north and north-eaſt, the cold winds of theſe points, blowing immediately from the ſea, renders the inhabitants of this place liable to rheumatiſm, coughs, pectoral complaints, ſore throats, and inflammatory fevers. The fevers of a different complexion, which ſometimes prevail, are to be conſidered, upon the moſt probable and rational principles, as originating from irregularities in living, from contagion, and, among the lower claſs of people, from

ſmall,

ſmall, confined, and often crowded houſes, where the air breathed is foul and noxious, and from inattention to cleanlineſs, particularly of bed and bed-clothes, which are too ſeldom waſhed, and very rarely ventilated.

Such exiſting cauſes will, in all ſituations, have an influence in producing fevers of a malignant kind, or of altering the type of thoſe which, upon their firſt attack, appear inflammatory.

A reformation in regard to the above particulars, as far as it could be effected, would prove of the moſt beneficial conſequences.

The advantages attending local ſituation would be much improved, and rendered more complete, by conducting into the town, from ſprings in the neighbourhood, a ſufficient ſupply of good wholeſome water. This meaſure, though expenſive, is practicable, and its expediency is apparent from this circumſtance, that the water in general, over the whole town, is more or leſs hard and brackiſh.

Proper regulations eſtabliſhed, enforced, and uniformly maintained, for keeping the ſtreets perfectly clean, and free from all baneful and putrid ſubſtances, would be highly conducive to health and comfort.

An infectious fever prevailed here, with unuſual violence, about the year 1782. Unwholeſome food, particularly an immoderate uſe of potatoes, (that year of a bad kind), were among the ſecondary cauſes to which this fever was aſcribed.

Mr Skeene, the late miniſter of this pariſh, a gentleman alike diſtinguiſhed by his great medical knowledge, and his humane gratuitous practice, wrote a ſmall treatiſe on this fever, in form of a "Serious Addreſs to the People," &c.

This ſhort addreſs, which Provoſt Robinſon was at the expence of printing and publiſhing, contained ſeveral plain ſenſible inſtructions reſpecting the prevention and treatment of the diſeaſe, and points out the means by which health

may

may be preserved from every disorder of an infectious nature *.

Inoculation.—The practice of inoculation for the small-pox is by no means become general among the lower ranks. The too tender consciences of the superstitious interpose, to rob them of its salutary benefits. We tempt God, say they, by voluntarily bringing on a disease which we might possibly have escaped. We throw ourselves in the way of danger; we distrust the Providence of Almighty God, who is all-sufficient to deliver us.

These words have, indeed, the appearance and the voice of piety, but they have nothing else. There are few of the actions of life to which the objection might not more or less apply. Does not the man, for instance, equally tempt God, who, apprehending a mortification in one of his limbs, submits to lose it by the operation of a surgeon. Perhaps the dreaded mortification might not have taken place, and the patient sacrifices his life to his timid caution. Yet no man of common sense will dispute, that the practice of amputation is salutary on the whole, and is the means of preserving many valuable lives to the community †.

Mineral

* Among other advices, Mr Skene strenuously recommends great attention to cleanliness, washing the chamber of the sick person with soap and hot water, and, upon recovery of the patient, that his apartment should be white-washed with lime, fresh slacked, laid on hot, and the windows opened every day.

† The deaths by the natural small-pox are generally allowed to be in the proportion of one in six, in seven at the very least, but oftener one in five.

Now, I presume it will be thought moderate to compute, that not above one in forty escape having the distemper, during the course of their lives. Let it be observed, then, in the first place, there are thirty-nine to one

Mineral Springs.—As a matter connected with the health of the inhabitants of this place, and, under proper management, beneficial to the public at large, it may be proper to mention a powerful chalybeat ſpring, (the Well of Beindie), within two ſhort miles of Banff.

In chronic caſes, attended with debility and relaxation, where tonic medicines are admiſſible, the water is uſed with manifeſt advantage; but, unfortunately, this well is conſidered by the country people at large as a Panacea, and reſorted to as ſuch by great numbers, afflicted with diſeaſes very oppoſite in their natures. The reſult is what may naturally be inferred; many are cured or relieved, while others return not only diſappointed of expected benefit, but ſuffering under aggravated complaints. They ſometimes, too, place as much dependence on the quantity, as on the quality, of the water. Having but little time to ſpare to the faſhionable avocations of a watering-place, they are very diligent during their ſtay, and are often known to ſwallow three

one againſt eſcaping the infection; and then there are only five chances in favour of a perſon eſcaping with life. The whole chances in his favour, therefore, are but five and one-ſixtieth, or ſix at moſt; whereas, by authentic accounts of ſome late general inoculations, it appears, that out of 416 only one died. On other occaſions the proportion has been one in 300. A fact ſcarcely to be accounted for, when we conſider what different conſtitutions muſt exiſt among ſuch a number of patients, and the ſtrong probability of the death of fully that number, among ſo many infants, from other diſorders, if inoculation had been entirely out of the queſtion. See an admirable Sermon on the Lawfulneſs of Inoculation, by G. Gregory, F. A. S. author of Eſſays Hiſtorical and Moral.

A ſurgeon in the north, preſuming that ſelf-intereſt has a ſtronger hold on mankind than ſuperſtition, has lately opened a policy of inſurance for the ſmall-pox. To a ſubſcriber gives him two guineas for inoculating his child, the ſurgeon, in the event of the child's death, pays ten guineas to the parent. For every guinea ſubſcribed, four guineas; for one half guinea, two guineas; and for a crown, one guinea.

three gallons a-day of the saltiferous stream, besides a reasonable potion of sea-water.

Roads and Bridges.—The post-road, as far as it extends through this parish, is kept in excellent repair. The roads leading to the inland parts of the country, being less attended to, are not in such good order. The proposed establishment of turnpikes must contribute much to the general improvement of this country. If the line is adhered to, which is already marked out in the surveyor's plan, the new road from Banff to Turreff, though not much shortened in point of distance, will oft beguile the traveller of his time, by the varied and beautiful scenery which will occupy his attention.

The former fine bridge over the Doveran was swept away by a violent flood in 1768. Another has since been built, at the expence of Government, a little higher up the river, where it is supposed to be less in danger from the rise of the water. It is a handsome structure, consisting of seven arches *.

Harbour and Shipping.—Of old, boats and trading vessels lay within the river, extending along the banks where the bulwark now is.

We learn from tradition, that the course of the Doveran, near its influx, was considerably more eastward than at present. It is said to have emptied itself at the Craig of Down, now Macduff.

The

* As an instance of the accuracy of some modern travellers, a large quarto journal, lately published, informs us, that in Banff there is a fine bridge of *nine* arches over the river *Dive*. The river is sometimes spelled Doveran, and sometimes Deveron. In the Gaelic language it signifies the *Black Water*, and is so named towards its source in Aberdeenshire.

The traditional report is corroborated by ſome ancient grants in favour of the Earl of Buchan, in which are ſpecified "the ſalmon-fiſhing at the mouth of the river, and in "the ſea," jacentes apud Down.

That piece of low ground on the eaſt ſide of the river, called the Gaws, now a part of Lord Fife's pleaſure-grounds, was lately the property of the town, is ſtill within the royalty, and, it is highly preſumable, formerly lay on the weſt bank of the river, which divided the earldom of Buchan from the county of Banff. The river, indeed, ſeems frequently to have altered its courſe; ſometimes paſſing in a ſtraight line through the beach, and at other times winding to the weſt, near the Caſtlehill, where it now runs, and which has been its channel for ſeveral years paſt.

The ſtream has ſometimes been ſo ſmall, as not to have currency ſufficient to keep the paſſage open, the water oozing through the bank of gravel, and preventing the entrance and departure of the ſmalleſt boat.

Hence aroſe the neceſſity of building a harbour in a more convenient ſituation. It was begun ſo early as the year 1625, weſtward of the river mouth. The attempt was frequently fruſtrated, and as often reſumed. After various interruptions, and repeated applications to Parliament, and to the Convention of Burghs *, the work was finiſhed about the

* The Convention of Burghs appointed the Commiſſioners from Aberdeen, Elgin, Inverneſs, &c. as a Committee, to examine and report the true ſtate of the harbour, &c. Accordingly, theſe Commiſſioners met at Banff, and reported, "That the trade appeared for years paſt to increaſe: "That the merchants had very enterpriſing genius, but diſcouraged by the "bar on the mouth of the river, inſomuch, that it often happened from "Candlemas to Martinmas the water mouth was in no condition to receive "a boat; and that the laſt ſeaſon, three ſhips, after being loaded, were "locked in by the bank of gravel, ſo that 20 coaches might paſs in a breaſt "dry: And farther declared, That the place was exceedingly well ſituated

"for

the year 1775, and is now a moſt uſeful and commodious harbour.

The ſhipping belonging to this port are at preſent 28 ſail; of which 8 are brigantines, from 100 to 210 tons each; and 14 ſail are ſloops, chiefly of 60, 80 and 100 tons.

Veſſels.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
22	1943	137

Some of theſe veſſels are employed in the London trade.

Shipbuilding is carried on here with ſucceſs. One builder, eminent in his profeſſion, uſually employs 12 men, and has juſt finiſhed a fine brigantine of 190 tons *.

Trade and Commerce.—The ſtate of the trade and commerce of this town may be judged of from the preceding Table of the ſhipping, and from the following Abſtract Accounts of the Imports and Exports, &c. from the 5th January 1795 to the 5th of January 1797, inclusive.

ABSTRACT

" for trade, the piers good, water deep, and acceſs eaſy with northerly " winds; adding, that, from Aberdeen to Inverneſs, there is not a harbour " that any ſhip dared venture, when the wind blew hard from that *airth*."

At this harbour the burgeſſes and landholders of the town have the privilege of importing freeſtone and ſlate without payment of ſhore-dues; and for other articles they only pay the half of the uſual allowance of harbour dues.

* The diſtreſſing intelligence has been lately received, of the total loſs of one of theſe ſloops, of 70 tons, with 6 men.

Port of BANFF.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Goods imported, brought and ſent Coaſt-ways, to and from this Port, from 5th January 1795 to 5th January 1797.

Year ending 5th January 1796.	Iron. Bars.	Salmon Barrels	Butter and Cheeſe Cwt.	Salmon. Kitts	Meal. Quarters.	Barley. Quarters.	Oats. Quarters.	Cod & Ling fiſh. No.
Foreign trade inwards,	3880	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Coaſt trade outwards,	- -	122	434	1412	2361	2196	3490	5500
Ditto inwards,	800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Year ending 5th January 1797.								
Foreign trade inwards,	3550	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Coaſt trade outwards,	- -	123	701	732	6897	255	600	54,400
Ditto inwards,	394	- -	- -	- -	370	100	79	- -

Year ending 5th January 1796.	Wheat Quarters.	Flour Buſhels.	Wool. Cwt.	Bricks. No.	Tiles. No.	Spirits Gallons.	Wine. Gallons.	Salt. Buſhels.
Foreign trade inwards,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Coaſt trade outwards,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ditto inwards,	- -	815	226	11,800	2500	5258	2426	7766
Year ending 5th January 1797.								
Foreign trade inwards,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Coaſt trade outwards,	170	- -	- -	5600	46,645	- -	- -	- -
Ditto inwards,	- -	995	210	2090	- -	1576	3420	8094

N. B. Very little foreign trade ſince the commencement of the war.

Port of BANFF.—An Account of the Quantity of Engliſh Coals and Cinders, Scots Coals and Culm, brought Coaſt-ways into this Port, from the 5th January 1795 to 5th January 1797.

	Quantities of Engliſh				Quantities of Scotch			
	Coals.		Cinders.		Coals.		Culm.	
	Chalders.	Buſhels.	Chald.	Buſh.	Tons.	Cwt.	Chalders.	
From 5th January 1795 to 5th January 1796.	1745	12	43	0	281	15	7	
From 5th January 1796 to 5th January 1797.	1994	35	27	0	617	10	0	

N. B. The great increaſe in the quantity of coals imported in the year 1796, was occaſioned by the demands from the country, where peat, the uſual fuel, had been much deſtroyed by the rains of that ſeaſon.

Salmon-fiſhing.—The Doveran is richly ſtored with ſalmon and trout, and yields a very handſome revenue to the principal proprietor, the Earl of Fife.

In the year 1757, the late Lord Fife entered into contract with a gentleman in Aberdeen, by which he ſold the freſh ſalmon of the Doveran, from 29th September to 15th May, at three halfpence a pound. The pound of ſalmon now generally ſells at ſixpence, and early in the ſeaſon at nine-pence.

Comparative

Comparative ſtatement of the rent of the ſalmon-fiſhing at different periods:

Years.	Rent.
1713	L. 299 6 6
1729	310 13 4
1748	441 11 2
1762	600 0 0
1778	850 0 0
1795	1250 0 0

Provoſt Robinſon has long enjoyed the leaſe of the fiſhings, and generally employs from 80 to 100 men in the different departments of the trade.

The fiſhing commences 30th November, and is given up 29th September.

The various expences attending the fiſhing amount to a ſum at leaſt double of the yearly rent.

The cruives are about a mile from the ſea, and the whole extent of the river-fiſhing, including its windings, does not much exceed four miles *.

Manufactures

* The preſervation of ſalmon ſeems very early to have attracted the attention of the Legiſlature. Alexander II. anno 1214, enacted at Perth, upon Thurſday, "the feaſt of St Margaret, that the ſtream ſhall in all parts "be ſwo (ſo) *free*, that ane ſwine of the age of three years, well fed, "may turn himſelf within the ſtream round about, *ſwo* that his ſnout nor "tail ſhall not touch the bank or ſide of the water." Hence, probably, the firſt conſtruction of the cruives in Scotland.

The ſalmon is ſaid to breed or caſt his ſpawn in moſt rivers in the month of Auguſt. They depoſit their eggs or ſpawn in a ſafe place, in the gravel, and then leave it to their Creator's protection. Sir Francis Bacon obſerves, "the age of a ſalmon exceeds not ten years. His growth is very "ſudden, ſo that after he has got into the ſea, he becomes from a ſamlet, "not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a goſling "becomes a gooſe."

It

Manufactures.—The thread and linen manufactures were carried on here, a few years ago, to a very great extent.

For the thread manufacture alone 3500 mats of Dutch flax were annually imported; which, at an average of L. 3, 5 s. each, coſt upwards of L. 11,000 Sterling. The operation of milling and heckling employed about 60 men. When given out to ſpin, it afforded employment for 4000 individuals; yielded 150,000 ſpindles of yarn, which circulated about L. 10,000 among the ſpinners. The doubling and twiſting the yarn, which was done in Banff, employed about 200 women and children, and at the bleachfield, engaged the labour and attention of 40 people more. Theſe threads, when ſent to Nottingham or Leiceſter, were valued at L. 30,000 Sterling.

This productive and uſeful branch has ſince given place to the ſtocking manufacture, which is alſo conducted on a very extenſive ſcale by Meſſrs Robinſons.

The ſtockings are wove on a highly improved frame, of which theſe gentlemen are the ſole patentees.

They have 150 of theſe frames, for the manufacturing of ſilk, cotton, and worſted ſtockings. From the nature of the work, and the advanced ſtate of the mechanical arts, which has neceſſarily abridged human labour, this manufacture does not offer employment to ſuch numbers as the branch formerly mentioned. In the ſeveral departments of the work, however, about 560 perſons of different deſcriptions are conſtantly engaged.

Young

It is a curious circumſtance, and perhaps but little known, that the chief conſumption of pickled ſalmon, when firſt in ſeaſon, and when prices are high, is by the loweſt claſſes of the people in London. The middle ranks, and thoſe immediately above them, abſtain generally from ſuch indulgences until the prices are moderate. See an admirable treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis, by P. Colquhoun, Eſq; L. L. D. late Provoſt of Glaſgow, and now one of the Magiſtrates of the Police for London.

Young men, from 14 to 16 years of age, will ſometimes make 40 pairs worſted ſtockings in one week, and at the uſual hours allotted to labour. Theſe ſtockings generally ſell at 3 s. 6 d. a pair.

The medium gain of the frame-worker may amount to 7 s. 6 d. or 8 s. a week.

The worſted is chiefly ſpun on the two-handed Leiceſterſhire wheel.

A woman who is a diligent and capable ſpinner, will earn from 5 s. to 6 s. weekly. The average gains are from 2 s. 6 d. to 3 s.

A conſiderable quantity of the ſtockings are diſpoſed of in wholeſale, to the ſhopkeepers in the town and country; but the principal market for the manufacture is London.

The linen trade is ſtill continued, though on a more contracted ſcale than formerly. This branch may now employ about 20 weavers.

Soap and Candles.—A ſoap and candle work, belonging to a company in Banff, employs a manager and four men, and pays annually to Government L. 500 Sterling.

Brewery.—The brewing of ale, beer, and porter, is carried on here to a conſiderable extent. The annual conſumption of barley is generally 1200 bolls; and the duty to Government L. 700. The number of hands employed amount to eight. The ſtrong beer has long been in high repute, and in great demand, from various and diſtant parts of the country. The porter, when kept in bottle about a year, is ſufficiently palatable, and has been known ſometimes to deceive the taſte of a connoiſſeur in that wholeſome beveridge.

A Rope and Sail Manufacture has for ſome time been carried on here, though not to great extent.

Brick and Tile Work.—The late Dr Saunders of this place, a gentleman of enterpriſing ſpirit, eſtabliſhed, ſeveral years ago, a brick and tile work on his farm, about two miles from the town. It is ſtill carried on with ſucceſs, (and on an extenſive plan), by his ſon. The work poſſeſſes great advantages from its local ſituation, having the command of a ſmall harbour for the importation of coals, and for exporting part of the produce of the manufacture. Mr Saunders generally employs eight or nine men, beſides an overſeer.

A brickwork on a ſmaller ſcale has lately been ſet on foot in the vicinty of the town.

In the various branches of mechanical induſtry, this town can boaſt of ſeveral eminent workmen; but on this article the limits of a Statiſtical Report do not allow of a minute detail.

Markets.—There is a regular weekly market. It is held on Friday, and is well ſupplied with proviſions of all kinds. There are alſo in Banff three annual fairs.

Poſt-Office.—The revenue ariſing from the Poſt-Office has increaſed ſince the eſtabliſhment of a daily mail. It amounts to nearly L. 800 *per annum.*

Great hopes are entertained of a ſtill earlier diſpatch of the mails from Edinburgh, a meaſure which would be attended with ſignal advantages to the towns north of the metropolis.

Banking Offices.—The Bank of Scotland, and the Banking Company in Aberdeen, have each of them eſtabliſhed

a branch in this town. Meſſrs Reid and Imlach, the agents, tranſact buſineſs to the extent of L. 150,000 to L. 200,000 *per annum*.

Battery.—During the late war, a ſmall battery was erected on the high ground near the harbour. It is nearly of the half-moon conſtruction, with turf embraſures *, and mounts two 18 pounders, and four 12 pounders, beſides two field pieces.

On one ſide of the gateway is ſituated the ſtore-houſe and powder-magazine, on the other a guard-room and officer's apartment.

Having an extenſive command of the bay, this battery might afford protection againſt the depredations of a ſingle privateer; but whether ſuch works, thinly ſcattered along the coaſt, would prove of ſubſtantial ſervice in the event of invaſion, is a point ſomewhat problematical †.

Military Aſſociations.—The Banff-ſhire Volunteers conſiſt of 16 companies, under the command of Colonel the Right Honourable the Earl of Fife, Lord-lieutenant of the county.

That

* The embraſure in batteries is now condemned by able engineers, and the low parapet recommended in its room, ſo that the guns may be pointed in any direction within the ſcope of the work.

† Colonel Dirom, a native of this town, in his ingenious "Plans for the "Defence of Great Britain," &c. obſerves, "Indeed it is impoſſible to "line the coaſt of an extenſive country in ſuch a manner with batteries, as "to protect it from an invading enemy; for they can be placed in few ſi- "tuations in which they may not be avoided: and if otherwiſe, the guns "in them are generally ſo unwieldy and difficult to traverſe, that they may "be approached and ſtormed without much danger to the aſſailants. Bat- "teries ought therefore to be erected with great caution, and perhaps on- "ly in ſituations ſtrong by nature, where they may not eaſily be ſurpriſed "or attacked on the land-ſide."

That part of the corps more particularly attached to the town of Banff, comprehends the numbers following, viz.:

	Colonel,	1
	Lieutenant-colonel,	1
	Major,	1
	Captains,	7
	1st Lieutenants,	9
	2d Lieutenants,	9
Staff.	Chaplain,	1
Staff.	Adjutant,	1
Staff.	Quarter-master,	1
Staff.	Surgeon,	1
	Sergeants,	36
	Drummers,	18
	Rank and file,	614
	Total effective,	700

Of these, 4 companies are stationed in the town of Banff,

1 in Macduff,
1 at Rothiemay,
1 at Grange,
1 at Portsoy,
1 at Cullen.

Total, 9

The Strathalvah and Boyn Volunteers, including officers, consist of 222

The Enzie Volunteers, 296

Total in the county of Banff, 1218

The first companies of the Banff Volunteers were offered and accepted in November 1794; but a certain number of men had previously, and from the commencement of the present

preſent war, been trained to the exerciſe of the great guns at the battery.

Beſides the Volunteer Corps, there were returned to the Privy Council, by the Lieutenancy of the county, upon the 29th day of September laſt, 45 men from this pariſh, as falling within the deſcription comprehended in the late Militia Act.

Schools.—The public ſchools of Banff, which are entirely under the direction of the Magiſtrates, (for there is no parochial eſtabliſhment), were connected together, and converted into an academy, in the year 1786. The ſeveral arrangements in this academy were made, and the teachers recommended by Dr George Chapman *, formerly rector of the Grammar-ſchool at Dumfries, and who for ſome years ſuperintended the eſtabliſhments for education in this place.

The plan of inſtruction which Dr Chapman laid down has been ſtrictly adhered to by the different teachers, and has anſwered the expectations of all concerned. The ſeminary is at preſent in a flouriſhing ſtate.

At the annual public examination in Auguſt 1797, the number of daily ſcholars amounted to 180.

The following branches of education are taught in this academy, by the head maſter and four aſſiſtants:

I. The Claſſics, Latin and Greek, with geography, and the principles of rhetoric.

II. Writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, menſuration, algebra, practical geometry, and navigation.

III. The French and Engliſh languages, &c.

* Dr Chapman was born in this neighbourhood. His extenſive knowledge as a ſcholar, and his merit as an author on Education, are well-known.

The

By the care and exertions of the late miniſter, a charity ſchool was founded ſome years ago, for the poor children of the town and pariſh. The numbers uſually attending this ſchool are from 25 to 30 children. They are taught to read, and inſtructed in the principles of religious knowledge. For ſecuring an annual and permanent ſalary of L. 20 to a well qualified teacher, the ſum of L. 400 was ſunk in the hands of the Magiſtrates. This fund was raiſed by the voluntary contributions of the landholders, the inhabitants, and occaſional viſitants, and by appropriating, with conſent of the heritors, L. 200 of the poor's money.

The girls attending the ſchool are furniſhed with eaſy and profitable work, by ſpinning wool for Meſſrs Robinſons ſtocking manufacture *.

The provoſt, miniſter, and rector of the academy, are the patrons of this ſchool.

Beſides theſe, there are two Engliſh ſchools, in different parts of the town. The teachers, having no ſtated ſalaries, depend entirely on the fees paid by the ſcholars.

Boarding Schools for young Ladies.—Here, too, are reputable boarding-ſchools, for the education of young ladies. One of theſe is conducted by Miſſes Mitchels from England,

The principles on which this academy is conducted, are contained in Dr Chapman's Treatiſe on Education, a fifth edition of which is lately publiſhed, and much approved of by the Reviewers.

To this edition the author has given a ſhort ſupplement, containing uſeful Obſervations on two Eſſays on Education lately publiſhed. He has ſubjoined further Thoughts on the Inſtruction neceſſary for the lower ranks of the People; on the appointment of Parochial Schoolmaſters, and on the Encouragement they ought to receive.

* Beſides a ſmall fund belonging to this ſchool, there is a public annual collection made, for defraying the expences of ſome neceſſary clothing to the poorer children.

land, who have lately ſettled here, and whoſe ſuperior accompliſhments fully qualify them for ſuperintending ſuch an inſtitution.

At the other boarding-ſchool, a qualified governeſs from Edinburgh aſſiſts in the education of the young ladies.

Comparative Statement, &c.—It may prove entertaining to ſome readers to trace the progreſs of luxury in this pariſh, and mark a few of the moſt ſtriking changes of half a century.

1748	1798
A gown of linſey-woolſey was the uſual dreſs of a laird's daughter, Veild in a ſimple robe, her beſt attire, Beyond the pomp of dreſs.—— THOMSON.	The decoration of our perſons is now become a more general ſtudy among both ſexes, and all ranks. In order to accommodate their dreſs to the capricious rules of faſhion, there is a frequent, and ſome times a needleſs, recourſe to the "foreign aid of "ornament."
Her mother, indeed, who was dignified with the knightly title of lady, appeared on great occaſions in a ſilk gown, and fine laces, which were conſidered as part of the paraphernalia deſtined to the ſucceeding generation.	The art millinery affords employment and profit to many; and every trading veſſel from London brings a freſh aſſortment of dreſſes, adjuſted to the prevailing mode.
Ladies ſeldom wore any other than coloured ſtockings.	
The town could only boaſt of one ſilken pair, and theſe were black.	
The occupation of milliner was totally unknown.	
1748. A four-wheeled carriage was a luxury ſeldom enjoyed, unleſs by the nobility.	1798. Poſt-chaiſes are now in general uſe.
A gentleman and his wife generally rode together on the ſame horſe.	Several private gentlemen keep their carriages.
Drawing-rooms and dining parlours were no leſs rare than carriages.	The pad is become the excluſive property of the country good-wife.
	The miniſter of the pariſh muſt have his drawing-room.

mit from the cuſtomhouſe at Aberdeen, a diſtance of 45 miles.

To obtain the permiſſion of unloading, the ſhipmaſter, after the dangers and fatigues of a ſea-voyage, has generally to encounter, what, to a ſeaman, is often no leſs perilous and fatiguing, the labours of a land journey on horſeback. Were a deputation granted from the Board of Cuſtoms to two or more qualified perſons reſiding in Banff, to tranſact the neceſſary routine of buſineſs, it would certainly tend to promote the trade and manufactures of this place, and of the country around. The expence attending ſuch eſtabliſhment muſt be truly inconſiderable, when weighed in the ſcale with the advantages which would accrue from it.

A few years ago, we had the proſpect of obtaining ſuch a deputation; but, it is believed, a premature and impolitic conteſt, for the emoluments of office, fruſtrated the deſign.

The jarring intereſts of contending parties, it is hoped, will not in the ſame manner interfere, to deprive us of the advantages of military barracks.

The town-council have made an offer of ground for the purpoſe, contiguous to the battery, and the meaſure is fraught with beneficial conſequences to the community, as well as to the military who may be ſtationed in this quarter.

Town-Houſe and Priſon.—Laſt ſeaſon were laid the foundations of a new town-houſe and priſon. The principal part of the work is nearly finiſhed, and the whole promiſes to be a moſt ſubſtantial and commodious building. The front of the town-houſe, including the ſpire, extends 71 feet. It contains, on the ground-floor, the ſheriff-court room, and county record-office. On the ſecond flat, are the

the town-council room and town-clerk's office. The third flat contains a county hall, 48 feet long, 27 feet in breadth, and 18 feet high. In the ſame flat of the back buildings, are two drawing rooms, 19 feet wide, and 33 feet long. On the ground floor of the back buildings are two correction houſes, 33 feet long, and 18 feet in breadth. The ſecond flat contains two civil priſons, 19 feet ſquare, and two criminal cells, 12 feet ſquare.

In the conſtruction of the gaol, the judicious improvements of the benevolent Mr Howard have been attended to, in thoſe eſſential reſpects, air, water, and cleanlineſs *.

Farming Society.—The Banff-ſhire Farming Society was eſtabliſhed in the year 1785. This inſtitution was deſigned to forward improvements in agriculture, to reward induſtry, and to produce unanimity and ſocial intercouſe between the heritors and farmers of the country, whoſe mutual intereſt and advantage can never be ſo great as when they are inſeparable. To have alſo under their conſideration the neceſſary and conſiſtent regulations for the police of the country, and for the prevention of litigious pleas among the country people, who are induced either by low advice, or inflamed by petty prejudices †.

To lay down rules anſwerable to the ſtatute acts of the country; to prevent the deſtruction of planting, incloſures, and green crops in the fields.

To

* It is intended to have a large reſervoir of water on the roof. The only priſoner at preſent is an unhappy woman found guilty of child-murder. She belongs to a neighbouring pariſh, and her inſanity was clearly proved before the Circuit Court.

† A litigious ſpirit is by no means prevalent in this county. There are only five procurators before the ſheriff-court, who are reſident in this town.

To lay down rules calculated on liberal principles, for the conduct which is becoming the character and deſcription of the worthy farmer, that when he proceeds meritoriouſly, he may be protected; when he approves himſelf a uſeful member, he may be rewarded; and when he is the object of undeſerved perſecution, that he may be ſupported. Such are the laudable and profeſſed deſigns of this Society. It is compoſed of the noblemen, and many of the reſpectable gentlemen, and of the principal farmers, of this county.

The preſident of the ſociety is an honorary member of the national "Board of Agriculture."

The funds of the ſociety ariſe from admiſſion fees, and a ſmall annual ſtipulated exaction from each member. They have three ſtated annual meetings, generally held in the Maſon Hall of Banff.

Friendly Societies.—Beſides St Andrews Lodge of Free Maſons, and the Operative Maſon Lodge, there are ſeveral friendly ſocieties eſtabliſhed in Banff.

I. Solomon's Lodge, or the Gardener Friendly Society, was inſtituted in April 1778. It conſiſts of 500 members. Their funds are in a flouriſhing ſtate. They are poſſeſſed of houſes and lands in the town and vicinity, which yield a yearly rent of L. 80 Sterling. To the widows of decayed brethren, laſt year, they paid upwards of L. 60 Sterling.

II. The Grey-ſtone Friendly Society, was eſtabliſhed in the year 1792. The benefit of this inſtitution is not confined to any particular deſcription of perſons or profeſſions. Their funds, it is believed, are in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement.

Theſe, and ſome other ſocieties belonging to particular corporations, prove of ſubſtantial advantage in this place,

by

by aiding the poor's funds of the pariſh, and adminiſtering relief to many individuals.

Public Amuſements.—During the winter ſeaſon, there are dancing aſſemblies once a-fortnight.

Occaſionally we have academical concerts of muſic.

Sometimes the heroes and heroines of the Sock and Buſkin favour us with a viſit, and fret a few of their ſummer hours on our little ſtage.

Circulating Library.—Banff affords a choice circulating library, which, beſides the uſual *light ſummer reading* of the times, contains a ſelect collection of the works of eminent writers, both ancient and modern.

From our conſtant intercourſe with London by ſea, we have early acceſs to the periodical and other publications of the day.

The Reviews we generally receive from the bookſeller here, in the courſe of the month ſucceeding their publication in London.

A Book Society is at preſent forming, on a liberal plan, to conſiſt of 20 gentlemen.

Eminent Men.—Under this article may be mentioned the Bairds of Auchmedden, a very ancient and reſpectable family, long reſident in Banff *.

* There is a tradition, that as King William the Lion was hunting in one of the ſouth-weſt counties, and ſtraggling from his attendants, he was alarmed at the approach of a wild bear, and called out for aſſiſtance. Upon this, a gentleman of the name of Baird, who had followed the King, came up, and had the good fortune to ſlay the bear. For which ſignal ſervice, the King made a conſiderable addition to the lands he had formerly given him, and aſſigned him for his coat of arms, a *boar paſſant*, and for his motto, *Dominus fecit.* It is further ſaid, that one foot of the animal was

1568. George Baird being connected by marriage, and in habits of great friendſhip, with the Regent, Earl of Moray, received from him a diſpoſition, heritable and irredeemable, to the lands of Auchmedden; the Regent aſſigning the following cauſe: "for many acts of utility and "friendſhip done to me, and many ſums of money given "out by him, in my ſervice."

1647. James Baird was bred to the law, and became a perſon of high reputation in his profeſſion. King Charles I. repoſed great confidence in him, and appointed him ſole Commiſſary of the Eccleſiaſtical Court of Scotland, an employment in thoſe days of great honour and truſt.

The King iſſued his warrant for creating him a peer, by the title of Lord Doveran; but Mr Baird died before the patent paſſed the ſeals. He was married to the ſiſter of John Dempſter, ſo remarkable for his diſputations in the foreign ſchools.

1593. Andrew having received an univerſity education in Scotland, went over to France to finiſh his ſtudies; became one of the beſt ſcholars in that kingdom, and was made a Profeſſor of Sciences at Lyons *.

1650. John his eldeſt ſon was alſo bred to the law, and after travelling much in foreign countries, became a man of great knowledge in his profeſſion. On the Reſtoration, he was created a Knight, and was ſoon after appointed one of the

was brought north by an anceſtor of Baird of Ordinhuives, and is ſtill preſerved. The arms and motto are to be ſeen on an ancient monument belonging to the family of Auchmedden, in the church-yard of Banff.

* Gilbert, Andrew's brother, married the heireſs of Ordinhuives, in this county, *anno* 1578, and had by her thirty-two children, the greater part of whom lived to the age of maturity.

the Senators of the College of Juſtice, by the title of Lord Newbyth.

1658. Sir James Baird, High Sheriff of Banff, was much reſpected for his abilities, integrity, and addreſs. In 1662 he received ſeveral marks of the King's favour; among others, the following honourable declaration and acquittal, for acting in the above office during the Uſurpation.

" Whereas, We are certainly informed, that the office of " the Sheriffſhip of Our county of Banff, was, by the late " Uſurper, put upon Our lovite Sir James Baird of Auch- " medden; that he only exerciſed the ſamen during the " year of the great tranſactions of Our Reſtoration, where- " in, as the ſaid Sir James was contributive and active, ſo " We are fully ſatisfied of his conduct and loyal affection to " Our Perſon and Government, and therefore declare him " free of all cenſure, &c. &c."

Superſigned CHARLES, and ſubſcribed LAUDERDALE.

Sir James was employed by the Duke of Lauderdale, to draw up a rational plan for the union of the two kingdoms. He accordingly prepared ſuch plan, which was ſo highly approved of, that the King became deſirous of carrying it into execution; but it is believed the Duke of Lauderdale, Secretary of State for Scotland, was not a ſincere friend to the meaſure *.

Of the ſame family was the celebrated Bayardo, an Italian poet, who wrote Orlando Innamorata, which Arioſto made the ground-work of his Orlando Furioſo.

This pariſh gave birth to Dr James Sharp Archbiſhop of St Andrews, and Primate of Scotland, whoſe tragical end exhibits

* The account of the family of Auchmedden is collected from an old manuſcript received from Mr Roſe of Mountcoffer, to whom the writer acknowledges himſelf alſo indebted for ſeveral other communications in compiling this work.

bits a melancholy inſtance of the furious and miſguided zeal of ancient times. He was the ſon of Mr Sharp, Sheriff-Clerk of Banff-ſhire. His mother was a daughter of the Laird of Kininvy. He was born May 1613, in the Caſtle of Banff.

He gave early proofs of a ſuperior genius, and excelled all his ſchool-fellows in the rudiments of learing.

Having completed his courſe of academical ſtudy with great applauſe, at the Univerſity of Aberdeen, he took the degree of Maſter of Arts, and was enrolled a Student of Divinity. By the intereſt of the Earl of Rothes, to whom he was related, Mr Sharp was elected one of the Profeſſors of Philoſophy in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, and ſoon after was appointed miniſter of Crail.

In that remarkable diviſion of the Preſbyterians into two parties, Public Reſolutioners and Remonſtrators, he eſpouſed the cauſe of the former. To ſuch height were their diſputes carried, as to induce the contending parties to lay their complaints before Oliver Cromwell, the Protector.

Mr Sharp being choſen Reſolutionary agent, on that occaſion acquitted himſelf with ſo much temper and dexterity, that Cromwell ſeemed convinced by the ſtrength of his arguments, and was ſo impreſſed with his inſinuating manner and addreſs, that he pleaſantly obſerved to ſome perſons near him, "This gentleman, to uſe a Scotch phraſe, "may well be ſtiled Sharp of that Ilk."

In May 1660, Mr Sharp, at the earneſt deſire of General Monk and the leading Preſbyterians in Scotland, went over to King Charles at Breda, to repreſent their conduct, and to learn his Majeſty's diſpoſition towards them.

During his abſence, he was choſen Profeſſor of Divinity in Mary's College, St Andrews; and before he left London, the

the King, as a mark of his royal favour, made him his Chaplain for Scotland, with a penſion of L. 200.

In April 1661, he accompanied the Earl of Glencairn, Chancellor, and the Earl of Rothes, Preſident of the Council, to London, to lay before the King an account of the ſtate of affairs in Scotland.

In a council held at Whitehall ſoon after, Mr Sharp was nominated Archbiſhop of St Andrews. A reſolution having been formed to fill up all the other vacant ſees, the choice of proper perſons was left to the new Archbiſhop, who, (according to his inveterate enemy Biſhop Burnet), acted in this inſtance with great moderation. One of his firſt official acts, after his preferment to the Archiepiſcopal See, was, obtaining a proclamation prohibiting the meeting of clergymen in preſbyteries or other church judicatories, until the Biſhops arranged a plan for their procedure.

This, and ſome other rigorous meaſures, raiſed againſt him an hoſt of enemies, ſeveral of whom bound themſelves by ſolemn vow to ſacrifice him to the ſufferings of their party. They at length accompliſhed their horrid purpoſe by aſſaſſination, attended with circumſtances of ſavage barbarity *.

The

* The following letter from Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill, containing a detail of the ſhocking circumſtances attending his father's murder, was addreſſed to Sir James Baird, at Banff. It is a genuine copy, and appears never to have been publiſhed.

" Honoured Sir,

" THIS horrid and ſtupenduous murther has ſo confounded me, that I " am not able to give a ſuitable return to your excellent and kind letter. " What I have learnt of that execrable deed, is, that on Friday, the 2d of " this inſtant month, my worthy father croſſed the water; lay at Kenno- " way all night, next morning ſet out for St Andrews. Being two miles " off, 27 of thoſe villainous regicides had a full view of the coach, and not " finding

The character of this prelate has been differently represented by different historians. While Bishop Burnet writes of him with the pen of severe obloquy, another of his biographers

"finding the opportunity, divided into three parties, which took up the "three ways he could take homewards. Nine of them assaulted the coach "within two miles of this place, by discharging their pistols, and securing "his servants. The coachman drove on for half-a-mile, until one of his "horses was wounded in three places, and the postilion wounded in the "hand. Then they fired several shot at the coach, and commanded my "dearest father to come out, which he said he would. When he had "come out, (not being yet wounded), he said, Gentlemen, I beg my life. "No! bloody villain, betrayer of the cause of Christ, No mercy! Then, "said he, I ask none for myself, but have mercy on my poor child, (his el- "dest daughter was in the coach with him), and holding out his hand to "one of them, to get his, that he would spare his child, he cut him in the "wrist. Then falling down upon his knees, and holding up his hands, he "prayed that God would forgive them; and, begging mercy for his sins "from his Saviour, they murdered him, by sixteen great wounds, in his "back, head, and one above his left eye, three in his left hand, when he "was holding them up, with a shot above his right breast, which was "found to be powder. After this damnable deed, they took the papers out "of his pocket, robbed my sister and their servants of all their papers, gold "and money; and one of these hellish rascals cut my sister in the thumb, "when she had him by the bridle, begging her father's life. God, of his "infinite mercy support this poor family, under this dreadful and unsup- "portable case, and give us to know why God is thus angry with us, "and earnestly beg not to consume us in his wrath, but now that his anger "may cease, and he may be at peace with us, through the blood of a re- "conciled Saviour; and also may have pity upon this poor distressed "Church, and that he may be the last sacrifice for it, as he is the first Pro- "testant Martyr Bishop in such a way.

"Dear Sir, as my worthy father had alway a kindness and particular "esteem for yourself, son, and family, so I hope you will be friendly to his "son, who shall ever continue, worthy Sir, your most faithful, &c. &c.

"W. SHARP."

"ST ANDREWS, 10th May 1679,
"½ hour after receipt of your's.

"On Saturday next is the funeral."

graphers has drawn his character in terms of unqualified praiſe.

In his more humble ſituation, as miniſter of Crail, we are told he approved himſelf a diligent and faithful paſtor, and by his mildneſs, condeſcenſion, and affability, acquired the love of his people.

But a ſudden elevation to great rank and power ſeems to have a baneful influence on the human heart, and it muſt be admitted, that the Archbiſhop of St Andrews did not add one to the few inſtances of ſtrict moderation in that dangerous ſphere. In his official capacity, he was violent in the exerciſe of his power, and, like moſt other proſelytes, he became the perſecutor of his deſerted brethren.

Yet his inveterate enemies are agreed in aſcribing to him the high praiſe of a beneficent and humane diſpoſition. He beſtowed a conſiderable part of his income in miniſtering to preſſing indigence, and relieving the wants of ſilent diſtreſs. In the exerciſe of his charity he had no contracted views. The widows and orphans of the Preſbyterian brethren richly ſhared of his bounty, without knowing whence it came. He died with the intrepidity of a hero, and the piety of a Chriſtian, praying for the aſſaſſins with his lateſt breath *.

The late Earl of Findlater and Seafield, a nobleman of ſingular and extraordinary merit, reſided for many years in the caſtle of Banff. "His Lordſhip employed his ample "fortune in promoting trade, manufactures, agriculture, "and all kinds of induſtry. Ever ſolicitous to fill his "high ſtation with real dignity, and farther to qualify him-"ſelf

* The Archbiſhop's monument, in the Cathedral of St Andrews, is extremely magnificent, and his epitaph highly flattering. "The diſputable "parts of his life, (ſays a celebrated traveller), are fully related; his un-"doubted charity and deeds of alms omitted."

" ſelf to be more extenſively uſeful to ſociety, (the ſole ob-
" ject of his ambition), he converſed much with, and great-
" ly honoured, men of letters, and men of ingenuity in al-
" moſt every profeſſion, always endeavouring to convert
" whatever knowledge he thus acquired, to the benefit and
" improvement of his country.

" His natural diſpoſition was calm, placid, and ſerene, his
" ſentiments generous and enlarged, his underſtanding ſolid
" and manly, and his integrity ſuch as could not be ſha-
" ken." LOND. CHRON.

He died November 3. 1770.

Under this article it may not be out of place to mention a gentleman of Banff ſingularly eminent for his good fortune in the lottery. In the Britiſh and Iriſh lotteries he has acquired, by the produce of three tickets, about L. 30,000 Sterling.

Characters and Manners, &c.—To diſcriminate minutely the manners and characters which diſtinguiſh one ſociety or pariſh from another; to beſtow particular and appropriate praiſe or cenſure, ſeems the moſt arduous attempt of the Statiſtical hiſtorian.

The writer of this account enters on the delicate ſubject aware of its difficulty, yet encouraged by the ſentiments of a great moraliſt, that the " hiſtory which draws a portrait
" of living manners, may perhaps be made of greater uſe
" than the ſolemnities of profeſſed morality, and convey
" the knowledge of vice and virtue with more efficacy than
" axioms and definitions *.

Banff has been for ſeveral years the general reſidence and occaſional reſort of many genteel, opulent, and reſpectable families;

* Rambler.

families; and in few provincial towns are the inhabitants more diſtinguiſhed for general information, ſocial intercourſe, and urbanity of manners.

In their general conduct they are both "pitiful and courteous;" deſerving the praiſe of beneficence to the poor, and hoſpitality to ſtrangers.

The author of this report has had frequent opportunities of remarking their liberal and ready ſpirit to do good, and their willingneſs to communicate to every judicious and diſintereſted charity.

In their attendance on the ordinances of divine inſtitution, all ranks are highly regular and exemplary.

Such laudable attention to external obſervances, ſo prevalent here, and ſo generally remarked in the different Statiſtical Reports, though not a certain criterion, is at leaſt a ſtrong preſumption, of the exiſtence of internal religion among us. It is a truth, for the confirmation of which we may appeal to living hiſtory, and to the conduct of a neighbouring nation, that the decay of outward forms of worſhip precedes the decay of the more "weighty matters of the "law, juſtice, mercy, faith," and leads to the diſſolution of all the "charities of father, ſon, and brother."

In our preſent imperfect ſtate, there is certain danger of religion gliding by degrees from the heart, unleſs invigorated by external ordinances, by a due obſervance of the Sabbath, by ſtated calls to worſhip, and the ſalutary influence of example.

That diſagreement in religious opinions, which generally obtains in every numerous ſociety, is here attended with no perſonal hatred, or rancorous animoſity. We differ quietly, and in general maintain that meekneſs and moderation which ſound reaſon approves, and Chriſtian charity commands.

The number of theſe is very inconſiderable who are entangled in the ſophiſtry of ſceptical writers.

A few copies of Paine's Age of Reaſon found their way this length; but many more copies of the learned Biſhop of Llandaff's admirable Apology ſoon followed *. Thus the "Bane and Antidote were both before us." The new fangled theology of Mr Paine, however captivating by its popular ſtyle, has done little harm, and the great body of the people "continue in the faith grounded and ſettled."

The inhabitants are alſo entitled to their portion of negative praiſe. Great crimes are happily uncommon; robberies; houſe-breaking, and ſwindling, are rarely known. The writer has not heard of an inſtance of any perſon, a native of this pariſh, ſuffering the ultimate of human puniſhment †.

However ungrateful the taſk, truth and impartiality require us to delineate the back-ground of this picture.

While here, as in every large community, there are many deſerving of much commendation, for the general propriety of their conduct, ſome are highly reprehenſible, for the vices which attach to their characters.

It may be inferred, from the ſhort publication already alluded to, that the practice of dram-drinking, habitual ſwearing, and that ſpecies "of converſation admitting no "defence ‡," were vices which formerly diſgraced ſome of the

* The celebrated ſpeech of our countryman, Mr Erſkine, in the trial of Williams, likewiſe proves a ſtrong ſhield in defending our religion againſt the bold attacks of Mr Paine.

† During the laſt rebellion in Scotland, a poor fellow from the country, whoſe imprudent curioſity led him to mark, by notches on his ſtaff, the number of Britiſh ſhips paſſing in the bay, was apprehended as a ſpy, and hanged by the King's troops, without the formality of trial.

‡ "Immodeſt words admit of no defence,
"For want of decency is want of ſenſe."

the lower orders of the people, and it is to be feared, they are vices not altogether eradicated.

But though the intemperate are ſtill to be ſeen reeling from their nightly revels, and ſometimes from their noon-day debauch, the uſe of ardent ſpirits is not ſo common as formerly.

It is apprehended, however, that this partial reformation cannot be aſcribed ſo much to the change of inclination in thoſe who were addicted to the practice, as to the ſalutary clauſes introduced in the late diſtillery laws.

Although the great majority of the people are juſtly accounted conſcientious, and honourable in their dealings, there are known ſome ſolitary inſtances of perſons, who, availing themſelves of the ignorance or good nature of a neighbour, do not heſitate to over-reach him in a bargain.

Notwithſtanding our excellent eſtabliſhments for the education of youth, it muſt be admitted, that the children of the poor are often ſuffered to follow, without controul, the bent of their own inclinations. The truth is, the care, the vigilance, and the example of the parents, are not always exerted to guide their youthful ſteps. But this is chiefly to be underſtood of the profligate poor.

The violations of certain decorum occaſion too frequently to the kirk-ſeſſion a multiplicity of unpleaſant diſcuſſion, which might be veſted with more propriety in the hands of the civil judge.

Within theſe few years, one or two inſtances of child-murder have occurred, although the unhappy mothers have hitherto eſcaped detection.

To this atrocious crime there is here no temptation, ariſing from the ſeverity of church diſcipline. The diſgrace of public penance has long ſince been aboliſhed. The reformation of delinquents is now ſought by gentler methods, by mild rebuke and admonition, while the ſeſſion endea-

vour

vour to render theſe private vices of individuals, as much as poſſible, public benefits to the poor.

Among ranks higher in the ſcale of ſociety, there is perhaps too ſtrict a conformity to the faſhionable cuſtoms and manners of the age; too much attention to the pleaſures of the table, and too much of refinement in many things which adminiſter to luxury.

Although the limits which ſeparate harmleſs gaiety from blameful diſſipation are ſeldom tranſgreſſed, a grave moraliſt, perhaps, would venture to inſinuate, that engagements in convivial feſtivity are, at ſome ſeaſons, too inceſſant and too laborious. He might even farther allege, that men, not always contented with a little wine for their ſtomach's ſake, are ſometimes perſuaded to increaſe the quantity, in order, perhaps, to "remove the natural reſerve of their manner, "and give a proper degree of eaſe and ſpirit to their converſation."

Were honeſt Mr Umphraville to paſs the winter in this northern burgh, he might occaſionally have reaſon to complain, that the drawing-rooms, where, in his younger days, the ladies and gentlemen were accuſtomed to meet each other, were now almoſt totally deſerted; and that, amidſt the boaſted refinement of modern manners, the gentlemen paid leſs attention to the ladies than they had done 50 years ago *.

In politics, as in religion, there ſubſiſts among us ſome difference of opinion, not tinctured, however, with the virulence of party ſpirit. Here, it is believed, there are very few who may be ſaid to belong to the order of modern Illuminati, or to the claſs of violent malecontents †.

His

* Mirror.

† The general good behaviour of the people of this county, in regard to the militia act, was ſo exemplary, as to call forth the following eulogium from

His Majeſty's late gracious declaration has happily tended to diffuſe greater unanimity of ſentiment.

Aſcribing the failure of the negociation at Liſle to its juſt cauſe, the ambitious and vindictive ſpirit of our enemies, that well judged appeal is calculated to rouſe the loyalty of all ranks and deſcriptions of the people. It muſt excite them to expreſs, with united voice, their firm determination to defend that happy conſtitution, which, under the auſpices of Divine Providence, is the diſtinguiſhed ſource of all our bleſſings.

Meanwhile, the Executive Directory are entitled to the aſſurances of our high conſideration, for their late fulminating proclamation, of the 1ſt Frimaire.

It is a Philippic which ſpeaks to the feelings and patriotiſm of the Britiſh Nation, in language ſtill more forcible than the manifeſto from the Throne.

It is a warning voice, conveying to us this friendly counſel,

> Go call thy ſons, inſtruct them what a debt
> They owe their anceſtors, and make them ſwear
> To pay it, by tranſmitting down, entire,
> Thoſe ſacred rights to which themſelves were born.

AKENSIDE.

Quadrupeds,

from the lieutenancy, at their general meeting in September laſt: "The "meeting cannot omit this opportunity of expreſſing, in terms of the high- "eſt approbation, the very high ſenſe they entertain of the orderly, quiet, "and reſpectful behaviour of all ranks of the inhabitants of this county, "in regard to the militia buſineſs. This propriety of conduct has not been "confined to one or two diſtricts, but, from the reports of the different de- "puty-lieutenants, has been univerſal throughout the county; nor has a "ſingle inſtance occurred, wherein the people have not reſiſted every in- "ſinuation to the prejudice of the act, and come forward with the moſt "cheerful and implicit obedience to the law."

Quadrupeds, Birds, &c.—Of indigenous animals there are none peculiar to this place. In Lord Fife's park are ſeveral varieties of the deer; and the pheaſant is found wild in many of the adjoining woods.

A macaw, celebrated for its beautiful plumage, was brought from the Weſt Indies in 1756, and lived 27 years at Duff Houſe. His vigour was not impaired, when, in 1784, he was killed by ſome animal unknown.

In Mr Condiner's late publication of "Singular Subjects of "Natural Hiſtory," are engraved ſome beautiful ſpecimens of coralline and polypus, found off the coaſt of Banff. He has annexed particular deſcriptions of each.

NUM.

NUMBER XVIII.

PARISH OF ABERCORN.

(County and Presbytery of Linlithgow, Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale.)

By the Rev. Hugh Meiklejohn, *Minister.*

Name.

NOTHING more than probable conjecture can now be ſtated with reſpect to the etymology and ſignification of the name of this pariſh.—The church and village of Abercorn are ſituated upon an angular point, and from 60 to 80 feet above the level of the ſea. At the point, about an hundred yards below the church, the Cornie and Midhope burns are united, and, after running nearly an hundred yards farther, between lands of equal elevation with that upon which the church and village are ſituated, and which approach towards each other ſo as to form a beautiful opening, they fall into the Forth. Aber, or Aeber, is ſaid to ſignify, in the ancient language of the country, the influx of

of a ſtream or river, or the point where the influx takes place; and I have been informed that Cornie or Curnig, in the ſame language, ſignifies rotten trees. If this be the import of theſe words, Abercorn or Abercurnig, according to the ancient orthography, ſignifies the point at the influx of the rivulet or burn of the rotten trees.

Buchanan has offered a ſingular conjecture concerning the origin of this name. He ſuppoſes it may have been derived from the Cornavii, who were placed by Ptolemy in Caithneſs and Cornwall. "In hoc tractu, (Cathaneſia), "Ptolemæus collocat Cornavios, cujus nominis adhuc veſti-"gia quædam reſtant.—Videntur et in media inſula, ob-"ſcura quidem illa, ſed hujus tamen nominis veſtigia re-"manſiſſe. Valli enim Severi initium ſcribit Beda non "procul abeſſe a cænobio Aebercurnig, et monaſterii qui-"dem illic nullum indicium in illis locis eſt relictum: ma-"net autem non procul illinc ſemidiruta Duglaſſiorum arx, "Abercornum nomine. Horum autem vocabulorum u-"trumque an alterum ſit a Kernico corruptum, lectori di-"judicandam relinquo *." It may be preſumed, few readers will judge favourably of this fanciful etymology.

Situation and Extent.—The pariſh of Abercorn, ſituated on the ſouth bank of the Forth, is of a rectangular form, being in length, from eaſt to weſt, about four miles, and about three in breadth. It is bounded on the eaſt, by Dalmeny; on the ſouth, by Kirkliſton; on the ſouth-weſt, by a detached part of Dalmeny and Eccleſmachan; on the weſt, by Linlithgow and Carriden; and on the north, by the Frith of Forth. The centre of the pariſh is twelve miles from Edinburgh, and between five and ſix from Linlithgow, the county town.

Hills.

* Hiſt Rer. Scot. lib. 1.

Hills.—This parish exhibits a greater variety of surface than is usually seen in the same extent, though the numerous swellings which produce it do not rise to any great height. Two of them only have obtained the appellation of *hill.* Binns Hill, the greater of the two, is situated towards the west end of the parish. It is arable to the summit, and cultivated with advantage for the various species of grain, the soil being richer and deeper than in the low lands adjacent to it. From its situation, on the banks of the Forth, though of no great altitude, it commands a most extensive view, along the river, from the Bass up to Ben Lomond, in the immediate vicinity of which it has its source. The other, Prieftinch Hill, in the south part of the parish, stands on an inch or flat, which was probably valuable in former times as grass or meadow land. The height is inconsiderable, but as it rises with a steep ascent from a narrow base, it readily strikes the eye. The summit of it has been fortified with a circular wall, the remains of which are still visible; but by whom, or for what purpose, is altogether unknown.

Rivers.—There is nothing in the parish which deserves the name of river, though it is plentifully supplied with small streams. The Lynmill burn separates it from Dalmeny, on the east; and Blackness burn from Carriden, on the west. The Cornie and Midhope burns have their courses through the parish. It may be observed of all these, that they are small rivulets, compared with some of those streams called burns in Scotland, and that the course of none of them exceeds three or four miles.

Soil.—From the variety of surface which has been mentioned, a considerable variety of soil may be expected, and in reality obtains through the parish; but of which, from

this very circumſtance, it is hardly poſſible to give any general character. The bottom, conſiſting of rotten whin, lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, till, gravel, and ſometimes of ſand, is as much diverſified as the ſoil which covers it. Notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, which wear an unfavourable aſpect to the intelligent farmer, there is no reaſon to complain of want of fertility in thoſe lands which have been properly cultivated.

Farming.—There is at preſent but a ſmall proportion of the pariſh employed in raiſing grain. Excluſive of the proprietors, who have generally ſome fields in tillage for their conveniency, there are only about a dozen of farmers, who may employ about 20 ploughs, each drawn by two horſes. There muſt have been formerly about five times the number of farmers. The traces of many of the old farm-houſes can ſtill be diſcerned, and there were others of which no veſtige remains. There is only one corn-mill at preſent; and one on a very ſmall ſcale would be ſufficient for the buſineſs which the pariſh affords. Formerly, however, there were four, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. It is probable there was never employment for that number. When corn-mills were new, every body erected them; but the number gradually diminiſhed to what experience ſhewed to be neceſſary. Farming appears to have met with conſiderable attention in this pariſh at an early period. It is not a great many years ſince wheat was cultivated even in the more fertile diſtricts of Scotland. It muſt, however, have been a ſtaple article with the farmers here nearly two hundred years ago; for a conſiderable part of the rents were paid in wheat in the beginning of the 17th century, as appears from decreets of valuation obtained by different heritors about the year 1630. It would be unneceſſary to give any particular delineation of the ſyſtem of farming which is

purſued

purſued at preſent. The inſtruments of agriculture, the method of dreſſing the fields for different crops, and the rotation of cropping them, do not differ in any material reſpect from what obtains in the various diſtricts of the Lothians. The drill-huſbandry, and the advantage of green and white crops alternately, are fully underſtood, and practiſed as generally as circumſtances will admit.

Draining.—From the variety of ſurface, and the great diverſity of ſubſtances which form the bottom, draining has been experienced to be particularly neceſſary here, as indeed it has generally been in the arable diſtricts of Scotland. The buſineſs is well underſtood, and though much has been done, chiefly by the proprietors, much ſtill remains. The indiſpenſable neceſſity of draining wet lands appears every ſeaſon, when they are in tillage; but when they are in paſture, it does not appear in the ſame ſtriking and forcible point of view. On the contrary, a certain proportion of wet land was formerly conſidered as advantageous in paſture fields. This idea is now juſtly exploded by intelligent farmers; for though cattle, in the drought of ſummer, ſometimes do betake themſelves to the coarſe graſs which grows on marſhy and wet ſpots, it is only when the finer and more nutritive food on the dry land, which they always prefer, becomes ſcarce. Such corners, therefore, not only injure the beauty of paſture fields, but diminiſh their value. As the theory is improved in this particular, a correſponding change begins to obtain in practice; and it is probable, the conviction that wet is as injurious to the valuable graſſes as to corn, will ſoon extend that care to paſtures, which has hitherto, with few exceptions, been confined to lands in tillage.

Graſs.

Graſs.—Though the whole pariſh of Abercorn be arable, excepting what is rendered otherwiſe by planting, fully two-thirds of it are in graſs. The richeſt crops of grain adorn the fields only for a few of the ſummer months, but when in graſs, they are covered with verdure through the whole year. This ſeems to be the reaſon why noblemen and gentlemen do not chooſe to have the lands in the immediate vicinity of their places in tillage, and accounts for ſo great proportion of this pariſh being in graſs. At the ſame time, it may be obſerved, that lands ſuitable for paſture, and within a convenient diſtance of Edinburgh, are nearly of the ſame value as when under the plough. Some of the fields are diſtinguiſhed both by the quantity and richneſs of the graſs which they produce, and have been ſaid by intelligent graziers, though not ſo early, to be equal in value, in the courſe of the year, to any in North Britain. Thoſe let are generally employed in feeding beef and mutton for the Edinburgh market. They are conſidered as too valuable for breeding by thoſe to whom profit is the only object.

Wood.—The natural beauty of the pariſh is greatly heightened by the quantity of land which is planted, and the taſte with which it has been done. There is at preſent a conſiderable proportion of the whole, perhaps about a ſixth, covered with wood. From this circumſtance, Abercorn naturally ſtrikes the eye from the oppoſite coaſt of Fife. Continued plantations, from the vicinity of Queensferry to Blackneſs, mark the bounds of the pariſh, and exhibit a ſcene rich and beautiful to the eye of the obſerver. Moſt of the fields are ſurrounded with belts, and thoſe which are extenſive are ornamented with clumps of various dimenſions. On the higheſt land in the pariſh, formerly the moor of Abercorn, the Earl of Hopetoun has a wood of very

very conſiderable extent.—Near the centre of this wood, a coarſe grey ſtone, apparently ſtanding on end, is ſaid to mark the place where meetings were held in ancient times, and has probably been the witneſs of many tranſactions of which there is now no memorial in the world.

The beauty of theſe plantations is generally rendered acceſſible and eaſily enjoyed, by lawns and alleys ſkirted with ſhrubbery, which have been left for the purpoſe. Some of them contain all the variety of trees, native and exotic, which were known in this country at the times they were planted, and conſequently afford an opportunity to the intelligent obſerver, of appreciating their merits, and of marking the particular ſoils and expoſures which are moſt favourable to their growth.

Incloſures.—From what has already been ſaid, it may be preſumed, that all the lands in this pariſh are incloſed. The fences, conſiſting of ſtone-walls, of hedges, and frequently of both theſe, thus uniting their advantages, are generally good. The hedges have, in ſome inſtances, ſuffered from thoſe cauſes by which they are moſt commonly injured. Theſe are, the planting trees, in thick hedge-rows, in the line with the thorns; and the allowing the thorns to grow up into trees, which, however beautiful they may be in this ſtate, renders them open below, and inſufficient as a fence. Both theſe having been experienced in ſome degree, are now correcting, and will be guarded againſt in time to come.

Minerals, &c. &c.—The information concerning the minerals, &c. in this pariſh, muſt be very limited, as they have hitherto been but very partially inveſtigated. There is excellent free-ſtone in different parts of it, capable of being worked into the fineſt architecture, of which the columns

lumns in the front of Hopetoun Houſe exhibit the moſt ſatisfactory evidence. There are likewiſe very extenſive beds of lime-ſtone, which is of a ſuperior quality. Theſe were wrought to a conſiderable extent in the beginning of the laſt century, and probably at an earlier period. There is reaſon to believe Abercorn was formerly the principal market for lime on the banks of the Forth, probably before thoſe valuable works on the oppoſite coaſt of Fife commenced, which are now carried on with advantage to ſo great an extent. It is ſaid the fortifications of Dunkirk were built with lime from Abercorn; and the old people ſpeak of the French veſſels employed in carrying it. Lime continues to be wrought on the eſtate of Duddingſton, but only for a land ſale. Ten men are uſually employed in quarrying and burning it; and about 10,000 bolls are ſold annually. It is ſold by the Linlithgow peaſe meaſure, and at 1 s. *per* boll. The boll of ſhells produces two and a half, and ſometimes very nearly three bolls of ſlacked lime.

Hitherto no coal has been wrought in the pariſh, this neceſſary article being generally brought from the vicinity of Borrowſtounneſs, which is between five and ſix miles diſtant. It is, however, by no means improbable, that there is coal, particularly in the ſouth-weſt part of the pariſh. There are certain indications of iron-ſtone in different places, and a ſmall quantity has been gathered along the ſhore; but as it has never been wrought, it is impoſſible to ſay of what quality, and in what quantity, it might be found. There is ſomething ſingular in the lie or bearing of the metals. The dip is frequently ſo great, that the ſtrata appear almoſt perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. Such is the irregularity, that within the ſame field they are often found to bear to oppoſite points, and frequently contrary to what is their uſual bearing along the banks of the Forth, and indeed

deed over the whole iſland. It ſhould have been mentioned, that ſhell-marl has been found in different places, and was once wrought, though to no extent.

Horſes, Cattle, &c.—Horſes, black-cattle, ſheep, with all the common domeſticated animals, are kept in this pariſh. Beſide theſe, the Earl of Hopetoun has an extenſive park well ſtocked with fallow deer. From what has been already ſtated with reſpect to the manner in which the lands are occupied, it will readily occur, that no accurate information can be given with regard to the number of each kind. This can never be done when grazing obtains in any conſiderable degree, as the numbers will fluctuate not only every ſeaſon, but frequently in the courſe of the ſame ſeaſon.

Very laudable exertions have been made to promote the improvement of the different kinds of uſeful animals. Thoſe in the more elevated ſtations have very properly thought it a duty incumbent upon them, to bring the moſt approved breeds within the reach of thoſe who have not the ſame means of ſelection, wiſely judging, that improvements of this kind muſt be gradually made, but that thoſe will ultimately obtain, which are really advantageous to the country. With this view, different ſpecies of horſes and cattle have been brought from England by the family of Hopetoun. The horſes in the neighbourhood are ſaid to have been much improved, by being croſſed with a breed of Mr Bakewell's, introduced by Mr George Henderſon in Craigton. The laudable exertions which began to be made ſome years ago, for improving the breed of ſheep, have not been without effect. The value of the wool has been doubled, and even tripled, on ſome paſtures in this pariſh. The advantage of the Edinburgh market, and the richneſs of the graſs, might be ſuppoſed to make the breed of milch-

cows,

cows, and the management of the dairy, objects of great importance. Perhaps neither of theſe have met with that particular attention, in this neighbourhood, which they undoubtedly deſerve. It might be ſuppoſed, that improvement in that which is more or leſs the buſineſs of ſo many, and which materially affects their gain, would not be left to accident; and yet, meliorations in things of this kind ſeem hitherto to have proceeded more from accident than any ſettled purpoſe. To improve the kinds of the uſeful animals, or the ſpecies of grain which are commonly cultivated, is a work of genuine patriotiſm and extenſive beneficence. It is neither confined to place nor time, but ſpreads in proportion to its utility, and is handed down from generation to generation.

Manufactures.—There is no manufacture or great work carried on in the pariſh of Abercorn. There are, indeed, a few tradeſmen, ſuch as maſons, wrights, ſmiths, ſhoemakers, weavers, tailors, &c.; but in ſome of theſe branches the number is not ſufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants. There is neither ſurgeon, writer, nor merchant. The houſes in which ſpiritous liquors and ale are ſold are few; and theſe, kept by ſober and reſpectable people, do not ſeem to have the injurious effects which alehouſes are generally ſaid to produce.

Price of Labour and Proviſions.—It is unneceſſary to go into any detail with regard to the price of labour, as it is not materially different from what obtains through the Lothians. The principal proprietors, who employ moſt of the labourers, do not, perhaps, give the ſame high wages which are to be procured elſewhere, eſpecially at public works; but the receivers are more than compenſated, by the aſſiſtance

ance which they regularly receive in their old age, and which is generally extended to their widows. From the daily intercourſe with Edinburgh, the prices of all kinds of proviſions are regulated by thoſe in the market of the metropolis, and are very nearly the ſame with them.

Population.—The return from Abercorn to Dr Webſter, in the year 1755, was 1037 ſouls. In the year 1792, a liſt, completely accurate, was made up, in the courſe of parochial duty, by the writer of this account, and with a view to it, when the number was 870; and he has no reaſon to think there is any conſiderable alteration ſince that time. There has, therefore, been a decreaſe of 167 in the courſe of the laſt 40 years. The regiſter of baptiſms begins ſo far back as the 1ſt of November 1585, and, though not complete, has been kept with tolerable regularity ſince that time. From 1586 to 1592, both incluſive, the annual average is 25. The average of ten years has been taken at many different periods, and is found to have been higheſt towards the end of the laſt century, being then nearly 39. Since that time it has gradually decreaſed; ſo that the average of the laſt ten years wants a fraction of 20. Judging, therefore, from the evidence which the regiſter of baptiſms affords, the population of the pariſh gradually increaſed till towards the end of the laſt century, being then above 1600; ſince which it has decreaſed nearly one half. There is no regiſter of deaths before the beginning of the preſent century. The following table exhibits ſeveral facts with reſpect to the ſex, age, &c. of the inhabitants in the year 1792.

Year 1792.

Males, - - -	451
Females, - -	419
Unmarried perſons, - -	545
Married, - - -	278

Widowers,	6
Widows,	41
Under 10 years old,	215
From 10 to 20,	192
From 20 to 40,	229
From 40 to 60,	142
From 60 to 80,	88
Above 80,	4

Property.—The whole pariſh is valued at L. 6945, 3 s. Scotch, and is divided among four heritors.

1. The Right Honourable James, third Earl of Hopetoun, &c. one of whoſe anceſtors, John Hope of Hopetoun, purchaſed the barony of Abercorn from Sir Walter Seton in 1678; and the family, at ſubſequent periods, acquired Meidhope, formerly the property of the Earls of Linlithgow, one of whom lived in the houſe of Meidhope in the beginning of this century, Philpſton, Stonehill, and Morton, formerly belonging to branches of the Houſe of Dundas; Duntarvie, for near two centuries a ſeat of the Durhams; Craigton, and other lands in the pariſh; ſo that his Lordſhip's valued rent now is about two-thirds of the whole, being L. 4586, 6 s. Scots.

2. David Dundas of Duddingſtone, deſcended from a younger ſon of the Houſe of Dundas, who had originally the ſmall farm of Prieſtinch, and acquired the lands of Duddingſtone by marriage, about the year 1530. Mr Dundas's lands are valued at L. 1416 Scots.

3. Sir James Dalyell of Binns, deſcended from Thomas Dalyell, who acquired the lands of Binns towards the end of the 16th century; and whoſe eſtate in this pariſh is valued at L. 733, 7 s. Scots.

Thomas Dalyell of Binns, one of Sir James's anceſtors, was born in the pariſh of Abercorn, his name occurring in the

the regiſter of baptiſms in the year 1615. He was commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, diſtinguiſhed by great fidelity to his King, and is recorded to have had many peculiarities of character. He died on the 22d of Auguſt 1685. See Grainger's Biographical Hiſtory.

4. James Dundas of Dundas, a minor, and chief of the ancient family of Dundas, has a ſmall property in this pariſh, valued at L. 209, 10 s. Scots. His extenſive eſtate of Dundas lies in the neighbouring pariſhes of Dalmeny and Kirkliſtoun.

Church, &c.—There is no place of worſhip within the pariſh but the parochial church, which is attended by the great body of the inhabitants. The only diſſenters belong to the Burgher and Antiburgher ſocieties. Though they continue a connection which was formed by their fathers, and in which they were educated, it is but juſtice to ſtate, that they diſcover nothing of the narrow prejudice and animoſity which were but too apparent in the earlier periods of the ſeceſſion. The pariſh-church, remarkable for the beauty of its ſituation, is an irregular building, ſome part of which exhibits marks of conſiderable antiquity. The Earl of Hopetoun is patron. The miniſter's ſtipend, as recently augmented, conſiſts of 64 bolls 2 pecks 2 lippies meal, 60 bolls 1 lippie barley, 4 bolls 2 pecks 2 lippies wheat, L. 49 : 16 : 5 Sterling of money ſtipend, L. 5, 17 s. $3\frac{3}{12}$ d. Sterling for providing communion-elements, with the uſual accommodations of manſe, offices, garden and glebe. The preſent incumbent was ordained and admitted miniſter of the pariſh in the year 1791.

School.—The parochial ſchool is the only place of education. From the ability and very uncommon aſſiduity which have long been exerted by Mr Robert Murray the ſchoolmaſter, it has grown into high reputation, which is evident

evident from the numbers who reſort to it from all parts of the country, many of them from a great diſtance. Nor is this preference ill founded; for there are undoubtedly few ſchools in which that education which prepares for buſineſs is better conducted, or with greater ſucceſs. The whole of Mr Murray's emoluments, excepting the ſchool-wages, amount to about L. 10 Sterling, which is made up of his ſalary, fees as ſeſſion-clerk, and the intereſt of L. 52 Sterling mortified for behoof of the ſchoolmaſter. Experience begins to ſhew very forcibly, though happily not yet in this pariſh, that the advantage which the youth of Scotland have long enjoyed, in point of education, will ſoon be loſt, unleſs more adequate proviſion be made for one of the moſt uſeful claſſes of men in the community.

Poor.—The poor are chiefly ſupported by the contributions at the church-doors, which, with L. 9, 18 s. Sterling, the intereſt of money belonging to them, have annualy averaged nearly L. 115 Sterling for theſe ſix years. Such liberal contributions can only be accounted for from the very regular and exemplary attendance upon public worſhip of thoſe in the higher ranks, particularly of the Hopetoun family. An annual diſtribution of meal has been made by the ſame family, for a very long period, to the extent of ſeveral chalders. With ſuch ſupplies, it may be concluded, that there are few, if any pariſhes, in which the hardſhips of poverty are ſo much alleviated.

Hopetoun Houſe,—The principal ſeat of the noble family of Hopetoun, cannot be paſſed over in the account of a pariſh, of which it is the greateſt ornament. It is ſaid the fine ſituation occurred very accidentally to Charles, firſt Earl of Hopetoun, when he was going to build on another part of the eſtate. The building commenced in the year 1696, under

der the direction of Sir William Bruce of Kinroſs. Mr Adam afterwards took up the plan, and completed it in the time of the ſecond Earl. Conſidering the wealth which has been employed, in the courſe of a century, and under the direction of excellent taſte, in beautifying a place poſſeſſed of ſo many natural advantages, it is not wonderful the reſult ſhould be general admiration. I forbear giving a detailed deſcription of this princely ſeat, which is viſited by all thoſe who travel through Scotland, and fully celebrated by every itinerant bookmaker.

Abercorn Eſtate.—Abercorn appears to have been always a principal eſtate in Linlithgowſhire. The ſheriffſhip of the ſhire belonged to it previous to the paſſing of the juriſdiction act. In the 13th century it belonged to the Grahams. Sir John Graham of Abercorn, the friend of Wallace, fell in the vicinity of Falkirk, fighting for the liberties of his country againſt Edward I. of England, on the 22d of July 1298. Since that time it has belonged to ſeveral noble and diſtinguiſhed families, the Douglaſſes, Mures, Lindſays, and Setons, from whom it came to one of the anceſtors of the preſent proprietor, as formerly mentioned. Its extent was greatly diminiſhed when ſold by Sir Walter Seton; but it has regained its original importance in the poſſeſſion of the family of Hopetoun. An authentic hiſtory of ſuch an eſtate, for a long period, would be a curious and intereſting work, exhibiting its tranſitions from family to family, and the additions and diminutions which it experienced, according to the riſe and fall of the fortunes of its poſſeſſors.

Abercorn Wall.—The wall built by the Romans in the time of Antoninus, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, has been called by ſome hiſtorians the Wall of Abercorn.

It

It is, however, more than probable this wall never extended to Abercorn. The authority of the venerable Bede, when we recollect the age in which he lived, and the opportunity of knowledge which, as a Northumbrian, he poſſeſſed, has not been ſufficiently attended to upon this point, concerning which there has been conſiderable inveſtigation. "Incipit autem duorum ferme millium ſpatio a Monaſte-"rio Aebercarnig ad occidentem, in loco qui ſermone Pic-"torum Peanuahel, lingua autem Anglorum Penueltum "appellatur, et tendens contra occidentem, terminatur "juxta urbem Alcluith." Bed. Eccleſ. Hiſt. Gent. Angl. lib. 1. cap. xii. The name given by both nations to the place where the wall began, implies a point, and the point of Blackneſs is precifely the diſtance mentioned from the church of Abercorn, where, it is underſtood, the monaſtery was ſituated.

Monaſtery, &c.—The monaſtery of Abercorn was one of the moſt ancient in Scotland. It is ſeveral times mentioned by Bede, though he gives no particular account of it. Towards the end of the ſeventh century, it was the reſidence of a biſhop Trumwin. At this period the territory of the Northumbrians extended to the Frith of Forth; but in the year 684, Ægfrid their king was defeated and ſlain by the Picts, on which Trumwin left Abercorn *; and from that time it is uncertain whether the monaſtery continued, as there ſeems to be nothing recorded in hiſtory with reſpect to it. To this old religious eſtabliſhment we muſt refer the names of many places in the pariſh, ſuch as Prieſtinch, St Serf's Law, Prieſt's Folly, &c. &c.

About the year 1170, a diſpute aroſe concerning the patronage of the church of Abercorn, between John Avenale, or

* Bed. Hiſt. lib. 4. cap. xxvi.

or Avonale, Lord of Abercorn, and Richard, ſecond Biſhop of Dunkeld. The latter ſucceeded, as was to be expected in theſe times of increaſing church power. In the year 1460, the whole lands belonging to the Biſhop of Dunkeld on the ſouth ſide of the Forth, conſiſting of Abercorn, Cramond, Preſton, and Aberlady, were erected into one barony, to be called the barony of Aberlady.

Caſtle of Abercorn.—The Romans had ſtations or forts, at equal diſtances, between Antoninus's Wall and Cramond, the port which they frequented in the Forth, to preſerve the communication, and to prevent the enemy from making inroads, by croſſing from the oppoſite ſhore. One of theſe was probably the original of Abercorn Caſtle. There ſeems to have been another at Springfield, the remains of which were lately employed in building the preſent houſe and offices, and another on the point of Munch Hill. The caſtle was ſituated on a point north-eaſt from the church of Abercorn, and muſt have been of difficult acceſs, excepting on the eaſt ſide. During the power of the Houſe of Douglas it became a place of great ſtrength, being one of the moſt tenable fortreſſes which belonged to the family. In the year 1454 it was beſieged by King James II. the Earl of Douglas being then in rebellion. The King raiſed the ſiege, and went in purſuit of Douglas; but it was recommenced on the 8th of April 1455, and the walls of the caſtle being ſhattered by the repeated ſhocks of machines, it was taken by ſtorm about the 8th of May following, and diſmantled. It was never repaired afterwards. Buchanan ſpeaks of it as half demoliſhed (ſemidiruta arx) in his time.

Character of the People.—There is nothing particularly ſtriking in the appearance or manners of the people of Abercorn. They are peaceable, ſober, induſtrious, and regular,

gular, in an eminent degree. Leſs addicted to violent diſputation concerning the doctrines of Chriſtianity than the people in many pariſhes of Scotland, they have much more of the practice of it. A better teſtimony cannot be given to the regularity of their conduct, than by ſtating, that a conſiderable number of years ſometimes elapſes without any individual being ſubject to the cenſures of the church. Perhaps there is no pariſh, the inhabitants of which give leſs uneaſineſs and diſquietude to their miniſter. Though by no means in a ſequeſtered ſituation, they are removed from the immediate taint of that licentiouſneſs which deſtroys the lower orders in cities and great towns. They have not ſuffered from the eſtabliſhment of manufactories or great works, there being none either within the pariſh, or in the immediate neighbourhood of it. While theſe have enriched many diſtricts of Scotland, they have had the moſt fatal influence upon the characters of the people. Thoſe who have enlarged views of their country's good, will not rejoice in the acquiſition of wealth, when it is accompanied with the ſacrifice of the religious principles and moral conduct of the inhabitants. It is not eaſy to conceive how much the manners of the common people depend upon the higher orders who live among them, When the members of a great family are decent, regular, and uniform in their attendance upon the ordinances of religion, the benefit of the example is not confined to their domeſtics, but extends further than any other kind of influence which they poſſeſs. The pariſh of Abercorn enjoys the full advantage of ſuch example, and it is obviouſly productive of the moſt ſalutary effects.

NUMBER XIX.

PARISH OF KILMORACK.

(COUNTY OF INVERNESS, SYNOD OF ROSS, PRESBYTERY OF DINGWALL.)

By the Rev. JOHN FRASER.

Origin of the Name.

LIKE many other parishes in the Highlands of Scotland, this derives its name from having afforded burial ground, either to some reputed saint, or some person of distinction; *Cill Mhorac* signifying the Cell or Chapel of Young Mary; but from what family this lady sprung, cannot with certainty be ascertained, though it seems most likely she was a descendant of one of the Lairds of Chisholm, who, long before the Reformation, was the principal residing heritor in the parish, and whose family still continue to bury in it.

Situation and Extent.—There is not probably in Scotland a parish of greater extent, stretching from Tarradale, (to

the eaſtward of the village of Beauly), in a direction pretty nearly from eaſt to weſt, till within a ſhort diſtance of the Cro of Kintail; a tract of ground upwards of 60 miles in length, by 10, 20, and even 30, in ſome places, in breadth. On the ſouth, it is bounded by the Frith of Beauly, the pariſhes of Kirkhill and Kiltarlity; on the north and eaſt, by the pariſhes of Urray and Contin; and on the weſt, by the pariſhes of Cro and Lochaiſh.

General Appearance.—From the account given above of the extent of this pariſh, it will naturally be ſuppoſed that its appearance cannot be very regular; but though this muſt be allowed, the general face of the country it contains is very far from being unpleaſant. At the eaſtern extremity we behold the Frith and the beautiful windings of the Beauly, extenſive fertile corn-fields, and ſeveral gentlemens ſeats, many of them highly improved. Here moſt of the barren ground, and the hills almoſt to their ſummits, are covered with large plantations of Scotch fir, and a variety of natural wood. A few miles to the weſt of Beauly, the traveller ſees, what has often been admired by the man of taſte, the Falls of Kilmorack and Teanaſſie, the picturesque ſcenes in the Dreum, and the iſland of Aigaſh; at one end of which may be viewed, from the public road, three ſaw-mills, conſtantly at work, ſurrounded with as romantick and delightful a ſcenery as is to be met with in Scotland. Even in the remoteſt parts of the pariſh, hills and rocks of a very conſiderable height appear, clothed and adorned from top to bottom with a variety of trees, Scotch fir, birch, common and mountain aſh, poplars, ſome oaks, hazel, &c. &c.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Beauly, compoſed of three leſſer ones, the Farrar, Canich, and Glaſs, that give names

names to as many glens; theſe rivers interſect the pariſh in different directions, at their conflux below Erkleſs Caſtle, the ſeat of Mr Chiſholm of Chiſhōlm; they form the Beauly, which runs about eight miles before it diſcharges itſelf into the Frith of that name, at the moſt eaſterly point of the pariſh. This river, from the Frith to Beaufort Caſtle, abounds in ſalmon, and the harveſt floods ſometimes enable a few to get over the Falls of Kilmorack, and then they can with eaſe ſwim upwards more than 20 miles, even to the head of the Farrur, and a great way up the Glaſs; but this ſeldom happens, and the number is commonly ſo trifling, that the proprietor very properly thinks, the value would not indemnify the expence and trouble that would attend the killing of them. A little below the Falls of Kilmorack is a ſtream reckoned among the beſt in Scotland for angling ſalmon; from 20 to 30 have often been taken by one perſon in the courſe of a day.

The late Lord Lovat, who, with pleaſure, often viſited theſe Falls, once made a very uncommon and ſurpriſing experiment. Alongſide one of them he ordered a kettle full of water to be placed over a fire, and a few minutes after, a large ſalmon leaped into it. Fabulous and incredible as this may ſeem to thoſe who never were at Kilmorack, it is what would undoubtedly happen a hundred times every ſeaſon, were the experiment tried. In the months of July and Auguſt, many fiſh lie at the foot of theſe Falls; when a flood comes they all endeavour to get up the river, but as the water in which they ſwim is conſtantly agitated and frothy, on account of the height from which it falls, they cannot ſee before them, often miſtake their direction, and leap on the dry rock. It is therefore a common practice with the people in the neighbourhood, to lay branches of trees along the ſide of the ſtream, to prevent the fiſh tumbling back into the river. Twenty ſalmon, by theſe means, have

have often in a morning been taken on the dry rock. Were a kettle therefore ſet a boiling where theſe branches are laid, a fiſh, by accident, might plunge into it, as ſoon as tumble on any part of the ſurrounding rock. The ſalmon fiſhing of the Beauly is the ſole property of the Honourable Mr Fraſer of Lovat. For years paſt it has been let in leaſe to John Richardſon, Eſq; of Pitfour, near Perth, at upwards of L. 600 Sterling *per annum*. This gentleman, when he firſt rented the fiſhing, was but little known, and almoſt an entire ſtranger in this country; but his obliging and engaging manners ſoon conciliated the good will and affection of all ranks of people in it. His laudable and amiable character, ſo generally known, and ſo well eſtabliſhed, ought not to be mentioned but with approbation; and the preſent incumbent of this pariſh cannot forbear, in this public manner, giving his teſtimony to it. Mr Richardſon has repeatedly laid the pariſhioners of Kilmorack, particularly the poor, under the greateſt obligations. But his beneficence, liberal, and well-timed charity to them, in the years 1782 and 1783, will not be forgotten. They never fail, however, to make their kind benefactor the only return in their power, and what to him will be preferable to ſilver or gold, their ſincereſt wiſh that the bleſſing of the needy, and thoſe who were then ready to periſh, may come upon him.

Lakes.—In every diſtrict of this extenſive pariſh, from the village of Beauly upwards, even in the higheſt hills, there are lakes, all plentifully ſtored with pike and trout. But there is one of them which deſerves to be particularly remarked, on account of its being probably the only phænomenon of the kind in Great Britain. The name of this lake is Lochan Uain, or the Green Lake; it is on the Chiſholm's property, about 40 miles to the weſt of Beauly, ſurrounded by mountains as high as any in Scotland: The moſt

ſoutherly

ſoutherly of theſe, and the higheſt, is called Maum Shoudhil. This lake is conſtantly, both in ſummer and winter, covered with ice; but in the middle of June, when the ſun is vertical, a very little of the ice in the centre of the lake is diſſolved.

Climate.—In no reſpect has this country undergone a greater change than as to climate. About 20 years ago, the farmers, without a coat upon them, were obliged to yoke their labouring cattle, even in the month of March, about three or four o'clock in the morning, as neither the ploughman nor cattle could ſtand the heat of the day after ſix or ſeven. But how great the reverſe; no ſight more common now, in the latter end of April, and beginning of May, than a ploughman, with his body wrapt up in a great coat, and his hands muffled in worſted mitts, to preſerve him from the froſty air. Showers of ſnow and hail are not unuſual in June, not even in the dog-days; but though our ſeaſons have thus varied, we have upon the whole leſs froſt and ſnow throughout the year than formerly.

Crops.—Otas, barley, peaſe, rye, and ſome wheat, are the crops generally raiſed; but the pariſh, particularly the Highland part of it, reaps more benefit from the culture of potatoes than from all the other crops. The great advantage accruing to Highlanders from paying a proper attention to the cultivation of this uſeful root, does not appear, perhaps, in any other part of the country, in a more ſtriking and convincing point of view than in the pariſh of Kilmorack. Within theſe 20 years, the Laird of Chiſholm's tenants, in the height of Strathglaſs, were in the conſtant practice of purchaſing yearly oat-meal to the amount of about L. 500; but during the 12 or 14 years laſt paſt, they have paid ſo much attention to their potatoe crop, that they

are

are not under the neceſſity of laying out L. 5 in the year for meal. New experiments are frequently made in the culture of potatoes, and many of them have ſucceeded beyond expectation. The preſent incumbent has had 11 ſucceſſive crops from one field without a particle of manure, and all, except the laſt, equally good. He has now the ſatisfaction to ſee many of his pariſhioners following his example. The potatoes thus raiſed are, in number and ſize, at leaſt equal, and in quality far ſuperior, to thoſe laid down with the richeſt manure. To the Honourable Preſident of the Board of Agriculture, his country, and all Europe, are indebted for his diſintereſted and unwearied application, in endeavouring to promote whatever may tend to the good and proſperity of mankind. The Highlanders of Scotland, from the attention he has hitherto been pleaſed to pay them, have every reaſon to expect, that he, and the Honourable Board at which he preſides, will continue to embrace every opportunity of pointing out to them the mode beſt calculated for improving the little field they have to go upon.

Prices of Proviſions and Labour.—In this pariſh there is no public market for proviſions, of courſe, their price, or that of grain, cannot with any degree of certainty be aſcertained. Meal generally ſells from 16 s. to 20 s. *per* boll; barley, from 20 s. to 25 s. *per* ditto; potatoes, from 6 d. to 8 d. *per* peck. Moſt of the farmers employ hired ſervants, to whom they pay from L. 3 to L. 5 Sterling of wages; day-labourers receive from 8 d. to 1 s. *per* day.

Black Cattle and Sheep.—In ſuch an extent of country as this pariſh contains, it is impoſſible to aſcertain the number of cattle. Though there are no ſheep-farms, yet almoſt every perſon who poſſeſſes a houſe has a few; a great many black

black-cattle are annually ſold for the ſouth of Scotland and Engliſh markets.

Population.—The inhabitants of this pariſh amount, at preſent, to 2318 ſouls.

Males,	1069
Females,	1249
Under 10 years of age,	728
From 10 to 20,	533
From 20 to 50,	814
From 50 to 70,	213
From 70 to 100,	29
From 100 to 105,	1

It is impoſſible with any degree of exactneſs to aſcertain the deaths, marriages, or births, in ſo extenſive a pariſh. Of the two former there are no regiſters kept; and there are ſo many Papiſts in the Highland part of it, that even the births cannot with any certainty be determined.

Hints.—The valued rent of this pariſh is L. 3810. Lovat's, 1830; Chiſholm's, 1505; Struie's, 400; Aigaſh, 75. The real rent has conſiderably increaſed. By a proven rental taken in the year 1729, when the late incumbent applied for an augmentation of ſtipend, the victual rent was only 302 bolls 3 firlots; the money but L. 424 : 7 : $2\frac{6}{12}$. It is now 415 bolls victuals, and about L. 1397 Sterling money.

Eccleſiaſtical State of the Pariſh.—Mr Fraſer of Lovat is patron of the pariſh. On the Chiſholm's property, in the Highland part of it, there are from 600 to 700 Papiſts, all the reſt of the inhabitants are of the Eſtabliſhed Church. There are three places of worſhip, but the incumbent only preaches

preaches in the pariſh church. There is a miſſionary appointed, many years ſince, by the Committee for managing the Royal Bounty, for this and the neighbouring pariſh of Kiltarlity. He has four different preaching places, in each of which he officiates alternately.—The manſe was built ſince the preſent incumbent was ſettled, and is ſtill in pretty good repair.—The church is new.—In the pariſh there is both a parochial and Society's ſchool.

Manufactures.—The only manufacture carried on in the pariſh is that of wood. Many thouſand fir-trees are annually cut in Lovat's, the Chiſholm's, and Struie's woods. Theſe are ſawn into ſquare timber, planks, deals, &c. for the home and Engliſh markets. At the village of Beauly there was lately launched a veſſel of upwards of 90 tons burden, built entirely of this wood; and there are at preſent two more on the ſtocks, of at leaſt an equal ſize with the former. Theſe veſſels are bought by the mercantile people of Inverneſs, and employed by them in the trade from thence to London.

Poſt-Office.—Long after the preſent incumbent was ſettled, a runner was employed by a few gentlemen, to carry their newſpapers and letters, three times a-week, from Inverneſs, being the neareſt poſt town. Several years ago, Colonel Fraſer of Belladrum, a gentleman ever attentive to what tends to the general good of the diſtrict in which he reſides, after much ſolicitation, got a poſt-office eſtabliſhed at Beauly, and became himſelf ſurety for the perſon appointed to the management of it. This he did from the moſt diſintereſted motive, receiving all his own poſt letters from Inverneſs. At the commencement of this eſtabliſhment, it was generally thought that the office would not indemnify the public in the ſmall ſalary of L. 5 allowed the poſt-maſter; but

but the circulation of correſpondence has ſo ſurpriſingly increaſed, that the poſt-office of Beauly returns annually to Government upwards of L. 90, clear of all expence.

Antiquities.—In different parts of the pariſh are to be ſeen many Druidical cairns or temples, and the ruins of ſmall forts, built on the ſummits of hills; but what moſt attracts the attention of the traveller, is the ruins of the ancient Priory of Beauly. The greateſt part of its walls are ſtill ſtanding. It was founded in the year 1230, by James Biſſet of Lovat. The terms of its foundation were, "ut "pro ipſo, dum viveret, Orarent Monachi; poſt mortem, "funus corpuſque exciperent, atque animam de corpore "abeuntem, per continua ſacrificia et opera pietatis proſe- "querentur." His charter is confirmed by Pope Gregory III. Rom. Julii. Pontificatus ſui, anno 4to.

NUMBER XX.

CITY OF DUNKELD, AND PARISH OF DOWALLY *.

(COUNTY OF PERTH, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING, AND PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD.)

COMPILED FROM AUTHENTIC MATERIALS.

I. *Of Dunkeld.*

NAME.

THE name appears to have undergone, in the courſe of ages, a conſiderable change. In ancient records it is frequently written *Dunkelden*, and there are ſtrong reaſons for believing, that it was alſo written ſometimes *Dunechald*, or *Dunechalden* †. Indeed, from conſulting etymology,

* Though Dunkeld and Dowally are now commonly conſidered as forming one pariſh, yet the ſtatiſtical circumſtances of each are ſo completely different, that it has been thought proper to give an account of them in different papers.

† Lord Hailes, in his Annals of Scotland, quotes the following paſſage from Simeon Dunelmenſis: "Ulfum Haroldi quondam regis filium, *Dunechaldumque* regis Malcomi filium, et cuſtode laxatos et armis militaribus honoratos, abire permiſit." Now Malcolm had no ſon of the name here mentioned; but his ſon Ethelred was abbot of *Dunkeld*, and hence, moſt probably, the appellation. An. of Scot. p. 22. 8vo. Edin. 1797.

gy, we are led to conſider the latter as bearing a cloſer reſemblance, both in orthography and ſound, to the words from which they are derived, than the former. This is equally true, whether, with one claſs of Gaelic etymologiſts, we conſider the name as derived from *Dun-ghaeldhun*, "the Fortreſs of the Gaels of the Hills," or, with another claſs, from *Dun-chalden*, "the Hill of Hazels."

Situation.

Dunkeld is ſituated 54 miles north from Edinburgh, in the county of Perth, and on the north bank of the river Tay. The ſcenery which ſurrounds it has long been a ſubject of admiration, as romantic and delightful. It is one of thoſe places which every foreign touriſt haſtens, on his arrival in Scotland, to ſee, nor does he return diſappointed. Nature has been liberal in producing and combining fine objects in the landſcape, and the improvements of the Duke of Atholl, conducted on an extenſive ſcale and with great taſte, have given much additional ornament to the whole. It now preſents a variety, and a degree of pictureſque beauty, which is ſeldom equalled, and is, perhaps, (within the ſame compaſs of ground,) no where ſurpaſſed. So often, indeed, has that beauty been deſcribed and praiſed, that it is unneceſſary to lengthen this account by deſcanting upon it. It is impoſſible, however, to reſiſt the deſire of inſerting the deſcription of one who was an exquiſite judge, and who has ſelected, very happily, the objects which give its charms to the neighbourhood of Dunkeld. Mr Gray (the poet) paid a viſit to the Earl of Strathmore at Glammis Caſtle, during the ſummer of the year 1766. At that time he made an excurſion to the Highlands, and he thus expreſſes himſelf, in a letter addreſſed to Mr Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford: "The road came to the brow of a ſteep "deſcent, and, (the ſun then ſetting), between two woods

"of

" of oak, we ſaw, far below us, the river Tay come ſweep-
" ing along, at the bottom of a precipice at leaſt 150 feet
" deep, clear as glaſs, full to the brim, and very rapid in
" its courſe; it ſeem'd to iſſue out of woods thick and tall,
" that roſe on either hand, and were overhung by broken
" rocky crags of vaſt heighth; above them, to the weſt,
" the tops of higher mountains appeared, on which the
" evening clouds repoſed. Down by the ſide of the river,
" under the thickeſt ſhades, is ſeated the town of Dunkeld;
" in the midſt of it ſtands a ruin'd cathedral, the towers and
" ſhell of the building ſtill entire; a little beyond it a large
" houſe of the Duke of Atholl, with its offices and gar-
" dens, extends a mile beyond the town; and as his
" grounds are interſected by the ſtreets and roads, he has
" flung arches of communication acroſs them, that add to
" the ſcenery of the place *."

Boundaries.

The boundaries of Dunkeld, viewed as a pariſh, are not extenſive, but they are not hitherto diſtinctly aſcertained. As it was the ſeat of the biſhop, and the ſervice of the cathedral was performed either by his chaplain, or by ſome of the clergy who had fixed benefices in other quarters of the dioceſe, it was not neceſſary at that time to conſtitute it formally a pariſh, and to mark its limits. In fact, it does not appear that this was ever done. It is not entered as a pariſh in the ceſs-books of the county, and none of the old title-deeds of the proprietors deſcribe the property as lying within the *pariſh*, but within the *city*, of Dunkeld. What is now therefore the pariſh, includes only what was formerly within the boundaries of the city. Theſe, in the courſe of

* Gray's Poems and Memoirs, p. 3. vol, iv, Maſon's edition.

of the preſent century, have been conſiderably altered; for during the commotions of 1689, the greateſt part of the houſes were burnt by an irritated and licentious ſoldiery, and ſuch of them as had ſtood to the weſt and north-weſt of the cathedral were not rebuilt. The ground which they, and the gardens which had lain intermixed with them, occupied, is ſuppoſed to have extended to about five acres, and this ſpace now forms a part of the Duke of Atholl's lawn and policy. But as the boundaries of the town receded on one quarter, they ſtretched out on another. Several new houſes were built on the ſlope of the eminence which riſes to the eaſtward of the town. Theſe are uniformly deſcribed in the title-deeds as lying in the pariſh of Caputh. That pariſh indeed completely ſurrounds Dunkeld, (except where it is ſkirted on the ſouth by the Tay), and in former times had reached, it thus appears, cloſe to the ſite of the buildings. Stipend is paid to the miniſter of Caputh from a piece of ground lying but a few yards from the cathedral.

Population.

The numbers returned to Dr Webſter, in 1755, were 1298. By an accurate liſt taken in 1789, (and there is no reaſon to believe that they have either increaſed or diminiſhed materially ſince that time), they amounted to 1086 ſouls. Of theſe 589 were males, and 497 were females. Though no regular and authentic liſt of the births and burials has been kept, yet by evidence on which great reliance may be placed, the number of the former is calculated to be, on an average, 36 annually, and of the latter, 27. Of marriages, the average annual number is 9. The proportion of births thus annually, to the total number of inhabitants, is as 1 to 30; of deaths, as 1 to 40; and of marriages, as 1 to 120. The proportion of births to marriages

is

is as 1 to 4. Of the 36 births annually, there occur in general three inſtances of children ſtill-born, and one inſtance of twins.

The inhabitants are not liable to any particular local diſtemper, and many of them arrive at a very advanced age. One died a few years ago aged upwards of 100, and a friendly company occaſionally met, which was ſtyled the *Eighty-four Club*, where no member was admitted till they attained the number of years mentioned in the title. In proof of the ſituation of Dunkeld being healthful, it may be mentioned, that it is frequently recommended by phyſicians as a ſummer reſidence for their conſumptive patients. The oſtenſible reaſon of ſuch recommendation, is, no doubt, the opportunity of obtaining goat-whey *, which it affords. But it is at the ſame time underſtood, that the purity of the air coming cleared and freſhened from the hills of the Highlands, together with the comforts of the ſociety, and the charms of the ſcenery, (inducing the invalid to regular and gentle exerciſe), form not the leaſt powerful and beneficial medicines.

Occupations.

Clergyman,	1	Houſehold ſervants,	50
Schoolmaſters,	2	Curriers,	2
Surgeon,	1	Saddlers,	2
Apothecary,	1	Carters,	12
Writers,	2	Shoemakers,	20
Merchants and manufacturers,	14	Butchers,	2
Diſtillers,	2	Tanners,	2
Supervifor,	1	Candlemakers,	2
		Weavers,	

* There are no goats nearer to Dunkeld than five miles. The milk is brought there every morning during the ſeaſon, and is ſold at the rate of 1 s. 6 d. a pint.

Weavers,	60	Keepers of inns and alehouſes,	12
Brewers,	2	Glovers and tawers,	2
Tailors,	14	Wheelwright,	1
Watchmakers,	3	Apprentices,	31
Bakers,	4	Piper *,	1
Maſons,	12		

Theſe make, together, 268; and day-labourers, ſervants to the Duke of Atholl, and children, complete the full number of 589 males, which are in Dunkeld.

Ecclesiastical State.

1. *Stipend of the Miniſter* †.—There are ſeveral peculiarities in the ſtate of the proviſion made for the miniſter of Dunkeld. There is no manſe; there is no aſcertained glebe; there is no allowance for communion-elements, and but a ſmall pittance, of the very inadequate ſtipend, is drawn from either Dunkeld or Dowally.

During ſeveral years after the Revolution, a chaplain, who was employed and paid by the Duke of Atholl, performed here the ſervices of religion to the people; and it was

* This is the man to whom the following paragraph, in the Scots Magazine for October 1746, refers, in detailing the trials of the Rebels at Carliſle. "John Ballantine acted as a piper in Captain James Stewart's company. But ſeveral witneſſes depoſed that he was forced into the ſervice by a party of the Rebels, who took him by violence out of his bed, threatened to ſtab him if he did not go with them, and did not allow him time even to put on his clothes; and that afterwards they placed a guard over him, to prevent his eſcape. When the jury returned their verdict, Not Guilty, the poor fellow was in ſuch a tranſport of joy, that he threw his bonnet up to the very roof of the court, and cried, 'My Lords and Gentlemen, I thank you. Not Guilty! Not Guilty! Not Guilty! Pray God bleſs King George for ever; I'll ſerve him all the days of my life;' and immediately ran out to the caſtle-yard with his irons on, took up a handful of channel water, and drank his Majeſty's health."

† This article refers to him as miniſter of Dowally as well as Dunkeld.

was not till the beginning of this century that a regular miniſter was ſettled, and an official ſtipend fixed. In 1704 the Duke made an application to Queen Anne on the ſubject; in conſequence of which, a grant was iſſued of the following tenor: "Conſidering, that now the cathedral-church "of Dunkeld, wherein was the biſhop's ſeat, by removing "the biſhops from their benefices, is deſtitute of a compe- "tent ſtipend; whereby the people of that town, and other "adjacent inhabitants, are deprived of the Word and Sa- "craments: Therefore, as coming in place of the biſhops, "and having right to the tithes and emoluments of the "church and pariſh of Meigle *, do, in our pious and mo- "therly care, grant and allocate, as much of the parſonage "and vicarage, teinds and feu-duties, as make up a ſtipend "of 9 chalders of victual, or 100 merks for each chalder, "if the parſonage teinds do not extend to the ſaid quota in "victual, over and above the quota fixed for the miniſter "of Meigle." In conſequence of the alternative left in the grant, 100 merks for each chalder, was paid to the miniſter for a conſiderable time †. In 1740, the incumbent claimed

* Meigle was a menſal kirk of the biſhop of Dunkeld, who had a right to the whole teinds of the pariſh.

† It appears, that in 1709, Mr William Chalmers, then miniſter of Dunkeld, preſented a petition to the General Aſſembly, ſtating the hardſhip of his ſituation, in having neither manſe nor glebe, and being unable to recover the full quota of victual-ſtipend allocated on the pariſh of Meigle. And the Aſſembly having inquired into the ſtatements of the petition, "did humbly "and earneſtly beg of his Grace, her Majeſty's Commiſſioner, that he "would interpoſe with her Majeſty," that the miniſter of Dunkeld might receive relief. And "his Grace was pleaſed kindly to undertake to lay this "matter before her Majeſty." In 1715, however, we find a ſecond petition from Mr Chalmers. "Notwithſtanding (he ſays) the recommenda- "tion of the Aſſembly, 1709, for an augmentation of ſtipend to him, yet "the ſame had hitherto had no effect;" he therefore anew craves the protection

ed the victual, refuſing to accede longer to the converſion into money. A long litigation enſued betwixt him and the heritors of Meigle; and the Court of Seſſion decreed that they ſhould pay as follows, L. 26 : 6 : 8 in money, and 45 bolls 3 firlots and 2 pecks of oat-meal, and 22 bolls 1 firlot and $3\frac{3}{7}$ pecks of barley. Beſides what was thus payable from Meigle, the miniſter is entitled to L. 13 Sterling yearly, as one-third of the deanery duties of the cathedral of Dunkeld, granted, in 1744, to the miniſters of Abernyte, Dunkeld, and Liff; but of this ſum he receives no more than L. 8, 14 s. as ſome of the lands from which the duties ſhould be drawn cannot be traced. Of feu-duties in Dunkeld he receives 3 s. 4 d. and of uſe and wont contribution from Dowally, L. 8 : 6 : 8. The average amount of the ſtipend, as made up of theſe particulars, does not exceed L. 95 Sterling *per annum*; a ſum ſurely, in a place from local circumſtances uncommonly expenſive, and when there is neither manſe, glebe, nor allowance for communion-elements, forming but a ſcanty proviſion. Did the ſtate of the teinds of Dowally admit of an ample augmentation, the miniſter would not have long to complain; he would have no fear of relief, from thoſe liberal ideas which his patron is known to entertain as to the endowments proper for the

tection and aid of the Court. The petition was granted, and the Commiſſion enjoined to give him their aſſiſtance in the matter *. Though ſome additional grants by the Crown have been given ſince that time, there is ſtill room for a third petition to the General Aſſembly, were this the competent channel for obtaining relief.

Mr Chalmers, with his laſt petition, gave in a memorial, containing an account of the ſtate of his pariſh. The compiler of this article regretted to learn, on inquiry, that it has not been preſerved *in retentis* among the papers of the Church. It would have afforded him, probably, favourable materials for a ſtatiſtical compariſon of the circumſtances of Dunkeld, at two very diſtant periods.

* *Unprinted Acts of Aſſembly*, 1709 & 1715.

clergy, and that progreſſive increaſe of allowance to which they are entitled amid the progreſſive improvement of the country. It is hoped, however, that the Crown, who by a former grant have acknowledged the fact of its being neceſſary to provide for the miniſter of Dunkeld out of the biſhop's rents, will, by an additional grant, do that for him, which the equity of heritors, and the juſtice of the Court of Seſſion, are doing for ſo many of his brethren.

2. *Cathedral.*—The quire of the cathedral is now converted into the pariſh-church, and forms a decent, and not incommodious place of worſhip; though, from the height of the walls, and the want of ceiling, it is not only bare and meagre to the eye, but is liable to be uncomfortably cold to the congregation during winter.

In 1762, James, Duke of Atholl, finding the roof had gone to decay, obtained from Government L. 300 Sterling for renewing it, and accompliſhing ſuch other repairs as were neceſſary. This ſum, together with the price of the old materials, and about L. 80 paid by different perſons for purchaſing ſpace on the ground of the area for ſeats, was employed in putting on the preſent roof, and in completely new-ſeating the body of the church. Two galleries have ſince been erected, at the expence of two lodges of Free Maſons belonging to the town, who draw the rents paid for them. In front of the pulpit, there is a ſpacious and handſome ſeat fitted up for the family of Atholl; and it ſhould be known to their honour, that while they are at Dunkeld-Houſe, the ſeat is ſeldom empty during Divine ſervice.

The quire was founded by Biſhop Sinclair, and finiſhed by him in 1350. As a memorial of his having done ſo, he placed a croſs *ingraillé*, (part of the arms of his family), on the top of the eaſtern gable, where it ſtill remains. In the middle of that gable there is to be ſeen a part of the old

old wall of the Abbey of Culdees, which had ſtood there. The windows, which were originally built in the Gothic form *, were moderniſed in 1762, when the church was repaired. Several monuments were erected to biſhops who had been buried in the quire. But theſe were either defaced at the Reformation, or were removed, or are covered from view by the preſent ſeats. A ſquare ſlab of blue marble, which lay on the grave of Biſhop Sinclair, is ſtill to be ſeen in front of the Duke of Atholl's ſeat, upon the floor. In the ſouth wall, on the weſt ſide of the pulpit, there are the arms of biſhop Alexander Lindſay, and on a ſtone below them an inſcription, bearing, that the roof had been put on the quire by Stewart of Ladywell. This muſt have been about 1600, for he died in 1636, in the 66th year of his age.

A monument which is now placed at the north ſide of the door which leads from the quire into the nave, requires more minute mention. It ſtood originally in the middle of the quire, and was erected to the memory of Alexander, Earl of Buchan and Badenoch. He was third ſon of King Robert II. and from his ferocious and ſanguinary diſpoſition, was called the "Wolf of Badenoch." The biſhop of Moray excommunicated him on account of ſome predatory outrage againſt his eccleſiaſtical poſſeſſions. In revenge, the Earl, with a band of his retainers, ravaged the dioceſe, and burnt the town of Elgin, with its hoſpital of

* They are ſo repreſented in Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ*, which was publiſhed in 1693. In one of his views of Dunkeld, a part of the biſhop's palace appears; and in another, the ſouth porch of the weſt gate of the cathedral ſeems more perfect than it is at preſent. With a ſtrange inattention to the nature and hiſtory of a Highland ſcene, this artiſt (a foreigner indeed) places a *windmill* on the fore-ground!

of Maiſon Dieu, and its magnificent cathedral *. For this ſacrilegious miſdemeanour, he was compelled by his father to appear, barefoot and in ſackcloth, at the door of the Black Friars church in Perth, and afterwards to promiſe, at the high altar, where the King and Nobles were aſſembled, indemnification to the biſhop of Moray. He died in 1394. His monument conſiſts of his effigies recumbent, in armour, and large as life; and is ſupported by a row of ornamented pillars, intermixed with figures. The following inſcription is upon it: "Hic jacet Dominus Alexander Seneſcallus "Comes de Buchan, et Dominus de Badenach, *bene memo-* "*riæ*, qui obiit 20 die menſis Februarii, anno Dom. 1394." This monument remained entire till the Revolution. A party of Angus' Cameronians, ſtationed at that time in Dunkeld, mutilated and defaced it. Still, however, it is in tolerably complete preſervation.

Near it, a plain ſtone, fixed in the north wall, bears an inſcription ſacred to the memory of the late commiſſary Thomas Biſſet. It contains a well expreſſed eulogy on the ſtrict integrity and blameleſs manners of the man, and is one of the few inſtances where a tombſtone ſpeaks nothing but the truth.

On the north ſide of the quire is the chapter-houſe. It was built by Biſhop Lauder in 1469, and is ſtill, as deſcribed by Abbot Mill, "a fine firm fabric." In a vault below it is the burying-place of the family of Atholl. The upper room, to which one aſcends by a narrow ſtair, is occupied by the Duke as a charter-room.

Paſſing from the quire into the body of the cathedral, the ſpectator is ſtruck by the union of ſimplicity and elegance in

* Fordun ſays, "combuſſit eccleſiam cathedralem Moraviæ de Elgyn de- "cus tunc totius patriæ—vulgariter dicebatur Lupus de Badenach." Scotichronicon, p. 416.

in the ſtyle of the architecture. The pillars are round; two range of arches, (ſeven in the length of the range), and above them a range of windows, (equal in number), riſe on each another in the walls of the nave. At the weſt end of it, the remains of a magnificent window meet the eye. In the wall of the ſouth aiſle, there is a monument which has been erected over the grave of one of the biſhops. A figure of a biſhop, with his Epiſcopal ſtaff and dreſs, ſtill lies in the niche which had been cut out for it.

The area of this part of the building is employed as burying-ground by the inhabitants. On the day on which the Sacrament is diſpenſed in the church, a tent is erected in it, and ſermon delivered;—a ſtriking picture of the mutability of human opinions, and human things!

The porch of the ſouth gate of the cathedral, built by Biſhop Lauder, is mentioned by Abbot Mill * to have been a handſome piece of architecture, and "beautified with ſeveral fine images." The images have been long ſince deſtroyed, and the whole wears the appearance of decay.

One cannot ceaſe looking at the nave and aiſles of the cathedral, without lamenting as he ſees them ſtand rooſleſs and in deſolation. While he muſes, he mourns with regret over the blind and haſty zeal, which, in the ardour of changing a creed, demoliſhed a building, nor ſpared, in its hatred

* *Manuſcript Hiſtory of the Lives of the Biſhops of Dunkeld.* Mill was one of the Canons of the cathedral in the time of Biſhop Brown and Biſhop Gavin Douglas; and is remarkable from being made in 1532, (ſee Lord Hailes' Catalogue of the Lords of Seſſion), the firſt Preſident of the Court of Seſſion. A copy of the work quoted above (which there is reaſon to believe belonged to Biſhop Sinclair) is in the Advocates Library in Edinburgh; and there is a copy tranſcribed from that one in the library of the Duke of Atholl. His Grace has a tranſlation of it alſo, made at the requeſt of the late Duke, by the Reverend Dr Biſſet of Logierait.

tred at the rites of the worſhipper, the temple where he worſhipped. Alas! in the defacement of thoſe works of ancient piety and art, is there not left us a memorial, that the wiſeſt and the beſt have cauſe to guard, in the colliſion of oppoſing opinions, againſt an uncharitable and perſecuting ſpirit? We revere and bleſs the leaders of the Reformation, for the religious light which they ſhed on our land; but, ſurveying the ruins before us, this leſſon is impreſſed on the heart, "Let him that thinketh he ſtandeth," in charity and love, "take heed leſt he fall *."

The ſteeple, (which was new roofed in 1762), ſtands at the weſt end of the north aiſle. It was begun by Biſhop Lauder in 1469, and was finiſhed by Biſhop Brown in 1501. There are four bells in it, one of which is rung every morning at ſix, and every evening at eight and at ten o'clock.

There

* The original letters, containing the order iſſued at the Reformation reſpecting this cathedral, is at preſent in the hands of the compiler. From the colour of the ink, and the ſhape of the letters, he believes the body of the order, (on comparing it with the ſignature), to be the writing of James Stewart. He ſubjoins a copy of it, preſerving the ſpelling and the place of the poſtſcript as they appear in the original. It is addreſſed,

"To our Traiſt friendis, the Lairds of Arntilly and Kinvaid.

"Traiſt friendis, after maiſt harty commendacion, we pray yow faill not "to paſs incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak doun the haill images "thereof, and bring furth to the kyrk-zayrd, and burn thaym oppinly. "And ſiclyk caſt down the altaris, and purge the kyrk of all kynd of mo- "numents of idolatrye. And this ze faill not to do, as ze will do us ſingu- "lar empleſeur; and ſo committis you to the protection of God. From "Edinburgh, the xii. of Auguſt, 1560.

"Faill not, bot ze tak guid heyd (Signed)
"that neither the daſks, windocks, "AR. ERGYLL.
"nor durris, be ony ways hurt
"or broken ——— eyther "JAMES STEWART.
"glaſſin wark or iron wark.

"RUTHVEN."

There is alſo in it a public clock, which is kept in order and regulated at the expence of the Duke of Atholl. A ſingular rent appears on the weſt ſide of the ſteeple. It begins at the bottom of the uppermoſt window, and runs down the middle of the wall. No account can be obtained of the time at which it happened, nor of the cauſe of it. Moſt probably it was occaſioned by a partial ſinking of the foundation. It is from one inch to an inch and a half in width *.

Betwixt the ſouth wall of the cathedral and the ſtreet there is a narrow piece of incloſed ground, which is occupied as a church-yard. Formerly there was a row of trees in it. It contains no remarkable epitaph. One, however, ſhould be mentioned, which has been frequently repeated as copied from a tomb-ſtone there. But, though it was compoſed on the perſon to whom it relates, and who was an inhabitant of Dunkeld, it was never actually inſcribed. Her name was Marjory Scot. One of her deſcendants is ſtill alive, who recollects to have ſeen her, and reports that it was compoſed by Mr Pennycook. She died in 1728. It is

* Biſhop Brown placed five bells in the ſteeple. On one of them there was this inſcription:

"Dulce melos tango
"Sanctorum gaudia pango
"Vox mea, vox grata,
"Quia tempora ſigno grata."

In conſequence of this bell having been broken, and caſt anew, the above inſcription is replaced by the following: "Me, cura et impenſis Reverendi "in Chriſto Patris Georgii Broun Dunkeldenſis Epiſcopi, primo fuſam, "nunc, ſuis ſumptibus reficere et augeri curavit Joannis Atholiæ Marchio "Tullibardini Comes, Sigilli Privati, S. N. D. R. cuſtos. anno Dom. "1688." On another of the bells are the words, "Joannis Meikle, me "fecit Edinburgi, anno 1688."

is as follows, more remarkable for whimſical ſtatement of chronological facts, than elegance of poetry:

Stop, paſſenger, until my life you read,
The living may get knowledge from the dead.
Five times five years unwedded was my life;
Five times five years I was a virtuous wife;
Ten times five years I wept a widow's woes;
Now tir'd of human ſcenes, I here repoſe.
Betwixt my cradle and my grave were ſeen
Seven mighty Kings of Scotland, and a Queen;
Full twice five years the Commonwealth I ſaw:
Ten times the ſubjects riſe againſt the law;
And which is worſe than any civil war,
A King arraign'd before the ſubjects bar.
Swarms of ſectarians, hot with helliſh rage,
Cut off his royal head upon the ſtage.
Twice did I ſee old Prelacy pull'd down,
And twice the cloak did ſink beneath the gown.
I ſaw the Stewart race thruſt out; nay, more,
I ſaw our country ſold for Engliſh ore:
Our numerous Nobles, who have famous been,
Sunk to the lowly number of fifteen.
Such deſolations in my days have been,
I have an end of all perfection ſeen.

At the gate of the church-yard there are two large ſtones, with the traces of ſome rude ſculpture upon them, though much effaced. One of them bears the form of a croſs, and the other of 12 perſons, probably intended to repreſent the Apoſtles.

2. *Epiſcopal Chapel.*—There is a ſmall chapel of this deſcription in Dunkeld, where the clergyman performs ſervice

vice every ſecond Sabbath. He is attended by the families of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and by a few of the inhabitants of the town. On the Sabbath when he is abſent from Dunkeld, he preaches at Lethendy (eight miles to the eaſtward) where he has alſo a chapel.

3. *Congregation of Independents.*—This congregation is compoſed of ſuch as follow the opinions of the late Reverend Mr Glaſs, who ſeparated himſelf ſome years ago from the Church of Scotland.

Numbers of the different Religious Denominations.

Of the Eſtabliſhed Church, -	1020
Independents, - -	60
Of the Church of England, -	5
Roman Catholic, - -	1

Schools.

1. *The Grammar-School.*—The ſalary of ſchoolmaſter in Dunkeld amounts to about L. 34 Sterling *per annum*, including the dues payable to the chaplain of St Ninian, of which he obtained a grant. Theſe conſiſt of 20 merks Scots, 2 bolls of coals, and 2 dozen of poultry; and part of them ought to be paid by lands at Aberlady, and what was formerly the biſhop's lodging in Perth; but the preſent incumbent has never been able to trace the property, in theſe caſes, to the proprietors who now hold it. He has alſo a dwelling-houſe officially, and has in general acted as ſeſſion-clerk. His emoluments, as ſuch, may amount to from L. 3 to L. 4 *per annum*. The number of ſcholars is 80 in winter, and 60 in ſummer; all of them, whatever branch of education they are taught, pay 2 s. 6 d. *per* quarter. There is an annual examination of the ſcholars in the church, when the inhabitants of the town attend, and a pe-

cuniary donation is given by the ſcholars to the teacher, as a token of the approbation of the parents.

2. *Sunday School.*—It was inſtituted in July 1789, under the patronage of the late Jane, Ducheſs of Atholl. The *Regulations*, approved of by her Grace, for conducting it, are ſubjoined *. The fees of the maſter ſhe determined as follows: L. 1, 1 s. to be paid yearly by herſelf, as patroneſs, and 6 d. *per* quarter beſides for 30 ſcholars. The ſame rate of payment was to be made by the ſeſſion for 10; and by the parents of each for the reſt. The Duke of Atholl's family

* I. That the ſchool meet every Sunday during the year.

II. That every meeting of the ſchool begin and cloſe with a prayer, by the maſter.

III. That before the laſt prayer, ſome verſes be ſung from the Pſalms, or from the Paraphraſes and Tranſlations of Sacred Scripture.

IV. That the ſcholars be catechiſed on the firſt principles of religion.

V. That a portion of the Bible, or a printed ſermon, be read at every meeting, and that the maſter, in the courſe of proceeding, make ſuch remarks as may explain and enforce what is read.

VI. That on Sunday the ſcholars walk in regular order, with the maſter, to hear ſermon, and take their ſeat in that part of the church which is allotted to them.

VII. That once, at leaſt, every year, a public examination of the ſchool be held, on a week day; and that ſome books be then diſtributed to ſuch of the ſcholars as have been moſt remarkable for improvement or good behaviour.

VIII. That a journal of the proceedings of the ſchool be kept by the maſter, in which he is to mention the ſermon or the portion of the Bible which is read at the meeting; and in order that juſtice may be done to every ſcholar, in the diſtribution of the rewards, he is to mention the names of thoſe who are abſent on any occaſion, with the excuſes for their abſence which they afterwards bring; and the names of thoſe who particularly excel, whether in anſwering queſtions, in reading, or in repeating what they have been deſired to commit to memory.

IX. That a ſermon be preached by the miniſter of Dunkeld at the ſaid public examination, and the money collected be applied for the purpoſes of the ſchool.

family have always, when in the country, honoured the public examination with their preſence; and ſo liberal has the collection proved, that it has been abundantly adequate to the object in view. At the firſt of theſe examinations, which took place about three months after the commencement of the ſchool, there were almoſt incredible proofs given of application and memory. Several of the ſcholars could repeat the *whole* book of Pſalms, and the *whole* Paraphraſes and Tranſlations, beſides many chapters from the Old and New Teſtament. Hitherto, indeed, it has continued to flouriſh, with a ſucceſs which has never been exceeded by any ſimilar eſtabliſhment, and which reflects credit on the teacher, the ſcholars, the parents, and the memory of Her whoſe benevolence and piety gave riſe to it. The benefit of ſuch inſtitutions is incalculable.

3. *Female School* *.—This ſchool, alſo, was inſtituted by the late Jane, Ducheſs of Atholl. Her Grace gave an annual ſalary to a perſon properly qualified, to teach the different branches of female education, ſuch as ſewing, tambouring, &c. and paid the uſual rates for a certain number of ſcholars, whom ſhe nominated. The miſtreſs, at the ſame time, was allowed to receive and teach other ſcholars, additional to theſe. All of them continue the practice of reading a leſſon in Engliſh daily.

Poor.

1. *Number.*—There are no begging poor belonging to the pariſh; 17 receive a ſupply in their own houſes, at the rate of 6 d. or 1 s. weekly, in proportion to their neceſſities; and occaſionally not leſs than 50 partake of the benefit of the funds.

2. *Funds.*

* The preſent Ducheſs of Atholl patroniſes this and the Sunday ſchool.

2. *Funds.*—These amount to not less than L. 80 Sterling *per annum*. They consist of the collection at the church-doors, which are equal yearly to L. 26; of fees for proclamations, use of the mort-cloth, &c. L. 3; of the interest of stock in the hands of the session, nearly L. 4; of L. 28 Scots paid in consequence of a mortification by one of the Dukes of Atholl *; and of the funds of the hospital of St George, which are, at an average, L. 45 Sterling †.

Besides these permanent funds, great exertions never fail to be made for the relief of the poor, when any extraordinary emergency calls for them. In 1782, the Duke of Atholl bought 500 bolls of meal, drove it at his own expence to Dunkeld, and sold it at a reduced price to the poor of the town and its neighbourhood. And his Grace, in 1796, subscribed L. 50, which, with the same sum subscribed by the inhabitants, was employed in purchasing meal.

* The Duke of Atholl, with consent of the minister, names the objects of this charity. It is paid, "in full contentatiop and satisfaction of all that "the poor of the city of Dunkeld can ask furth of the Croft called the "Chancellor's Croft, by Andrew Burt his deed of mortification." Burt's deed of mortification is given in Dallas' Styles, p. 840. "as a good style, "that may be a rule to the like." He gives the subjects mentioned "in pa-"ram eleemosynam et in manum mortuam pro precibus et suffragiis *of the* "*poor, in the most serious, pious, and devout manner, for his MAJESTY's* "*sacred person, and his lineal and lawful successors well-being, health,* "*wealth, prosperity, and happy peaceable reign, over this his Majesty's an-*"*cient kingdom, and all other his Majesty's kingdoms, dominions, and* "*territories, (whiles sun and moon endureth in the firmament), and for* "*crowning them with an everlasting crown of glory hereafter.*"

† This hospital, according to Abbot Mill, was founded by Bishop Brown. It was destined for the support of seven old men, who were each to have a free house, and to receive five bolls of meal, and five merks Scots yearly. Prior to 1750, the hospital houses were low ruinous cottages; at that time they were pulled down, and substantial buildings raised on their site. The Commissary has the sole administration of the hospital and its funds.

meal. This the poor received at 1 s. 2 d. for oat-meal, and 8 d. for barley-meal, *per* peck; which was at leaſt 7 d. below the current market price at the time *.

In 1755, the number of poor ſupplied weekly was 14; and of thoſe ſupplied occaſionally, 5. The collection amounted to only L. 6, 10 s. *per annum*, and the ſtock in the hands of the ſeſſion was L. 43.

There are ſome *Societies* which have been eſtabliſhed for the benefit of the poor, and of which the good effects are extenſively felt.

1. *The Cordiners Society.*—This ſociety originated many years ago, but was new-modelled in 1774. It conſiſts of 50 members. Each pays 10 s. 6 d. of entry-money, and 6 d. quarterly. From this fund 3 s. weekly is allowed to members that are ſick or ſuperannuated, and L. 1, 1 s. for the burial of each member, in whatever circumſtances he may be.

2. *Weavers' Society,*—Was inſtituted in 1785, by the journeymen weavers. The number of members is already 160. Several gentlemen, friendly to ſuch inſtitutions, have enrolled their names, and pay the uſual contribution, which is the ſame with that fixed by the Cordiners. The ſame allowance is alſo made by them to the ſick and ſuperannuated;

* One laudable inſtance of a benevolent and charitable ſpirit ſhould be ſpecified: *Janet Macgregor* was maid ſervant to a reſpectable family. The parents died, and the children, then in infancy, were very deſtitute. The poor woman clung to them with a parent's affection, and in ſupporting and rearing the orphans, ſpent the hard-won earnings of a length of years. —Pity on that cold heart which reckons this fact frivolous! To the eye of that Being, who, in eſtimating charity, looks not to the rank of the giver, or the ſplendor of the gift, but to the principle of the deed, it will appear as of uncommon virtue.

ed; and they, further, give occaſional relief to the widows and children of members.

3. *Maſon Lodges.*—Of theſe there are two in Dunkeld. One is No XVI. in the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the other No CCII. Though theſe were not inſtituted for the immediate purpoſes of charity, yet a great portion of their funds are applied to them. Indeed, the latter have ingrafted a *box* on their Maſonic funds, from which they allow 3 s. weekly to a member in diſtreſs, L. 2 for his burial, and L. 1 for the burial of his wife.

Trade and Manufactures.

1. *Yarn.*—This is the ſtaple commodity of the country above Dunkeld, and the merchants here deal in it extenſively. Not leſs than 200,000 ſpindles are bought annually. The price varies greatly in different ſeaſons, according to the ſtate of the flax crop, and of the linen market. Of late, however, it has been progreſſively riſing. In 1776, it was from 1 s. 8 d. to 1 s. 10 d. *per* ſpindle. In 1796, it was from 3 s. to 3 s. 3 d. The yarn which is bought in Dunkeld, but not manufactured there, is ſold to Perth, Dunfermline, or Glaſgow *.

2. *Linen.*—This manufacture is carried on, by ſome ſpirited individuals, to a very conſiderable extent. They employ not only ſuch weavers as they can find accommodation for in

* Some improvements on the conſtruction of the ſpinning-wheel, have been lately invented by a wheelwright in Dunkeld. At the deſire of the late Ducheſs of Atholl, (who was diſpoſed to patroniſe the inventor), a comparative trial was made betwixt the quantity and quality of the yarn which could be ſpun on this improved wheel, and one of the old form. The reſult was, that with greater eaſe to the ſpinner, nearly one-third more, and of better quality, was ſpun on the former. The Truſtees for Manufactures would find here a proper object for their encouragement.

in the town, but many alſo in the country. They purchaſe, too, a great proportion of the linen which is brought from the neighbourhood to the Stamp-Office here. The report of the ſtamp-maſter to the Board of Truſtees, for a courſe of years preceding the laſt, will ſhew the progreſs and preſent ſtate of the manufacture in that quarter.

	No of yards.	Value.
1789	34,442	L. 1,533 13 10
1790	63,244	3,100 4 6
1791	89,605	4,480 5 0
1792	no report.	
1793	115,215	4,800 12 11
1794	117,752	5,396 19 4
1795	130,684	6,534 4 6
1796	149,554	7,477 14 0

3. *Tanning.*—There are tanned here annually, at an average, of horſe ſkins, 220; and of ſheeps, 2100. The ſituation is favourable for the manufacture. Oak-bark is near, and, comparatively with its price in places more diſtant, cheap. Some years ago it was bought at 8 d. *per* ſtone; it coſts now 1 s. 3 d. Birch-bark has been ſometimes employed as a ſubſtitute, but is found to be much weaker in its effects. It ſells at half the price of the oak-bark.

4. There are two diſtillers, who enter each two ſtills of 40 gallons.—Several hundred dozens of ſhoes are annually made, and ſold to Edinburgh and London *.

FAIRS

* The increaſe of trade in Dunkeld, for the laſt 12 years, may be inferred from the increaſe of the Poſt-Office revenue. For the year 1786, it was L. 138: 16: 4; and for the year ending 5th January 1798, it was L. 279. 11 s. 1 d.; an increaſe (allowing for the additional rate of poſtage lately impoſed) of L. 50 at leaſt *per annum*.

Fairs and Markets.

There are ſix yearly fairs in Dunkeld. They are held on the 1ſt of January, and Candlemas day, chiefly for the ſale of yarn; on 25th of March, for yarn and horſes; on 9th June, (St Columba's day), for coarſe cloths and other goods; Hallow-Day, for black-cattle, ſheep and goats; and on the 8th December, for yarn. At theſe fairs a *guard*, paid by the Duke of Atholl, and provided with arms, is always in readineſs to preſerve the peace, and apprehend any offenders who may be detected.

There is a weekly market every Saturday. On theſe, and the intervening days of the week, there are ſold annually 130 carcaſes of beef; 144 of veal; 800 of mutton; and 20 of pork. Calculating from the average weight of each of theſe reſpectively, and the price at which it is ſold *per* lb. the total amount of the butcher-meat ſold will be above L. 2000. There are two butchers who reſide in the town, and two who attend the weekly market of Saturday.

The Duke of Atholl has a right to draw cuſtom for the various articles brought to theſe fairs and markets for ſale. The rate charged is ſmall. The rent paid by the tackſman is L. 12 *per annum*.

Chapmen Society.

This is a very ancient inſtitution. The original charter was from James V. of Scotland, and it was renewed by James, Duke of Atholl, as High Sheriff of Perthſhire, about 1730. There is one general meeting of the Society yearly, which, till 1776, was held always at Dunkeld, but now alternately at Dunkeld and Cupar of Angus. At this meeting the office-bearers for the enſuing year are choſen; the laws are enacted or repealed; complaints of members heard, and offenders fined; and aſſiſtance given from their

their funds to indigent members. The meeting is ſtyled a *Court* *. All members coming to the market are obliged to attend it. They are ſummoned by one of the office-bearers, who, to enforce their attendance, goes round to the different booths, in open market, and takes from each a piece of goods, or 2 s. 6 d. as a pledge for his appearance. Each muſt produce his meaſures and weights, which are compared with ſtandards kept for the purpoſe †. If they are found deficient, he is fined at the diſcretion of the court. He muſt produce alſo, under a penalty, a copy of the Bible, with his own name written upon it. After the court (which meets on the day after St Colm's) is cloſed, the members dine together; and, to prevent that intemperance to which ſocial meetings in ſuch ſituations are ſometimes prone, they ſpend the evening in ſome public competition of dexterity or ſkill. Of theſe, "riding at the ring," (an amuſement of ancient and warlike origin), is the chief. Two perpendicular poſts are erected on this occaſion, with a croſs beam, from which is ſuſpended a ſmall ring: the competitors are on horſeback, each having a pointed rod in his hand; and he who, at full gallop, paſſing betwixt the poſts, carries away the ring upon his rod gains the prize.

Planting.

Within the laſt 50 years, very extenſive plantations have been made around Dunkeld; and both in point of beauty added to the landſcape, and of value to the ſoil, there is ample remuneration made to the proprietor.

* The power of the Court, in matters relative to the concerns of the Society, is ſupported by the civil Judge, who has on many occaſions remitted the complaints of diſſatisfied members to be ſettled by it.

† At Dunkeld, the ſtandard for the meaſures is a fixed iron bar, placed on the wall of a houſe near the market-place, from which a part of the ſtreet takes the name of "The Gauge."

The preſent Duke of Atholl has planted upwards of 4000 acres. The principal ſpecies he cultivates is the larix; a ſmall proportion of Scots firs being intermixed with them.

It is to be regretted, both by the naturaliſt and the landholder, that ſo few regiſters have been kept or publiſhed reſpecting the growth of trees. In truth, ſuch regiſters it muſt at all times be difficult to procure, from the length of time to be paſſed in amaſſing facts, before any uſeful deduction can be drawn. No man loves to enter on a train of reaſoning, where half a century muſt be ſpent in collecting his premiſes. The following Tables, ſtating the relative growth of different ſpecies of trees, planted at Dunkled, are given as a valuable preſent to the planter *. The circumference of the trees was meaſured 4 feet from the ground, at the dates mentioned.

* The Tables were kept, and the meaſurements made, by the late Mungo Murray, Eſq; of Kincairney.

TABLE

TABLE I.

Species.	No	1787. Ft.	In.	1795. Ft.	In.	Total increase of each tree. Ft.	In.	Total increase of 3 trees. Ft.	In.
Aſh, - -	1	3	9	4	5	0	8		
—— - -	2	3	5	3	10	0	5		
—— - -	3	3	6	3	11	0	5	1	6
Beech, - -	1	7	10	9	0½	1	2½		
—— - -	2	3	9	4	3½	0	6½		
—— - -	3	4	5	5	4	0	11	2	8
Birch (Canada), -	1	2	5½	3	4	0	10½		
—— - -	2	2	7	3	2	0	7½		
—— - -	3	2	1	2	9½	0	8½	2	2
Larix, - -	1	6	0	6	11	0	11		
—— (planted in 1743),	2	7	8	8	11½	1	3½		
—— ditto, -	3	7	9	9	3	1	6	3	8½
Lime, - -	1	4	0	4	10	0	10		
—— - -	2	3	8	4	4	0	8		
—— - -	3	4	1	4	11	0	10	2	4
Oak, (planted in 1750),	1	4	1½	5	1	0	11½		
—— - -	2	5	9	6	2	0	5		
—— - -	3	5	5	6	1	0	8	2	0½
Spruce, -	1	6	0	6	11½	0	11½		
—— -	2	6	11	7	5	0	6		
—— -	3	3	7	4	5	0	10	2	3½
Lucombe oak, planted in 1774, -	1	1	0	1	7	0	7		
—— -	2	1	4½	2	1½	0	9		
—— -	3	1	2	1	9	0	7	1	11

TABLE

TABLE II.

Species.	No	Circumf. in 1765.	Circumf. in 1795.	Total increaſe of each tree.	Total increaſe of 2 trees.
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
Abele, -	1	5 5	6 1½	0 8½	
—— -	2	4 4	5 0¼	0 8¼	1 4½
Birch, -	1	4 0	5 10	1 10	
—— -	2	2 4½	4 5	1 10½	3 8½
Spaniſh cheſnut, -	1	3 9½	6 1½	2 4	
—— -	2	3 5	4 10	1 5	3 9.
Scots elm, -	1	6 8	8 10½	2 2½	
—— -	2	5 10	8 5	2 7	4 4½
Scots fir, -	1	6 9½	8 3	1 5½	
—— -	2	6 9	8 7	1 10	3 3½
New England fir, -	1	3 1	6 11½	3 10½	
—— -	2	2 6½	6 3	3 8½	7 7
Holly, -	1	3 1	3 7½	0 6½	
—— -	2	2 11½	3 8	0 8½	1 3
Larix, - -	1	4 5	7 6	3 1	
—— - -	2	4 2	6 10	2 8	5 9
Thorn, - -	1	2 6	2 10	0 4	
—— - -	2	2 10	3 0	0 2	0 6
Oak, - -	1	6 4	8 6	2 2	
—— - -	2	7 11	8 9	0 10	3 0

In the foregoing Tables, there are two material defects, which they who keep ſimilar tables in future ſhould avoid, viz. that they neither deſcribe the ſoil on which the different ſpecies were planted, nor mention the age of the trees at the date of their firſt meaſurement. Still, however, uſeful inferences may be drawn from them, particularly when compared with ſuch others as are on record. For the purpoſe

poſe of ſuch compariſon, the following is given, ſtating the increaſe of ſome trees in a plantation belonging to the Marquis of Lanſdown. They were planted in 1765, and meaſured in 1786, at the heighth of 5 feet from the ground.

TABLE III.

Increaſe of Circumference.

	Ft.	In.
No 1. Abele,	4	8
2. Elm,	3	6
3. Cheſnut,	2	9
4. Scots fir,	2	10
5. Spruce,	2	2
6. Larix,	3	10

The ſame objections lie againſt this Table as the two former, and it has this in addition, that only one tree of each ſpecies was meaſured. In looking at Table I. and II. remarkable differences may be obſerved betwixt the growth of different individuals of the ſame ſpecies. In this, therefore, as in other caſes, where it is wiſhed to found a general concluſion, the induction of particular caſes ſhould be extenſive. A thouſand accidental circumſtances may accelerate or retard the growth of one tree, which may not occur to any other in the whole plantation; but if the meaſurement is taken of many, the hurtful and the favourable circumſtances ſo counterbalance each other, as to produce a fair average reſult, on which the planter may rely.

The important general concluſion from theſe Tables is, that the planting of timber-trees, if the proper ſpecies is choſen, is a profitable mode of cropping ground, if not very valuable for the plough. It is one which accumulates yearly in value, without an yearly outlay of expence, and will

will fully repay, at the time of cutting it down, the original coſt, with intereſt for the ſum, and rent during the time of growth. Of all the kinds particularly ſpecified in the Tables, the larix appears, on the whole, to increaſe in ſize moſt rapidly. Its other qualities make it very valuable. It is fit for every purpoſe almoſt of the carpenter, is very hardy as a plant, and very laſting when in uſe. By a *ſingle* experiment of Sir Thomas Beevor *, it ſeems not ſo laſting as the ſpruce; yet experiments innumerable ſhew it to have a ſtrong claim to Pliny's appellation of *immortale lignum*. In Venice, and on the borders of the lake of Geneva, it has been found to reſiſt, much longer than any other wood, the alternations of wet and dry. The Duke of Atholl cauſed one of the boats at the ferry here to be conſtructed of the larix wood; and a plank of oak, from a tree 30 years old, was put in for a teſt of the comparative durability of each. The oak has decayed, and the larix continues ſound. Next to the larix, the elm, the birch, the ſpruce, and the oak, ſeem to claim the preference from the planter, due attention being always paid to ſoil. The larix, birch, and ſpruce, thrive on the ſame ſoil; and from the variety of their colours have, particularly in the winter-ſeaſon, a beautiful appearance to the eye, when mixed in the ſame plantation.

Of the Lucombe oak, 25 were planted here in 1774. This ſpecies was firſt cultivated near Exeter, by a gardener of the name of Lucombe, and very flattering accounts were given of the amazing quickneſs of its growth, and the value of its wood †. The experiment in Table I. does not juſtify theſe accounts. It is ſaid to be much cultivated in Somerſet and Cornwall.

In

* See *Letters and Papers on Agriculture, &c. by the Bath Society*; a publication which ſhould be peruſed by every farmer and landholder in the kingdom.

† See Gentleman's Magazine, for the month of September 1773.

In the plantations round Dunkeld, ſquirrels are numerous. Attempts have been repeatedly made to propagate a breed of pheaſants, but always in vain. When firſt ſent out, they are tame and ſluggiſh, and fall an eaſy prey to the foxes, polecats, &c. which abound here. All the birds common to Scotland are here, and ſome of kinds that are rare have been ſeen. Since the larix (on the cones of which they live) has been cultivated, the Croſsbill (*Loxia curviroſtra*) has appeared. Occaſionally, too, the roſe-coloured Ouzel, (*Turdus roſeus*); the aſh-coloured Butcher-bird, (*Lanius excubitor*); the golden-creſted Wren, (*Motacilla regulus*); and the green Woodpecker, (*Picus viridis*), are found.

Gardens.

The gardens of the Duke of Atholl lie to the north-weſt of the houſe, on a ſharp light ſoil, with a ſouthern aſpect, and are well ſheltered. Experiments on different plants have been made in them. In 1770, ſome ſeeds of the true *Rheum Palmatum*, were ſent from Peterſburgh, by Dr Mounſey, to his Grace. They were planted, and conſiderable attention was paid to the culture of that root. Rhubarb, to the value of L. 160 Sterling, was ſold in one ſeaſon, to a London druggiſt, at the rate of 8 s. *per* lb. In ſhort, full proof was afforded, that rhubarb may be raiſed and dreſſed in Britain, equal, in all its qualities, to what is now, at ſo high a price, imported from the Eaſt Indies, and from Ruſſia and Turky.

The *Truffle*, (*Lycoperdon Tuber* of Linnæus), was planted here, but was not found to thrive *.

In

* Eyles Irvin, Eſq; in deſcribing his journey from Cofire to Ghinnah, (p. 165. of his Series of Adventures), ſays, " Here and there a dwarf date " tree

In a corner of the old gardens ſtands Stanley Hill, a conical mount, chiefly artificial, raiſed by James, Duke of Atholl, about the year 1730. On the north, it is covered with tall trees; and on the ſouth-weſt, with ſhrubs. Broad walks, riſing ſucceſſively above each other, run round it. Several cannon are placed on the ſummit, which fire occaſionally a *feu de joye* *.

The gardens of the inhabitants of Dunkeld lie partly on the ſouth ſide of the town, ſtretching from the houſes to the ſide of the river, which waſhes the bottom of the wall. They lie partly, alſo, on the face of the abrupt riſing ground that overhangs the town upon the north-eaſt. Rent for a ſmall ſpot is paid for by each family, at the rate of L. 4 *per* acre. From its precipitous ſteepneſs, in ſome places, great art and induſtry are neceſſary to labour it with ſafety or profit. A late author, in attempting to heighten the probability of introducing horticulture with advantage, into the bleak and high regions of the weſt coaſt of Scotland, refers to the gardens of the inhabitants of Dunkeld as a caſe in point, to refute the objection, that the expoſure and elevation are unſurmountable objections to his plan. The objection may be groundleſs; but theſe gardens do not prove

" tree appears, and the *truffle buſh* is frequent on the road, to the great de-
" light and benefit of the poor camel, who devours it very greedily." He has miſtaken the plant. The Truffle is of the claſs Cryptogamia, and of the order of Fungi. Linnæus' deſcription is, " Solid, without a root, *ſubterra-*
" *neous.*"

* One of theſe cannon has this inſcription on it: " Henrie Earle of Der-
" bye, Lord of this Iſle of Man, beinge heare in Maye 1577, named me Do-
" rothe. Henry Halfall, Receyvoure of the Peele, bought this peſe, anno
" 1574." On another, there is as follows: " Henricus Octavus.—Tho-
" mas Seymour, Knyghte, was Maſter of the Kyng's Ordynans, when Jhon
" and Robert Owyn, bræthren, made this peſe, anno Dni. 1544."

prove this *. They are not more than from 50 to 100 feet above the level of the river; and ſome of the richeſt and moſt productive ground in Perthſhire is on a flat which lies immediately above them.

Commonty in a Hill.

Dunkeld being the ſeat of a biſhoprick, and hence of the dignified clergy, moſt of the lands around it belonged to them, and had ſeveral peculiar privileges. Theſe privileges have, of courſe, deſcended to thoſe who purchaſed the lands. They are thirled to no mill; they pay no cuſtom; and there is a right of commonty attached to them, in a hill which lies to the northward of the Duke of Atholl's policy. The hill is extenſive, but rocky and ſterile. Some of the inhabitants, however, ſend their cows to graze upon it in ſummer, and a few peats are at times dug from its moſſes. They collect, too, ſtones on it, for the purpoſes of building. It is cuſtomary *to ride the marches*, occaſionally, ſo as to preſerve in the memory of the people the limits of their property.

Bridge.

It appears from the hiſtory of Abbot Mill, that a bridge began to be thrown acroſs the Tay, "partly of wood, and

* One is reminded here of an ingenious remark made by Mr Gray, in a letter to Mr Palgrave, who was at that time on a tour through Scotland. "I conclude you have not truſted every thing to memory, which is ten "times worſe than a lead-pencil. Half a word fixed on the ſpot, or near "it, is worth a cart-load of recollection. When we truſt to the picture "which objects draw of themſelves upon the mind, we deceive ourſelves: "without accurate and particular obſervation it is but ill drawn at firſt, "the outlines are ſoon blurred, the colours every day grow fainter, "and at laſt, when we would produce it to any body, we are forced to "ſupply the defect by ſome ſtrokes of our own imagination." *Poems and Memoirs*, p. 47. vol. iv.

" partly of ſtone," ſo early as 1469. But there is no evidence of its having been ever completed, and no veſtige of it now remains. The foundation of a ſecond bridge was laid in 1513, by Biſhop Brown, " near to his own palace," and it was continued and completed by Biſhop Gavin Douglas *. A part of the arch which ſprang from the north bank is ſtill entire, and when the river is low, the piles, on which the pillars of the ſecond and the third arches were ſupported, are viſible. No account has been tranſmitted, of the time at which it was demoliſhed or ſwept away; but its loſs is daily felt, and loudly complained of. To the caſual traveller, a new bridge would be obviouſly a deſirable accommodation, and to Dunkeld, and the large diſtrict connected with it, a moſt important acquiſition. The river (which has been known to riſe 17 feet at the ferry above its uſual level) is often ſo ſwelled, as to render the paſſage by a boat either impracticable, or highly perilous; and the general waſte of time, and danger to carriages which is experienced, (however ſkilfully or alertly the boats are managed), often prompts thoſe who would have otherwiſe preferred Dunkeld as a market-place, to proceed to Perth. An eſtimate, by an engineer of talents and experience, calculates the coſt of a bridge, of three arches, to be built oppoſite to the church of Little-Dunkeld, at L. 12,000 Sterling.

Progress of Price of Provision and other Articles.

	1776.		1796.
Beef ſold at	2½ d. *per* lb.	-	5 d. and 6 d.
Veal	2 d. ditto,	-	4½ d.

Mutton,

* The Abbot ſays, " Honorifice continuavit adeo ut brevi aditum *tam equeſtribus quam pedeſtribus* fecit."

1776.	1796.
Mutton, 2½ d. *per* lb. -	5 d.
Pork 2 d. ditto, -	5 d.
A goose, 1 s. - -	2 s. 6 d.
A duck, 7 d. - -	1 s.
A hen, 6 d. - -	1 s.
Eggs, 2 d. *per* dozen, - -	4 d.
Butter, 6 d. *per* lb. -	10 d. to 1 s.
Cheese, 3 s. *per* stone, -	6 s.
Rabbits, 3 d. *per* pair, -	5 d.
Coals, 6 s. *per* cart, -	8 s.
Oak-bark, 8 d. *per* stone, -	1 s. 3 d.
Peats, 10 d. *per* cart, -	1 s. 3 d.
Maid-servants wages, L. 1, 10 s. -	L. 3 to L. 4.

The following copy of a tavern-bill, drawn out 70 years ago, affords a curious specimen, both of the mode of living, and of the price of provision at that time:

"DUNKELD, *December* 1727. Bill for Entertainment at ———

	L.	s.	d.
Five soups and four dishes of broth,	0	7	6
Three pieces of boiled beef with cabbage,	0	6	0
Three legs of boiled mutton with roots,	0	4	0
Three dish of white fish, -	0	3	0
Three pieces of roast-beef, -	0	7	0
Three legs of roast mutton, -	0	4	0
Four pigs, with claret and currant sauce,	0	5	0
Roast hare, with claret sauce, -	0	1	0
Three roast geese, - -	0	4	6
Twelve roast hens, - -	0	6	0
Carried over L.	2	8	9

Brought over	L. 2	8	0
Roaſt tongue and lure, with claret and currant ſauce,	0	4	0
Two wild ducks, and two woodcocks, with ditto	0	2	0
Two minced pyes, and two large paſties,	1	3	4
Bread,	0	5	0
Thirty-three pints and forty-two bottles of ale,	0	10	9
Five bottles of brandy,	0	10	0
Thirty-eight bottles of claret,	2	17	0
To cooks,	0	8	0
	L. 8	6	1

Miscellaneous Facts.

Houſes, in Dunkeld, ſell at 20 years purchaſe. The real rent of the town is nearly L. 1000 Sterling. The value, therefore, is nearly L. 20,000. Several new houſes have been lately built.

A committee of the inhabitants fix an yearly aſſeſſment, which amounts, at an average, to L. 8 Sterling, for repairing the ſtreets and avenues of the town.

In 1648, Sir James Galloway, Maſter of Requeſts to James VI. and Charles I. was created Lord Dunkeld *. His grandſon James was attainted at the Revolution, and dying at the beginning of this century, the title became extinct.

Dunkeld is a barony, and its only magiſtrate a baron-bailie, appointed by the Duke of Atholl. Charles II. offered a charter of erection into a royal borough. The offer was refuſed.

Advan-

* Guthrie's Memoires, p. 255. Glaſ. 1747.

Advantages and Disadvantages.

The *advantages* are, 1. Being, in the language of that country, "in the mouth of the Highlands," it muſt always command a great proportion of the trade with the extenſive diſtrict beyond it. 2. Yarn and oak-bark are to be obtained, in any required quantity, in the immediate neighbourhood. 3. Wages and houſe-rents, though high, and rapidly riſing, are yet lower than in places nearer to the centre of population and luxury. 4. Not being a royal borough, it is thus free from corporation reſtrictions, and from election canvaſſing; a canvaſſing which, by holding out the proſpect of pleaſure without expence, and of gain without labour, ſeduces the diſſolute and the lazy, and is followed, too often, by general intemperance, corruption, and ruin. 5. The reſidence of the Duke of Atholl's family. Their conſumption increaſes its trade; their improvements employ its labourers; their benevolence aſſiſts its poor; and their patronage is ready to promote the comfort and good of the whole.

The *diſadvantages* are, 1. The length of land-carriage. It is 15 miles from Perth, the neareſt ſea-port, and the delay and hazard of a ferry, over a large river, is to be encountered by the way. 2. The dearneſs of fuel. Coals are never under 1 s. *per* cwt. and they have been occaſionally as high as 2 s. 3. The extravagant price of ground, and the ſmall extent, even at that price, which is, or can be expected in the market. 4. The want of water-falls: this, combined with the laſt, renders the erection of machinery on a large ſcale impracticable.

Hints for Improvement.

1. The Hill Commonty ſhould be incloſed and planted, or exchanged, (if the Duke of Atholl is favourable to the tranſaction),

tranſaction), for his Grace's right of drawing cuſtom at fairs and markets. The rent of theſe would be a permanent and regular fund, applicable to the wants of the poor, or the improvement of the town; while the privilege of the commonty has long been felt but of very precarious and ſcanty benefit. 2. A *Female* Friendly Society ſhould be eſtabliſhed, on the ſame principle with the Cordiners and Weavers Society. Deſtitute women have always formed the moſt numerous liſt of claimants on the public charitable funds. In 1755, when 14 perſons were ſupplied weekly by the ſeſſion, there were 10 women in the number; and there was no leſs a proportion than 40 women, out of 52 perſons, ſupplied at an occaſional diſtribution, in 1790. 4. A public well ſhould be dug; the want of ſoft water being at preſent a great inconvenience. A leſs ſum than has been expended (L. 60 Sterl.) by a ſpirited diſtiller, on one for the uſe of his own works, and which might eaſily be raiſed by contribution or aſſeſſment, would procure a copious ſupply for the whole town. 5. Were it poſſible to eſtabliſh in the neighbourhood a brewery, a bleachfield, and thread manufactory, for the latter of which, particularly, circumſtances are favourable, the advantage to Dunkeld would be great.

Character of the Inhabitants.

In their character there is much more to approve than to cenſure. They are active, induſtrious, and ſpirited. Equally obſervant as their neighbours of the *forms* of religion, they are not inferior in the fruits of its *ſpirit*. Sufficiently enlightened as to the extent of a ſubject's privileges and claims, it is believed that not one native of Dunkeld is ſeditious in principle, or diſpoſed to turbulence in conduct. Their ſympathy for the diſtreſſed is peculiarly prompt and lively; and they practice eminently the good deeds of charity.

rity. They are diſtinguiſhed by a frank and open-hearted civility to ſtrangers. No one ever reſorted to Dunkeld, whether as an invalid, for the recovery of his health, or as a traveller, on an excurſion of amuſement, without experiencing that they were a hoſpitable and obliging people.

This tribute is due equally to the Epiſcopalians and Glaſſites, as to the members of the Eſtabliſhed Church. It may be viewed as juſt with the greater confidence, that it is paid by one who, having reſided among them for ſeveral years, is qualified to decide; and being now diſconnected and diſtant, has nothing either to hope from their favour, or to fear from their reſentment.

To the Memory

OF JANE, LATE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL,

This Account (in which ſome of her deeds of good are noticed) is inſcribed by the Compiler; it is inſcribed, in the recollection of her virtues, and her kindneſs, with a reſpect and gratitude as heart-felt as ever impreſſed any human being.

APPEN-

APPENDIX

TO THE

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF DUNKELD.

THE Compiler of the preceding Account ſtudiouſly confined it to *exiſting* Statiſtical facts. He conſidered theſe, and not *antiquities* or *hiſtory*, as forming the proper object of his paper.* Indeed, had he attempted to detail the paſt hiſtory of Dunkeld and its inhabitants, he muſt have detailed the national hiſtory of Scotland, as the Biſhops of that See, and the Repreſentatives of the family of Atholl, filled, in general, a conſpicuous part in the public tranſactions of their times. It ſeems, however, due to the ſeat of a Biſhoprick, which was for centuries ſo eminent both in dignity and influence, that ſome notices ſhould be preſented of the Prelates who preſided in it. In this Appendix, therefore, a catalogue ſhall be given of the Biſhops of Dunkeld, accompanied by occaſional obſervations reſpecting the moſt remarkable individuals of the ſeries.

St Columba is ſaid, by ſome authors, to have founded a church in Dunkeld, ſo early as the 6th century, (*Dr Smith's Life of St Columba*, p. 151.); and we are aſſured, that after the incurſions of the Norwegians and Danes had ravaged and ruined Iona, where that Saint and his followers had flouriſhed, Dunkeld became the head of the religious eſtabliſhment of both the Scots and the Picts, (*Ibid*).—By other authors, however, and particularly by Abbot Mill, the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Dunkeld is not traced higher than the year 729. In that year, we are informed, that Conſtantine III. King

King of the Picts, by the perſuaſion of Adamnanus, a diſciple of St Columba, inſtituted a convent there, and filled it with that order of monks which were denominated Culdees. "In quo quidem Monaſterio impoſuit veros "religioſos quos nominat vulgus Kelidees, aliter Colideos, hoc eſt colentes "Deum." (*Mill*). The etymology of the name of this claſs of the Monaſtic orders, given by the Abbot, and generally adopted, ſeems to be erroneous. The word *Kelidei*, is, in fact, merely the Latinized Gaelic phraſe *Gille De*, which ſignifies "Famuli Dei," or, "Servant of God." (*Life of St Columba*, p. 162.) Many obſcure and angry diſputations have been carried on reſpecting their rules and tenets. The Preſbyterians, and thoſe who are partial to the order of Biſhops, each claim the Culdees as belonging to their party. There are facts in their hiſtory which tend to prove, that they affected to be *Independents*. (*Hailes's Annals of Scotland*, vol. 1. p. 107.) Their convent at Dunkeld was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. (Sir *James Dalrymple's Collections*, p. 247.)

In 1127, David I. King of Scotland converted the convent into a cathedral, and in order, as it would appear, to induce the Culdees to an union with the Romiſh Church, he guaranteed to them during life the rights and the poſſeſſions which had formerly belonged to their convent, and he nominated their Abbot to be the Biſhop of the new See. (*Dal. Col.* p. 247. and 387.)

1. GREGORY was the name of this firſt Biſhop. After his conſecration, he was made a Privy Counſellor, and obtained liberal grants from the Sovereign. He died in 1169. (*Mill*, and *Cart. Melr. as quoted by Keith in his Catalogue of Biſhops*, p. 46.)

2. RICHARD DE PREBENDA. (*Fordun, lib.* viii. *c.* 13.) calls him "Capellanus Regis Willelmi." He was one of the Commiſſioners for Scotland in negociating with Henry II. in 1174, for the releaſe of King William, at that time a priſoner in England, (*Fœdera Angliæ*, t. 1. p. 39.) and in 1176 he attended William to a council held at Northampton, by Cardinal Huguccio Petrileonis, the Pope's Legate. (*Hoveden*, 550.) Mill and Keith think he died in 1173; but the facts mentioned prove this to be a miſtake. Fordun (*lib.* viii. *c.* 13.) ſays he died in 1178.

— WALTER DE BIDON. He was one of the Clerici Regis, and afterwards Chancellor of the kingdom. Though elected to the See of Dunkeld, he died before his conſecration, and cannot therefore be numbered as one of its Biſhops.

3. JOHN SCOT. This Prelate was, in 1177, elected Biſhop of St Andrews, by the Chapter. "Electus eſt (*Fordun, lib.* vi. *c.* 35.) Rege

" Willelmo totis viribus renitente;" that Monarch paſſionately exclaiming, when the election was announced to him, " By the arm of St James John Scot ſhall never be Biſhop of St Andrews." The Pope, however, ſupported the pretenſions of John, and a controverſy enſued, which agitated Scotland, and embroiled William with the Head of the Church for ſeveral years. It was terminated at laſt by the nomination of John Scot to the dioceſe of Dunkeld, with liberty to retain the emoluments belonging to him as Archdeacon of St Andrews, an office which he previouſly held. (*Ford. lib.* vi. *c.* 35,——38.) This Biſhop had great influence with Pope Alexander III. " eum in quamlibet partem quam vellit ratione tamen " prævia inclinavit." (*Ibid.*) That Pope, at his requeſt, conſtituted Argyle, which till his time was a part of the dioceſe of Dunkeld, a ſeparate See. John Scot * died in 1203, and was buried in the north ſide of the quire of the Abbey-church of Newbottle, " ubi (ſays Fordun) claret miraculis."

4. RICHARD DE BREBENDA. He was conſecrated in 1203, died at Cramond in 1210, and was buried in Inch-Colm. *Fordun, lib.* viii. *c.* 64. & *c.* 78.

5. JOHN OF LEICESTER, died in 1214. *Mill* and *Ford. lib.* ix. *c.* 27.

6. HUGO DE SIGILLO. He was a monk of Arbroath. Fordun (*lib.* ix. *c.* 47.) calls him " vir manſuetiſſimus qui dicebatur pauperum " Epiſcopus." The date of his death is uncertain.

— MATHEW SCOT, at that time Chancellor of the kingdom, was elected, but died before his conſecration. *Fordun, ibid.*

7. GILBERT. He had been chaplain to his predeceſſor Biſhop Hugh. He appears as a witneſs to a deed of Alexander II. in 1227. A copy of this deed was publiſhed in 1771, by the late John Davidſon, Eſq; along with ſome other curious papers, all of which have been annexed as an Appendix to *The Annals of Scotland*. Though it proves that Fordun (*lib.* ix. *c.* 47.)

* The Biſhoprick of St Andrews was then eſtimated at the yearly revenue of L. 8018, 3 s. and that of Dunkeld at L. 1206 : 6 : 8. *Chart. Aberbrothock*, vol. 1. fol. 10. *as quoted in the Annals of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 205.

c. 47.) is miſtaken in ſaying, that Gilbert was not elected till 1229, it does not fix the date of that event. He died in 1236.

7. GALFRID LIVERANCE. He reformed the cathedral worſhip in imitation of the Church of Sarum, and the muſic according to the Gregorian manner. (*Mill.*) According to Fordun (*lib.* ix. *c.* 63.) he died at Tibbermuir, in 1249, and was buried in the Church of Dunkeld, "quam "prædiis & poſſeſſionibus dotavit, quam regulis et inſtitutis informavit, "quam veſtibus & ornamentis decoravit, quam fere per omnia exaltavit." His epitaph was,

> Hac, Dunkeldenſis cleri decus, ægis & enſis
> Gaufridus tumba pauſat, ſub patre Colamba.
>
> *Fordun ut ſupra.*

After Galfrid, Abbot Mill places Richard, who was, he ſays, "Chancel-"lor to the King." But as there was no Chancellor of that name about that period, Mr Keith ſeems to be right in conjecturing, that the Abbot has here fallen into a miſtake. *Catal. of Biſh.* p. 50.

Mill has been guilty of another miſtake, in omitting to mention

— DAVID. He was elected in 1250, but never was conſecrated. *Catal. of Biſh.* p. 50.

8. RICHARD OF INVERKEITHING. He was one of the Regents of the kingdom during the minority of Alexander III. *Fœd.* i. 566. Cardinal Ottobonus de Fieſchi, in 1266, came as Legate from the Pope to Scotland, and required a contribution from the Church to defray the expence of his viſitation. The King, with the advice of the Clergy, forbade it to be levied. The Legate called a council, and Richard was deputed by the Biſhops to attend it: "Ne quid, ipſis abſentibus in eorum prejudicium ſtatu-"eritur." *Fordun, lib.* x. *c.* 24. He died in 1272, "vir (ſays the ſame "author, *lib.* x. *c.* 30.) magnæ maturitatis & gravitatis, qui fuit fideliſſi-"mus regis & regni conſiliarius & juſtitia inflexibilis."

9. ROBERT DE STUTEVILLE. He was Dean of Dunkeld. According to Mill he died in 1300, but hiſtorical facts diſprove this. For,

10. MATHEW was elected in 1295, or earlier. In that year he appears as one of the Commiſſioners ſent to France to negociate with Philip an alliance, by the marriage of the daughter of the Count of Anjou with the ſon and heir of Baliol. *Fœdera*, t. ii. p. 695. (By the treaty, L. 1500

was

26. GEORGE BROWN, Rector of Tynnyngham, was conſecrated, according to Mill, in 1484, at Rome, by Pope Sixtus IV. He was ſtrict in enforcing eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, and active in advancing the temporal intereſt of his Biſhoprick. He built the church of Dowally; and died at his houſe on the iſland in the Loch of Cluny, in 1514.

— ANDREW STEWART, ſon to John, Earl of Atholl, was elected by the chapter, but Pope Leo X. oppoſed his admiſſion.

27. GAVIN DOUGLAS, brother to the Earl of Angus, who was Rector of Heriot, and Provoſt of the collegiate church of St Giles in Edinburgh, was preferred by the Pope, and in 1516 obtained poſſeſſion of the See. He holds an eminent place in the literary hiſtory of his age. He was a profound claſſical ſcholar, a well informed antiquarian, and an elegant poet. He wrote, *Aurea Narrationes, Comedia aliquot Sacra; & De Rebus Scoticis;* but none of theſe works have deſcended to our times. His *Palace of Honour*, and his *Tranſlation of the Æneid of Virgil*, however, ſtill remain, and preſent very honourable monuments of both the correctneſs of his taſte, and the vigour of his imagination. Living in dark and turbulent times, he enjoyed not the felicity of indulging his genius in ſecurity and repoſe. He was involved in the agitations and hazards of thoſe commotions with which the diſputes of the Queen Mother and the Duke of Albany, and of Arran and Angus, embroiled the kingdom. To avoid theſe, he retired to England, when he became the intimate acquaintance of Polydore (Virgil). He died in London of the plague, in 1522, and was buried in the Savoy.

28. ROBERT COCKBURN. In 1524, this Biſhop, with the Earl of Caſſilis and Abbot Mill, went as Ambaſſadors from James V. to Henry VIII. of England, to negociate a truce between the two kingdoms. They were ſucceſsful in the embaſſy. *Fœd.* t. xiv. p. 27.

29. GEORGE CRICHTON. "A man (ſays Spottiſwood, *Hiſt. of the "Ch. of Scot.* p. 101.), nobly diſpoſed, and a great houſekeeper; but in matters of his calling not very ſkilled." Dean Forreſt, (afterwards condemned and burnt on the Caſtle Hill of Edinburgh), had been called before the Biſhop on a charge of hereſy. "I thank God (ſaid Crichton) that I "never knew either the Old or the New Teſtament, and yet have proſper-"ed well enough. Dean Thomas, if you leave not theſe fantaſies, you "will repent when you cannot mend it." He died in 1543.

30. JOHN

30. JOHN HAMILTON, Abbot of Paiſley, and brother to the Earl of Arran. In 1550, he was tranſlated to St Andrews.

31. ROBERT CRICHTON, nephew to the former Biſhop George Crichton, was promoted to this See, in which he remained till the Reformation.

Catalogue of the BISHOPS of DUNKELD, from the period of the Reformation to the Revolution, in 1688.

1. JAMES PATON. In 1572 an Aſſembly of the Church was held at Leith, where it was agreed to retain the order of Biſhops in the new eccleſiaſtical conſtitution. This agreement was ratified, as an *interim* regulation, at a future Aſſembly, which met ſoon after at Perth. In conſequence of this regulation, James Paton was appointed to the See of Dunkeld. (*Spottiſwood's Hiſt. of the Ch. of Scot.* p. 260, 261.) In 1575 he was preſent in the General Aſſembly, (*Ibid.* p. 276.), and was depoſed on a charge of diſapidation of his benefice. *Catal. of Biſh.* p. 179.

2. PETER ROLLOCK. In 1596 he was created an extraordinary Lord of Seſſion, and being afterwards removed, in order to reduce the number of extraordinary Lords to four, he was re-admitted in 1610. (*Lord Hailes's Catalogue of Lords of Seſſ.* p. 12. note 45.) In 1603 he attended King James to England. *Spot. Hiſt. of the Ch. of Scot.* p. 476.

3. JAMES NICOLSON. He was Parſon of Meigle, and was choſen to preſide in the Aſſembly which met at Linlithgow in 1606. (*Calderwood*, p. 552.) He died in 1607.

4. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, Parſon of St Madoes, ſucceeded. He was depoſed in 1638. (*Acts of Aſſembly.*) It appears that he next year abjured Epiſcopacy, and accepted his former charge of St Madoes. Unprinted *Acts of Aſſembly*, 1639.

5. GEORGE HALYBURTON, Miniſter of Perth, was appointed Biſhop of Dunkeld by Charles II. in 1662. He died in 1664.

6. HENRY GUTHRIE, was Miniſter at Stirling, but depoſed "for "malignancy," in 1648. (*His own Memoirs*, p. 299.) After the Reſtoration he was again admitted to the office of the miniſtry, and became Biſhop of Dunkeld in 1665.

7. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Miniſter at Perth, was conſecrated to this See in 1677; and died in 1679.

8. ANDREW BRUCE, Archdeacon of St Andrews, was advanced to the Biſhoprick of Dunkeld on the death of William Lindſay, and was ejected in 1686, for his oppoſition to the meaſures of the Court. In the year following, "his Majeſty's diſpenſation (ſays Keith, p. 180.) was iſſued to "Dr Bruce, for exerciſing the office of the miniſtry." Mr Keith adds, not unnaturally, "A right ſtrange paper truly!" In the year 1688 he was appointed Biſhop of Orkney.

9. JOHN HAMILTON, ſon to John Hamilton, who was Archbiſhop of St Andrews at the time of the Reformation. This Prelate ſurvived the Revolution, and died one of the Miniſters of Edinburgh, and ſubdean of the Chapel Royal.

Catalogue of the MINISTERS of DUNKELD ſince the Revolution.

1. Mr CHALMERS.
2. Mr STODART.
3. Mr STEWART.
4. Mr MAN.
5. Dr BAIRD.
6. Mr NIVEN, the preſent incumbent.

Such is a catalogue of the Clergy, who, whether under the Romiſh, the Epiſcopalian, or the Preſbyterian eſtabliſhment, have, for a period of a thouſand years, preſided over the ſervices of religion in Dunkeld. The obſervations which accompany the names, will, it is hoped, have three effects. They will, 1. Illuſtrate the ancient dignity and influence of the See. 2. They will enable any future editor of *Abbot Mill's Hiſtory of the Biſhops*, (a work which has often been called for by the antiquarian), to correct ſeveral miſtakes into which that writer has fallen. And, laſtly, They will lead the caſual traveller, as he reviews with delight the modern beauties of the ſcene, to muſe in melancholy, but not unpleaſing or vain retroſpection, over former times; times when here the Miniſters of Kings, long ſince fallen, ſought retirement and repoſe; and where many a Prelate, whoſe aſhes now moulder around, once diſplayed his magnificence, exerted his genius, and indulged his devotion.

END OF APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

CITY OF DUNKELD, AND PARISH OF DOWALLY,

(COUNTY OF PERTH, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING, AND PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD.)

II. *Of Dowally.*

NAME.

THIS parish is known in the Gaelic language by two different names. *Dubh-alein*, "the Black Meadow," is the word from which the English name *Dowally* is derived; and *Dail-a-Charne*, "Haugh of the Cairn," is that by which it is at present generally denominated in converſation. It is thought to have received the former appellation, which is now gone into diſuſe, from the black heath with which the ſurface of the low grounds was once covered;

ed; and the former, from a large cairn *, which ſtood till within theſe few years, a little to the eaſtward of the church.

Situation and Extent.

Dowally was originally a part of the pariſh of Caputh, and though it is now conſidered as united to Dunkeld, there is no evidence exiſting of any formal annexation having taken place. It is ſituated to the weſtward of Dunkeld, from which it is ſeparated by an interjected portion of Caputh; and the main-body of it ſtretches along the north bank of the Tay, in the ſhape of a parallelogram, beginning about a mile and a half above Dunkeld, and extending ſix miles. At the upper extremity, the pariſh of Logierait occurs; and a ſmall ſtripe of it paſſing acroſs Dowally, divides the main body mentioned from the barony of Dalcapon, which is an appendage belonging to it. This barony lies on the north bank of the Tumble, in length three quarters of a mile. The breadth of the pariſh is uncertain. For as the ſide of it which is moſt remote from the river, conſiſts entirely of high, barren, and uninhabited hills, it has never been thought of importance to aſcertain its line of limit with minuteneſs.

An able ſurveyor, who is well acquainted with the country, computes the extent of Dowally, in Scotch acres, as follows:

1200

* When this cairn was removed, it was found to conſiſt entirely of land-ſtones, and to have in the centre a ſingle ſtone-coffin, 6 feet in length, and 4 in breadth, with a quantity of rich black earth, but no bones within it. The cairn was 30 feet in diameter, and about 6 in height.

1200 arable,
1000 paſture and meadow,
260 oak wood,

2460 total within the head-dykes,
9000 hill paſture,
120 Loch Ordie,

11,580 total of the pariſh.

Surface and Soil.

The rocky hills of King's Seat and Craigy Barns riſe on the lower boundary of Dowally. They preſent a very precipitous and pictureſque appearance towards the eaſt. Their front has every where been covered with trees, where trees could find earth in which to fix their roots; but the bare and bold crags are often ſeen jutting out, and here and there are interſperſed patches, covered with heath. A cottage has been built in the midſt of a ſmall green field, near the ſummit, in a hollow of the hill, which, catching the eye of the traveller, contributes to the pleaſing effect of the general landſcape.

King's Seat ſprings with a very ſudden and ſteep aſcent from the brink of the river; and the road, which paſſes through Dowally, and leads to Atholl, has been cut with great labour and expence along the bottom of it. The road overhangs the river ſo cloſely, and at ſuch a height, that the timid traveller, who looks over the wall which has been built to ſupport it, is diſpoſed to haſten on his way; but as a range of tall and thick trees intercept the view, they conceal the terrors of the ſcene, while they add, at the ſame time, to its ſingular beauty. When the traveller has journeyed upward about two miles from Dunkeld, he leaves the Duke of Atholl's policy, and though no longer

meeting

meeting with planting, he finds natural woods every where skirting the road, which runs along the declivity. Below the road, several level haughs run out in different places, to fill up the meanders of the river; and above it, lie some gently sloping fields, which reach nearly to the summit of the hill. The declivity of the hill is frequently seamed by pretty deep ravines. Bridges are thrown across them. Of these, there are 27 within the length of the parish of Dowally. So rapid is the ascent of the declivity, that, in some cases, while the wall of one side of the bridge is not 3 feet above the surface, the wall of the other is above 30.

The soil of the haughs is light and sandy; that of the higher fields, upon the brow of the hill, is deeper and stronger, with a slight mixture of clay. The hill is composed of schistus intermixed with pyrites, and contains some scattered grains of copper ore.

Inhabitants.

Numbers and Age.—By a very accurate list of the inhabitants, taken in 1790, it appeared that they were in number, and of age, as follows:

Number of souls,	687 *
——— males,	307
——— females,	380
Under 10 years of age,	172
From 10 to 20,	120
—— 20 to 50,	264
—— 50 to 70,	107
—— 70 to 100,	24

The

* In the Statistical Account of Dunkeld it is said, that the population in 1755 amounted to 1298; but this number included the population also of Dowally, at that period. At present, the population of the united parishes is 1773. There is an excess therefore of 475 beyond the population of 1755.

The whole inhabitants may be conſidered as employed in agriculture; for though there is a ſmith, two wrights, and two tailors in the pariſh, yet all of them, to ſome ſmall extent, are concerned in labouring the ground. There are no ſeparate manufactures yet eſtabliſhed here. The number of inhabitants, compared with the number of acres in the pariſh, allows 1 to 17 acres.

Baptiſms.—The regiſter of baptiſms has been kept, and with unuſual regularity; and from that regiſter it appears, 1. That during a period of 76 years, preceding 1797, there have been born 687 males, and 572 females. 2. That while the population continued nearly the ſame, the number of births in different years has differed very widely. In 1711, 1726, and 1752, the total number was 6; and in 1712, 1725, and 1751, the years immediately adjoining to theſe, they were reſpectively 13, 16, and 20. In ſome years they amounted to 24; but the average number may be rated at 16. This average number is at the rate of 1 birth to 43 perſons. 3. That in different years the proportion of male and female births alſo differs widely. In 1780 there were 16 males born, and 6 females; while, in 1782, there were 10 female, and only 7 male births. 4. That, as the number of families in the pariſh amounts to 164, and the number of births annually is 16, there is 1 annual birth for each 10 families.

Twins.—From the regiſter of baptiſm it alſo appears, 1. That of 1225 children born in this pariſh, 34 were twins; therefore 1 twin child for every 34 born. 2. That of the 34 twins, 23 were males, and 11 females. 3. That though it has been concluded from obſervations made in other places, that the number of males prevailed in thoſe years in which male twins were born, and that of the females

males in those years in which female twins were born, yet no such coincidence appears here. In 1766, 2 twin male children were born; and in that year there were 11 female, and only 10 male births: and in 1794, the number of male and female births was equal, and there were 2 twins male, and no females born.

Marriages.—There is a regular register of the marriages in this parish for 80 years; from which it appears, 1. That the total number of marriages recorded during that period is 544; making the average annual number about 7. 2. That there is 1 marriage annually for 98 inhabitants. 3. That whether the proportion of baptisms and marriages is taken for the whole period, or for any 10 consecutive years, indifferently selected, the marriages are less than a half, but more than a third, of the baptisms.

Deaths.—Of these no regular record has been kept.

Ecclesiastical State.

Minister and Session.—In the account of Dunkeld the ecclesiastical statistics of the united parishes have already been stated. It is only farther to be mentioned, respecting the stipend of the minister, that in 1751, when the General Assembly authorised a petition to Parliament for a general augmentation of the stipends of the Clergy of Scotland, they specified the stipend of Dunkeld, as one, among others, which, from its scantiness, furnished reasonable grounds for their application. It was then stated at L. 66: 19: 9 by the Committee of the Assembly; and even by those heritors who opposed the petition, calculated at no more than L. 79, 10 s. 7 d. *—The minister preaches here one diet on the afternoon

* See Printed Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1751, p. 358.

ternoon of every ſecond Sabbath. On the forenoon of theſe days he preaches at Dunkeld, and afterwards rides to Dowally, a diſtance of 5 miles, to perform divine ſervice there. This pariſh has a ſeſſion, a ſeſſion-clerk, and regiſter, ſeparate from thoſe of Dunkeld; and the poor's funds are kept diſtinct from thoſe of the other.

Church.—It is a long, narrow, inelegant ſtructure, and very incommodiouſly ſeated. It was built by Biſhop Brown in the year 1500. "Upon information that the Iriſh was "ſpoken in the Highland parts of the pariſh of Caputh, the "Biſhop built and endowed a church in honour of the bleſſ-"ed Mother, St Anne *, among the woods of the Church-"lands of Dowally †." In 1755 it had become ruinous, and was then repaired and new-ſeated at the expence of the tenants.

School.—There is no ſalary allotted for a pariſh ſchool-maſter here, by conſequence there is no pariſh ſchool. For many years the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge fixed one of their ſchools here, and the good effects of it were conſpicuous; but lately they have withdrawn it, and at preſent the only ſchool in the pariſh is taught by one of the inhabitants, who is at the ſame time a farmer. The pariſhioners lately built a commodious ſchool-houſe for him, and the Duke of Atholl, by giving him his little farm on eaſy terms, affords him ſuch encouragement, as with the ſchool-fees, induces him to undergo the labour of teaching.

* There is a well ſtill named St Anne's Well, a little to the northward of the church.

† *Dr Biſſet's MS Tranſlation of Abbot Mill's Hiſtory.* It is ſaid in the original hiſtory, after the ſentence of which the tranſlation is tranſcribed above, "*et manſum pro preſbytero aſſignavit.*"

He teaches the children reading of Engliſh, writing, arithmetic, church-muſic, and the principles of religion. He inſtituted a Sunday ſchool of his own accord, which is very numerouſly attended, particularly on thoſe alternate Sundays when there is no ſermon in the church of Dowally. Then the parents of the ſcholars alſo attend, while the ſchoolmaſter, by examining the young, by reading the Scriptures, and by prayer, inſtructs and edifies the meeting. His merit, both in the eſtabliſhment and conduct of this ſchool, is high. He has now taught it for above two years without ſalary from any quarter, and almoſt without any remuneration whatever.

Poor, and their Funds.—There are no begging poor who belong to this pariſh, and none who receive a regular periodical allowance from the ſeſſion. The people, indeed, from a reſpectable pride of ſpirit, have a ſtrong reluctance to apply for aid from the public charity; and in caſes where neceſſity compels any individual or family to do ſo, it is cuſtomary for ſome of their neighbours to requeſt the authority of the ſeſſion for a general collection, to be made for the ſpecific caſe. The only diſtribution of funds that takes place, is made annually at the beginning of the winter ſeaſon. The ſeſſion then meet, and each elder reports the ſtate of the moſt indigent reſiding in his diſtrict of the pariſh. Relief is ordered on the occaſion in proportion to the degrees of neceſſity ſtated; but there are many inſtances of the ſums ſo ordered being refuſed.

The funds of the poor amounted, in 1787, to L. 4 Sterling. By the accumulated produce of the collection at the church-door every fortnight, which is, at an average, 3 s. 6 d. of the fees for the uſe of a mortcloth, lately purchaſed, and

and of ſome caſual donations *, they are now (1798) equal to L. 36 Sterling.

In 1783, the inhabitants of Dowally partook of the benefit of the bounty of the Duke of Atholl, who, (as mentioned in the Account of Dunkeld), bought that year 500 bolls of meal, and ſold it at a reduced price in this diſtrict of the dukedom. His Grace, at the ſame time, purchaſed 300 bolls of oats, and a large quantity of hay, which was diſpoſed of in a ſimilar manner, and proved a moſt acceptable and beneficial accommodation to many, who had ſuffered ſeverely from the inclemencies of the preceding ſeaſon. He brought alſo ſeed potatoes from England, and diſtributed them *gratis* to his tenants. Inhabitants of Dowally! Let your grateful language to your Benefactor be that of Eliſha to the Shunamite, "Behold, thou haſt been "careful for us with all this care, What ſhall be done for "thee †?"

Live Stock.

Horſes.—The number of horſes in the pariſh is 197. They are of a mixed breed, on an average, 12 hands high; and at the uſual rate of ſale for ſome years paſt, may be valued at L. 12 Sterling. Hitherto, the pariſh has not reared a ſufficient number for its own ſupply. The practice of rearing foals has now, however, become frequent, and it is probable, that in a few years the farmers will be able not only to furniſh this ſupply, but to afford ſome horſes for ſale.

Black.

* The caſual donations alluded to, ariſe chiefly from the *price of ſtray ſheep*, which ſometimes join the flocks of the tenants in the hill, and whoſe owners cannot be found. Theſe are ſold for the benefit of the poor.

† 2 Kings, iv. 13.

Black Cattle.—Their number amounts to 506. Their average weight, when fat, is about 16 ſtone; and their price from L. 5 to L. 6 Sterling. They give 5 pints of milk a day. Few are reared for ſale. Calves, ſold at 3 days old, bring 6s.; and if kept for 3 weeks, from 15 s. to L. 1 Sterling. When rearing, they are allowed 4 pints of milk a day; and at times get a ſmaller quantity of milk, and in lieu of the remainder ſome *bay-tea.*

The breed of black-cattle here requires improvement; but while the practice of overſtocking prevails, and there is a deficiency of winter and ſpring food, this improvement is impracticable. Both of theſe obſtacles will, it is hoped, ſoon be removed. As a proof, however, that they ſtill operate, and check the ſpirit which ſhould actuate the farmers, it was found, that no bull was ſent from this diſtrict as a competitor for the premium allowed by the Highland Society, to the proprietor of the beſt bull which ſhould be produced there.

Sheep.—There are 2350 ſheep in the pariſh, of a ſmall white-faced breed. The time of their introduction into this part of the country is uncertain; but from tradition it appears to be remote. They are ſaid to have prevailed before the black-faced ſheep were brought into the north of Scotland. When fat, their mutton is delicious. Their wool is ſhort and fine; ſells from 16s. to L. 1 Sterl. *per* ſtone. The wedders and aged ewes are ſold at an annual fair held at Kilmorich, a village in the pariſh, and bring about 7 s. No cheeſe is ever made here from ewe milk. The whole ſheep belonging to the pariſh feed promiſcuouſly on the hill. They are driven to that paſture at the beginning of ſummer, and are brought back to the low grounds after harveſt, where they have been permitted, from the want of incloſures, to wander at large through the woods, and over the arable

arable fields, during the winter and the ſpring. Some of them, indeed, are houſed at that time in the night, and theſe the tenants do not ſmear. They ſmear, however, all thoſe which are not houſed. The latter are ſeldom ſubject to that diſeaſe called by ſheep-farmers the *poke*, (a ſwelling under the jaw), or to the ſcab; but the former are frequently viſited by both. The poke, particularly, often proves fatal. Hitherto no rate of proportion has been eſtabliſhed betwixt the number of arable acres which a tenant poſſeſſes, and the number of ſheep he may keep upon the common paſture. Each keeps as many as his convenience or inclination prompts. The poſſeſſor of 8 acres has ſometimes in the hill ſheep to the amount of double the number of the poſſeſſor of 16 acres. Sheelings are leſs numerous and leſs frequented than formerly, becauſe the milch-cows are not ſent there, as they once were, in ſummer with the ſheep. All the lambs in this pariſh are reared for ſale as ewes or wedders.

Swine.—Many families fatten one or two ſwine in autumn with potatoes, and with, at times, a ſmall mixture of oats. Theſe they kill and cure for uſe, during the labours of the ſpring. They are of a hardy, but a ſmall ſized breed, feeding to about 9 ſtone weight on an average, and may be valued at L. 1, 10 s.

Poultry.—No attention is paid to poultry, as an article of food or of ſale. Some geeſe are reared, which in June are ſent to Loch Ordie, a lake amid the hills, in the back parts of the pariſh, where, without any perſon to protect or feed them, they live till the end of harveſt, and then are brought back to fatten on the ſtubble fields. They are ſold at 2 s. 6 d.

VALUE

Value of Live Stock.

The value of live ſtock in the pariſh may be computed as under:

197 Horſes, at L. 12 Sterling each,	L. 2364	0	0
506 Black-cattle, at L. 5, -	2530	0	0
2354 Sheep, at 7s. -	823	18	0
100 Swine, at L. 1, 10 s. -	150	0	0
Total value of live ſtock, L.	5867	18	0

Beſides the domeſtic animals, forming the live ſtock of the pariſh, moſt of the *wild quadrupeds* inhabiting the north of Scotland are to be found here.

Red Deer,—(Cervus elaphus), appear in this pariſh of late, during the hard froſts and deep ſnows which in winter drive them from the high mountains, where they paſture in ſummer. The multiplication of this ſpecies of deer, ſince the Duke of Atholl has ſo particularly protected them, accounts for their being ſeen here more frequently of late years than formerly. His Grace has a tract of 100,000 acres reſerved chiefly for them, and it is computed that not leſs than 4000 feed there conſtantly. The ſize of the deer has increaſed with the improvement of their paſture. Some have been ſhot which weighed above 18 ſtone. It would not be difficult for the Duke to furniſh a royal hunt, more ſplendid than that given by one of his predeceſſors in former times, of which Barclay, who was a ſpectator, has tranſmitted to us ſo minute and ſo ſplendid a deſcription *.

Roe

* Anno redemptionis noſtræ 1563. Comes Atholiæ ex regio ſanguine princeps, venationem, ingenti apparatu et magnis ſumptibus optimæ atque illuſtriſſimæ

Roe Deer,—(Cervus capreolus), are abundant here. Being at one time nearly extirpated in this neighbourhood, they obtained a jubilee for a tract of years, and now are often to be heard and ſeen in the woods.

Rein Deer,—(Cervus tarandus, Linnæi), may, without great impropriety, be mentioned here, as introduced to this country by the Duke of Atholl. Both Buffon and Pontoppidan ſay, that it would be a vain attempt to naturaliſe this ſpecies in any country ſouth of Lapland, or with a climate leſs vigorous *. Several facts contradict this aſſertion. Mr Hyde, at Homerton near Hackney, had one rein deer which lived with him near three years *. Sir Matthew White Ridley was alſo ſucceſsful in bringing them to Britain, and in preſerving them for a conſiderable period †. No fewer than 14 were at different times brought from Lapland by the Duke of Atholl, and though his Grace has not ſucceeded in preſerving the breed of them to Scotland, his experiments afford reaſon to hope, that future trials may be more fortunate.

illuſtriſſimæ Reginæ Scotiæ exhibuit, cui ego tunc adoleſcens interfui, hujus modi venationem noſtrates Regiam appellare ſolent. Habebat autem Comes ad duo millia Scotorum montanorum quos vos hic Scotos ſylveſtres appellatis, quibus negotium dedit ut cervos cogerent ex ſylvis et montibus Atholiæ, Badenachæ, Marriæ, Moraviæ, aliiſque vicinis regionibus atque ad locum agerent ad venationem deſtinatum. Ille vero, ut valde pernices ſunt & expediti ita dies noctesque concurſarunt, ut intra bimenſis tempus amplius duo millia cervorum cum dameis et capreis unum in locum compulerunt, quos Reginæ principibuſque in valle confidentibus et cæteris qui una aderant omnibus viſendos venandoſque propoſuerunt." *Barclay contra Monarchomachos*, p. 81, 82.

* *Miſcellanies by Daines Barrington*, p. 152. where Buffon, t. xii. p. 98. and Pontoppidan, t. ii. p. 216. are quoted.

† *Hiſtory of Quadrupeds*, publiſhed at Newcaſtle, with engravings by Bewick.

fortunate. The failure of the ſcheme in his caſe, aroſe in a great degree from the reduced and weakly ſtate in which the animals arrived in this country, from the accidental length and ſtorminess of the paſſage. Several died during the voyage, and moſt of thoſe who came alive to land, ſurvived for a few days only. One, however, lived two years. It was kept in general with the fallow deer in the park at Atholl-Houſe, but was alſo led, at times, to the ſummit of the higheſt mountains in the neighbourhood, where the lichen, which forms the favourite food of the ſpecies in their native regions, is found in plenty. This lichen is the *lichen rangiferinus* of Linnæus, or the *rein-deer liver-wort*.

Rabbits.—There is a rabbit warren in this pariſh. It is in a low ſandy haugh, two miles to the weſtward of Dunkeld, and has been let at L. 25 Sterling of rent. On an average, 125 dozen were killed by the tackſman yearly. The ſkins may be valued at 6 s. a dozen, and the body ſells at the rate of 5 d. *per* pair. To prevent the rabbits from injuring the plantations near them, by ſtripping the bark in a ſevere winter, branches of trees were lopped off and thrown into the warren. This precaution had the deſired effect.

Hares abound here. The *lepus variabilis*, as well as the *lepus timidus*, is to be met with, though in general this ſpecies prefers the tops of the higheſt mountains.

The *Ermine*, (*Muſtela erminea*), has been ſeen in this pariſh. The fur is ſhorter than that of thoſe ſkins brought from Ruſſia.

Here, too, is the fox, badger, pine-martin, polecat, weaſel, otter, rat, mouſe, mole, urchin, and bat.

Moſt

Moſt of the *birds*, native or migratory, in the northern parts of Scotland, are to be found here. Of the firſt kind, are grous, partridge, black-cock, ring-dove, raven, rook, &c. Of the laſt, the wood-cock *, pied-oyſter-catcher, northern-diver, goat-ſucker, &c. The *capercallie* appears to have been once a native bird of this country, but is now extinct †.

* A woodcock, ſuppoſed to have been bred here, was ſhot upon the 12th of Auguſt.

† There is a curious proof of the capercallie formerly being in this neighbourhood, in a letter from King James, in 1617, to the Earl of Tullibardine, anceſtor to the Duke of Atholl. A copy of it cannot fail to amuſe the reader.

"JAMES,

Right truſtie, and right weil beloved coſen and counſellor, We greet you well. Albeit, Our knowledge of your dutiful affection to the good of Our ſervice, and your countries credite, doeth ſufficientlie perſuade us that you will earneſtlie endeavour yourſelf to expreſs the ſame be all meanes in your power; yet there being ſome things in that behalf requiſite, which ſeem, notwithſtanding, of ſo meane moment, as in that regaird, both you and others might neglect the ſame, if Our love and care of that Our native kingdom, made Us not the more to trie their nature and neceſſity, and accordingly to give order for preparation of every thing that may in any ſort import the honour and credite thereof. Which conſideration, *and the knowne commoditie yee have to provide, capercallies and termigantis*, have moved Us very earneſtlie to requeſt you, to employ both your oune paines and the travelles of your friendis, for proviſion of each kind of the ſaidis foules, to be now and then ſent to Us be way of preſent, be meanes of Our deputy theſaurer; and ſo as the firſt ſent thereof may meet us on the 19th of April, at Durham, and the reſt as we ſhall happen to meet and rancounter them in other places, on our way from thence to Berwick. The raritie of theſe foules will both make their eſtimation the more pretious, and confirm the good opinion conceaved of the good chearge to be had there. For which reſpectis, not doubting but that yee will ſo much the more earneſtlie endeavour yourſelf to give Us good ſatisfactioun as ſent the premiſes, as yee will do Us acceptable ſervice, We bid you farewell. At Whitehall, the 14th Marche, 1617."

Crops and Culture.

Till within theſe few years, the ſtate of agriculture in this pariſh was extremely rude. Four horſes were often ſeen working abreaſt in the ſame plough, and the driver in front of them, walking backwards. The plough was of a clumſy conſtruction, with unwieldy wooden mould-boards. The farmer, whatever the ſtate of the weather was, obſtinately adhered to the immemorial practice of beginning to plough on Old Candlemas Day, and to ſow on the 20th of March. Summer fallow, turnip crops, and ſown graſs, were unknown; ſo were compoſt dunghills, and the purchaſing of lime. Clumps of bruſhwood, and heaps of ſtones, every where interrupted and deformed the fields. The cuſtomary rotation of their general crops was, 1. Barley; 2. Oats; 3. Oats; 4. Barley; and each year they had a part of the farm employed in raiſing flax. The operations reſpecting theſe took place in the following ſucceſſion. They began on the day already mentioned to *rib* the ground, on which they intended to ſow barley, that is, to draw a wide furrow, ſo as merely to make the land, as they termed it, red. In that ſtate this ground remained, till the fields aſſigned to oats were ploughed and ſown. This was in general accompliſhed by the end of April. The farmer next proceeded to prepare for his flax crop, and to ſow it, which occupied him till the middle of May, when he began to harrow, and dung, and ſow, the ribbed barley land. This laſt was ſometimes not finiſhed till the month of June.

It was not difficult for an enlightened obſerver to trace the cauſes which produced and had perpetuated this rude ſtate of agricultural practice. Where there are burdenſome ſervices to be performed by the tenant; where there is no incloſing, and no winter herding; where leaſes are ſhort, and where the farm of one tenant conſiſts of diſconnected patches,

patches, lying interſperſed with the patches of other tenants, it is impoſſible that in any caſe agriculture ſhould advance in improvement *. Some of theſe obſtacles exiſted in Dowally, and the Duke of Atholl, who is the ſole proprietor of the pariſh, ſaw, and ſought to remove them. It is pleaſing to add, that his Grace's plans for this purpoſe have been ſucceſsful, and that while his rent has been conſiderably heightened, both the face of the country, and the condition of the tenantry, have been at the ſame time ſenſibly meliorated.

The new arrangements reſpecting the crops and the culture of the pariſh, drew their efficacy from the five following rules, which they eſtabliſhed: 1. That each tenant ſhould have the fields of his farm contiguous to each other, and be encouraged to incloſe them: 2. That all burdenſome ſervices ſhould be aboliſhed: 3. That ſheep ſhould be excluded from the low grounds in winter: 4. That leaſes of due length ſhould be granted: And, 5. That a proper rotation of crops ſhould be preſcribed.

In conſequence of theſe rules being adopted in the laſt leaſes, each farmer now feels himſelf at liberty to cultivate his little poſſeſſion, ſafe from the riſk of interference or diſpute with his neighbours, or from the hurt of being poached by their catttle. He has no ſervice to perform to the proprietor, but the eaſy one, of driving 12 cwt. of coals from Perth to Atholl Houſe for each ploughgate yearly. He has a leaſe, (extending to 19 or 21 years), which allows and encourages

* The Highlander labours under other general diſadvantages in this reſpect. Having little intercourſe with the low country, he has few opportunities of ſeeing the improved modes of culture practiſed there; and even when he does caſually ſee them, his ignorance of the language of the improver prevents his gaining any minute or beneficial acquaintance with them.

courages him to apply all his ſkill and capital to the cultivation of his farm, from the confidence it gives him, that he will have an opportunity of enjoying the fruits of their application. In conſequence of the laſt rule particularly, he has the produce of his white crops materially increaſed, and what he never had before the command of, winter and ſpring provender for his cattle.

The rotation of crops which theory might ſhew would be the moſt perfectly ſuited to the ſoil, cannot be reduced to practice from the ſmallneſs of the farms. But the beſt law of rotation has been given them which they are able to bear. It is ſtipulated as the leading regulation, that one-fifth part of each farm ſhall be always in clover and rye-graſs, and another in ſummer fallow, or ſome green crop. The reſt of the ground is left to white crops and flax.

The tenants were themſelves aſtoniſhed at the ſtriking effect of the alteration in their mode of culture, and they became zealous to proſecute the advantages preſented by their leaſes. Stones, bruſhwood, wet, and waſte ſpots, which had exiſted for ages, to the reproach of the farmer, and the loſs of the public, began to diſappear; and it is not now to be doubted, that a few years will ſee them completely ſwept from the face of the country. A greater ſtretch of improvement has taken place during the laſt 15 years, than during a century preceding.

The light ſandy ſoil of the haughs bears plentiful crops of turnip. Potatoes yield in general 30 bolls *per* acre, and oats, which yielded formerly not more than 4 bolls, yield now 8. Barley may be eſtimated at nearly the ſame rate of produce. From a peck of flax-ſeed ſown, there are, on an average, 3 ſtones (Dutch weight) of dreſſed flax. Each tenant of a half ploughgate ſows 8 pecks of flax-ſeed yearly. They begin now to keep their own ſeed for ſowing, and find

find it little, if at all, inferior to that which is imported. Their crop of it is always beſt after graſs.

No great proportion of the oats and barley raiſed in the pariſh are ſold. The rents are paid almoſt excluſively from the price of the yarn ſpun by the women during winter *.

When the farmer is not employed in the culture of his crop, he is employed through a great part of the ſummer in providing fuel. After the ſowing of his barley is finiſhed, which happens generally in the beginning of June, he goes to the moſs, with the whole men, women, children, and horſes, of the farm; nor is it before the middle or end of July that he is able, (though the time depends much on the nature of the ſeaſon, as favourable or unfavourable to the drying of the peats), to prepare and lead home a ſufficient quantity. Their moſſes are not at a great diſtance, and the roads to them are tolerably good, yet ſtill this is found a laborious, inconvenient, and, after all, a very precarious way of obtaining fuel. It ſeems probable that the farmers will ſoon ſee it for their advantage to drive coals from Perth, for a part, if not the whole, of the fuel they require †.

When

* In ſpinning, the women are very induſtrious and expert. Many of them uſe a wheel with two flyers; on one of this conſtruction they will ſpin about a third more than on one with a ſingle flyer only. A ſpindle of yarn, of the rate of 2 hanks from the lb. coſts 1 s. 3 d for the ſpinning; and if at the rate of 6 hanks from the lb. it coſts 2 s. In the one caſe, a woman ſpins 8 hier a day, and in the other only 4.

† In wet ſeaſons the farmers are unable to procure a due ſupply for their own family conſumption. This failure is felt in Dunkeld as well as here; for the poor there rely, in ſome meaſure, for fuel in the winter on the peats which are occaſionally for ſale from the farmer's ſurplus ſtock; and when peats are ſcarce, they find coals too extravagantly high-priced for their ſlender finances. It would be of great benefit to the poor of Dunkeld, if a ſociety were formed for purchaſing coals in ſummer, when they are at the loweſt price in Perth, and for laying them up, and ſelling them at the original coſt in winter. This would be great charity at ſmall expence.

When the peats of the year are ſtored up, the hay-harveſt begins. By the middle of Auguſt, or earlier, the flax is ready to be pulled, and the ripling, watering, and preparing it for the mill, occupies all hands till the 15th or 20th of September, when the barley is ripe for cutting. The labours of reaping and houſing their crops now commence, and they proceed till they are cloſed by the raiſing of the potatoes, in the end of October or beginning of November. From this time, till they begin to rib the ground for their barley crop in ſpring, the men have no ſeverer employment than thraſhing for daily uſe the ſcanty quantity of ſtraw which the cattle require, and for carrying to them what other provender their improved cultivation has enabled them to preſerve for that ſeaſon.

Excepting the barony of Dalcapon, all the lands in the pariſh are thirled to the mill of Dowally. The multure paid is 6 lippies of ſheeling for the boll, and 1 lippie beſides to the miller.

Oak Woods.

The computed extent of the oak woods has been already ſtated. The Duke of Atholl cauſes his woods to be cut every 25th year only. Other neighbouring proprietors cut theirs every 20th year. The value of oak woods has increaſed of late very rapidly. In this pariſh there is a remarkable inſtance of this. The wood of Gauy, at 3 ſucceſſive ſales, within a period of 50 years, reckoning from the date of the firſt to the date of the laſt ſale, was diſpoſed of by roup at the following prices: 1ſt Sale, L. 166; 2d Sale, L. 551; and 3d Sale, L. 1262. In ſome caſes, the price has been equal to L. 54 *per* acre; but the average price *per* acre may be rated at L. 40. This affords a high rent for the ground, even for every year during which it has

has been unproductive. At the laſt ſale of Gauy, this rent was not leſs than L. 2, 10 s. *per* acre.

The cutting of oak woods begins about the middle of May, and is finiſhed by the middle of July. Old trees are peeled before they are cut down, to prevent the loſs of bark, which might otherwiſe happen in the act of cutting. Men employed in peeling have 1's. a-day, and women 7 d. The bark in this neighbourhood, after ſupplying the tan-yards in Dunkeld, is ſold to Perth, Forfar, and Dundee. It ſells ſo high as 1 s. 3 d. a ſtone *.

River and Loch.

The rent of the ſalmon-fiſhing in the Tay, oppoſite to this pariſh, may be rated at L. 27 Sterling. The ſalmon caught here are ſold to Perth, and from thence are ſent to the London market. The following are the prices paid, of late years, for them *per* lb. viz. early in ſpring, 8 d.; in April, 6 d.; in May, 4 d.; and during the remainder of the ſeaſon, 3 d. The average weight of a Tay ſalmon here is 18 lb. Dutch weight. One, however, was caught which weighed 63 lb. 3 oz.

Some years ago, *muſſels* were gathered in the bed of the river in conſiderable numbers, for the ſake of the pearls they contained. Crowds of people were ſeen daily wandering in ſearch of them. But a London dealer, who had purchaſed the pearls, becoming bankrupt, with the price in his hands, the ſpirit of this traffic was damped, and has not again revived. Several pearls then found were ſold for 10 s. 6 d. and one brought 13 s.

Loch Ordie abounds with trout and eel. It is a favourite reſort of anglers from Dunkeld, who have often agreeable reaſon to remember the amuſement which its banks afford.

Price

* Bark, after it was thrown from the tan-pits in Dunkeld, was for ſome time employed as a manure, but was found not to ſuit the ſoil here. It is now uſed by the poor as fuel.

Price of Wages and Produce.

The price of butchers meat, and other articles of proviſion, may be reckoned at the ſame rates here as in Dunkeld, it being the only market for them to which the pariſhioners can go. Of grain, the prices *per* boll are, for barley, 15 s.; for oats and for peaſe, 14 s.; for meal, 15 s. Wool is ſold at different rates, from 6 s. to L. 1 *per* ſtone; peats at 1 s. 3 d. *per* cart. Of wages, the rate is for a manſervant from L. 8 to L. 10 *per annum*; and of a woman, from L. 3 to L. 4; of a maſon, 1 s. 6 d. a-day; of a tailor, 6 d. with his meat; of a man during harveſt, 1 s.; and of a woman at that time, 6 d. both with their meat.

Progress of Manners, &c.

In 1778, there were not 4 houſes in the pariſh where tea was uſed; now, (in 1798) it is uſed in every houſe. Then, there was not a hat worn by any of the tenants, or their ſervants; now, there are many. Then, there was not one black cap; now, all the women wear them. Then, the gowns of the women were camblet, and their aprons woollen; now, the gowns are of printed linen, and the aprons of white muſlin. Then, many of the men wore the philibeg; now, there are none who do ſo. Then, all of them had tartan hoſe; now, all have ſtockings. Then, in ſhort, the whole articles of the dreſs of the people were home-made, excepting their bonnets, and a few ſhoes; now, they are all bought from the merchants of Dunkeld.

General Remarks.

It may be thought that the ſize of the farms in this pariſh might be enlarged with advantage to the proprietor; for that fewer, both of men and horſes than are at preſent employed, would be equal to the cultivation of the ſoil, and that

that a reduction of their number would permit a greater quantity of rude produce to go to market, and by conſequence a higher rent to be paid. But there is a miſtake in this thought. The preſent rent is paid, not from the ſale of rude produce, but from the ſale of a part of that produce, manufactured by houſehold labour. If the ſize of the farms was enlarged, there is no doubt that from the conſequent depopulation, an increaſed quantity of rude produce would be ſent to market, but then the quantity of manufacturing houſehold labour would, from the ſame cauſe, be diminiſhed. Now, it is apprehended, that the gain from the former circumſtance would not be more (if it did ſo much) than compenſate the loſs ſuſtained by the latter. For the manufacturing labour, it will be found, adds ſo great an increaſe of value to the rude produce, as will not only ſupport the expence of the greater number of individuals who exert it, but alſo the want of the price of that increaſed quantity of produce which would be raiſed by their removal. In the preſent ſtate of things, therefore, no material riſe of rent could be expected by the proprietor, from the enlargement of the ſize of farms in this pariſh.

As to the Highlands in general, for it does not reſpect Dowally, the public, as well as the proprietors, would derive ſignal advantage, not ſo much from the enlargement of old farms, as from the formation of new ones. Immenſe tracts of ground in ſome diſtricts, and ſmall patches in others, may be found, which never felt the impreſſion of either the ſpade or the plough. Every where let theſe be cultivated. Perhaps the plan which would ſecure this cultivation of theſe waſte grounds moſt ſpeedily and univerſally, would be for proprietors to offer portions of them, of a proper extent, in leaſe, free of rent for ſome years, and af-

terwards at a rent gradually rising, to such as would engage to cultivate them according to prescribed regulations. Were the lease made of considerable length, and transferable by the tenant, after he had improved the ground, on his taking a new lot, the plan would not fail to be eagerly embraced; and if it were so, great and manifold benefits would result; emigration would be prevented; the populousness of the Highlands would increase; the value of estates would be raised, (and this not merely in proportion to the increased value of waste ground made arable, but in proportion to the increased value which pasture grounds would receive, from the additional winter food for cattle, which would be obtained); a greater quantity of subsistence would thus, too, be produced for the community *.

Hints for Improvements in Agriculture.

The stipulations mentioned formerly as inserted in the leases, are all judicious; it would be beneficial to add the following: 1. That a specified extent of ground should be well inclosed, and regularly and carefully cultivated as a kitchen-garden. In this the tenant could make, on a small scale, experiments, to be afterwards, if successful, applied to his fields. The produce of it would greatly improve the diet of the people. 2. That no straw should be employed in

* Under this article, respecting improvements in agriculture, it ought to be mentioned, that the Duke of Athol has instituted on his estate ploughing matches, where premiums in money, or medals which were struck for the purpose, with appropriate emblems and inscriptions, are bestowed on the successful competitors. This is the beginning, merely, of an extensive scheme which his Grace has formed, for encouraging similar competitions of skill and industry in all the branches of agricultural occupation, both in the house and the field.

in thatching houſes. Thatching with it wakes the ſupply of provender which they have for their cattle. Flax is a more durable material for this purpoſe, when properly applied to the roof, and ultimately leſs expenſive. The Statiſtical Account of Kilmarnock, publiſhed in this work, contains ſome uſeful information on this point. 3. The trifling ſervice to which the tenants are bound, and the caſualties they pay in kind, ſhould, at their option, be commutable into money. The propoſal for this commutation proceeds on a principle which ought never to be forgotten or departed from, viz. that every tenant ſhould poſſeſs the conſtant and the unfettered command of his time, labour, and ſtock.

The diſtinction of outfield and infield ſhould be aboliſhed. The following plan promiſes to effect this abolition ſpeedily, and not only without loſs during the time of executing it, but with great gain afterwards. Let the infield be employed ſolely in raiſing green horſe-hoed crops, and let the manures made on the farm, or purchaſed, be applied to the outfield. On the latter, as it is in general overrun with annual weeds, and in bad tilth, the farmer ſhould begin his train of culture by ſummer-fallowing. This ſummer-fallow he ſhould lime. Then, in ſucceeding years, let him adopt this courſe of crops: 1. Oats; 2. Peaſe, or potatoes, or turnip, which muſt be horſe-hoed; 3. Barley and graſs ſeeds; 4. Hay; 5. (And if poſſible 6.), Paſture. In this courſe there is no expenſive outlay, and the loſs of one crop, on ſuch proportion as in any one year may be fallowed, will be amply compenſated by the meliorating influence the fallow produces, not on the firſt crop only which ſucceeds it, but on ſeveral crops to come. A Swediſh gentleman, of great agricultural experience and ſkill, told the compiler of this paper, that after many trials reſpecting the moſt beneficial

ficial mode of cropping his grounds, he had reforted to the practice of fallowing his fields every fecond year. This practice, he added, not only had enabled him to fubdue the tendency of the ground to be covered with annual weeds, (a tendency which, in Sweden, is peculiarly ftrong), but gives him, at an average, a better return from the one crop which he takes, than any of his neighbours have, on equally good foil, in their two crops without fallow.

Change of feed could not fail to be highly beneficial as an improvement in the farming of Dowally. In the change of feed, the farmer fhould attend particularly to this confideration, that that new feed will thrive beft with him, which he gets from a climate and foil oppofite in nature to his own.

As foon as his white crops are removed from the fields to the barn-yard, he ought to begin to plough them. By this plan he will find the labours of the fpring made more eafy, and the ground will be reduced to a finer tilth, and at the fame time fertilized by the effects of the winter's frofts. Often, in the Highlands, the ground receives but one furrow, after lying unploughed till March or April. This happens even if the ground is lee. Where this is the practice, no one need be furprifed to fee it in bad tilth, prolific of weeds, and yielding a more abundant crop of grafs than of the grain that happens to be fown on it. In very fteep grounds, indeed, autumnal tillage fhould not be attempted, as the violent winter rains would wafh off the foil. In every other cafe, it will not fail to be beneficial, and to increafe the quantity of produce.

The time of fowing the different grains ought to be more early in the feafon than it is at prefent. Able agriculturifts are of opinion, that little hazard would attend oats or barley, even if they were fown in autumn. They

are

are thought to be ſufficiently hardy to withſta
ties of the winter. But whatever ſolidity m
opinion, (which might and ought to undergo
periment), it ſeems certain, that they would l
in February, or early in March. If they wer
early period of the ſpring, one great advantag
they would ripen at an earlier period of aut
the inconveniences and loſſes of a late ha
avoided. Beſides, long and general experien
that the grain of a crop which has been early
ly ripened, is better than that of a crop whic
reſpects has been later.

The Blainſlie oats, the Frieſland, which r
earlier than the Blainſlie, but is ſhaken more
Tartarian, which, though rather later than
is more prolific than either, and reſiſts the
winds; theſe oats ought to be preferred to all
in this climate and ſoil.

Four rowed barley, and the 6 rowed when
cured, are ſuperior to the double-rowed, for
winter rye ſhould be ſown in place of ſpring
mer yields the richeſt crop, the grain is h
ſtraw ſtronger.

Wheat ſhould not be attempted in this ſoi

Vetches may be ſown on a barley or oa
field can be prepared for them by the middle
They will afford a convenient ſupply of gr
at a time when it is much needed, and if
them, the farmer, in the courſe of two years,
the field three crops.

Ruta baga, or Swediſh turnip, ought to be
a moſt valuable plant. It thrives with the
the common turnip. Being a biennial, it ne

firſt year. It is heavier, and the ſame quantity of conſequence goes farther as food. It ſtands the ſevereſt froſt without injury, and in February, March, and April, never fails to be in found order for uſe. The foliage makes a good ſubſtitute for greens to the table, till the plant flowers in the ſecond year, and even after it has ſhot, the root remains ſolid and palatable. Laſt winter (1799-8) the compiler of this paper pulled a number of theſe turnips, and left them expoſed in the open air till the month of March, and found them perfectly uninjured. What were allowed to remain in the ground threw out a luxuriant foliage early, and the roots, even till the beginning of May, retained their firmneſs and taſte.

Mangel-wurzel, or root of ſcarcity, promiſes alſo to be a uſeful green crop. It is a variety of the garden beet, but preferable to them as an article of food for cattle. Laſt ſeaſon a quantity of the ſeed of this plant was ſown in drills. In the middle of theſe, a ſingle drill of red beet, and another of white beet, was planted, and it was evident that they and the mangel-wurzel were plants of the ſame claſs. The leaves of the latter were cut four times in the courſe of the ſeaſon, and were moſt greedily devoured both by pigs and milch-cows. In autumn, the roots, though leſs than thoſe of ſuch as had not been cut at all, were ſtill of conſiderable ſize. They do not ſtand a ſevere froſt.

Red yams, which yield large crops in almoſt every ſoil, and in all climates, ought to be tried. If planted in April, they may be raiſed in October. Cattle eat them with ſuch voracity, that it is not ſafe to give them a full feed of them at once. Cow-feeders, in Edinburgh, prefer them to almoſt every other food for their milch-cows.

Potatoes it is unneceſſary to recommend. Their value is already fully felt. It may be hinted, however, that the

practice

practice of raiſing them by lazy beds ought
ployed, when they are to be planted on new g
The ſpade reclaims ſuch ground better than t
if the ſurface is rough with herbage, the expe
ſaved.

Irrigation, or the watering of paſture and
ſhould be tried, wherever it is practicable.
is eaſy, not expenſive, and will have certain
proving graſs and extirpating heath. The D
ſees proof of this ſucceſs before him. On th
little iſland, near Kilmorich, there is alway
more luxuriant ſward of graſs than on any o
and the obvious cauſe of the ſuperiority is, th
occaſionally overflowed by the Tay, whic
form, from the ſituation of the place, whet
high, a ſheet of ſtill water upon it. It is a
the plan in queſtion, that the Tay and the
overflow part of the haughs near their banks,
improving, defolate them, by depoſiting th
have torn from the mountains. The plan de
mend the employment of *turbots* for its pu
commends the making water to ſtagnate, for
vel grounds, and to draw furrows along grou
in which the water may be led in very ſlende
which it may be made to overflow at ſuch
ſuch quantity, as, without breaking it, to irrig
the whole ſurface *.

* Much minute and uſeful information on this ſubject,
a pamphlet publiſhed at the deſire of the Highland Society
Dr Smith of Campbelton. Every Highland farmer ought
peruſe this pamphlet.

As the deficiency of artificial manures is one of the greatest disadvantages under which this parish labours, great pains should be taken to collect materials for making and increasing them. In no quarter of Scotland is due attention paid to this; it is not therefore to be expected in the Highlands. A proper situation should be chosen for the dunghill, so as that the drainings may be collected into a reservoir, out of which they should be carefully, from time to time, thrown upon it. Putrid water from stagnant pools and ditches, and the weeds growing in them, should be mixed with peat-earth and lime, into a compost. If whins, heath, ragwort, thistles, docks, coarse grass, and all that multitude of useless and injurious weeds which are seen by every way-side, and along every hedge, are cut, and burnt *in close fires*, it will be found that the ashes of them are valuable for the same purpose. So is spent tanner's bark, decayed vegetables, soap-ley, and many other articles which, because each singly seems of a trifling moment, are neglected by the farmer, though the best effects would arise from the mass of manure which the whole, when carefully mixed, would form, in addition to what is customarily produced on the farm. *Ex minimis maxima.*

Hints for Improvement on Live-Stock.

The farms are in general overstocked with horses. Many of these might be disposed of, and oxen substituted, to the number necessary, in their stead. Oxen are fit for all the operations of a Dowally farm, would be less expensive to keep, and would not fall off in value during the years it might be proper to work them.

There

There is frequently a want of milk for the rearing of calves in ſpring. No ſubſtitute can be found ſo nutritive as this natural food to the young animal, but any ſubſtitute which will help to preſerve the life of ſome who might without it be loſt, or which will ſave milk to the family, when neceſſary for making butter or cheeſe, is valuable. Hay tea, or a ſtrong decoction of hay, anſwers this purpoſe better than any other. In ſpring 1796, the compiler of this paper reared 10 calves; and in ſpring and ſummer 1797, he reared 21, chiefly by the uſe of hay-tea, with ſuch a proportion of milk as could be ſpared from the produce of two cows, (which were all he had, and from which his family were ſupplied, at the ſame time, with cream and butter. To a calf of the largeſt Lothian breed, he generally began by giving from 3 to 4 pints a-day of milk, with as much hay-tea as it was diſpoſed to take. This was continued for 8 days; for the next 8 days, the quantity of milk daily given with the hay-tea, was reduced to 2 pints; and for a third ſpace of 8 days, to 1 pint, after which it received hay-tea only. To a calf of the Highland breed, a ſmaller proportion of both milk and hay-tea would be required. For the hay-tea, the proportion of ingredients was 5 lb. good hay to 6 pints of water. Theſe were boiled, (for boiling is to be preferred to ſteeping it), till the decoction amounted to about 4 pints.

As the Duke of Atholl, by his new arrangements, ſtipulates that the ſheep ſhall remain during winter in the hill, it will be neceſſary to improve the preſent breed, or to introduce a new one, ſtronger and more hardy. Perhaps the former is moſt adviſable. The preſent ſtock is habituated to the climate and the paſture, and their ſize may be increaſed by a careful attention to ſelect the beſt of them as breeders.

Hints for Improvement of Oak Woods.

The great body of the woods ſhould be ſurrounded with a ſtone dyke, and no cattle ever permitted to enter them. This, at leaſt, is a good general rule, and ought never to be departed from, except in caſes where circumſtances render the purchaſe of paſture, however expenſive, abſolutely neceſſary. All vacant ſpaces ſhould be planted with woods ſuited to the ſoil. If this is done, and the ſtool of oak is of due cloſeneſs, the paſture in the wood muſt indeed be at leaſt but inſignificant.

Probably 20 years is nearly the beſt period at which to cut oak woods. When at that age, the ſtocks, on an average, are about 14 inches in diameter, and then they ceaſe to ſend out young ſhoots. If the bark, therefore, is the principal ingredient in the value of the wood, a ſmall increaſe only in its quantity is to be expected after this, and permitting the trees to ſtand longer, cannot be conſidered as profitable.

Miscellaneous Facts.

The Gaelic language is ſpoken univerſally in this pariſh, though all the people, at the ſame time, underſtand more or leſs perfectly the Engliſh. It is a curious fact, that the hills of King's Seat and Craigy Barns, which form the lower boundary of Dowally, have been for centuries the ſeparating barrier of theſe languages. In the firſt houſe below them, the Engliſh is, and has been ſpoken; and the Gaelic in the firſt houſe, (not above a mile diſtant), above them.

The valued rent of the pariſh is L. 1390 : 2 : 2. The real rent may amount to about L. 500. As the farms are of ſmall ſize, not exceeding from L. 5 to L. 15 each of rent, the

the tenants are very numerous. But it is eq
able to them and to their landlord, that for
years there have been no arrears on the day o

In a ſand bank, by the ſide of the river,
of gold-duſt have been diſcovered. A few ſmall
made of it; but the quantity of gold is ſo ſmal
pence of extracting ſo great, that no attention
diſcovery.

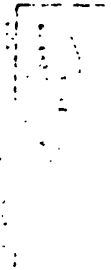
Near the village of Dowally, there are thre
ſtanding, which appear to be the remains o
circle. There are no other antiquities in the

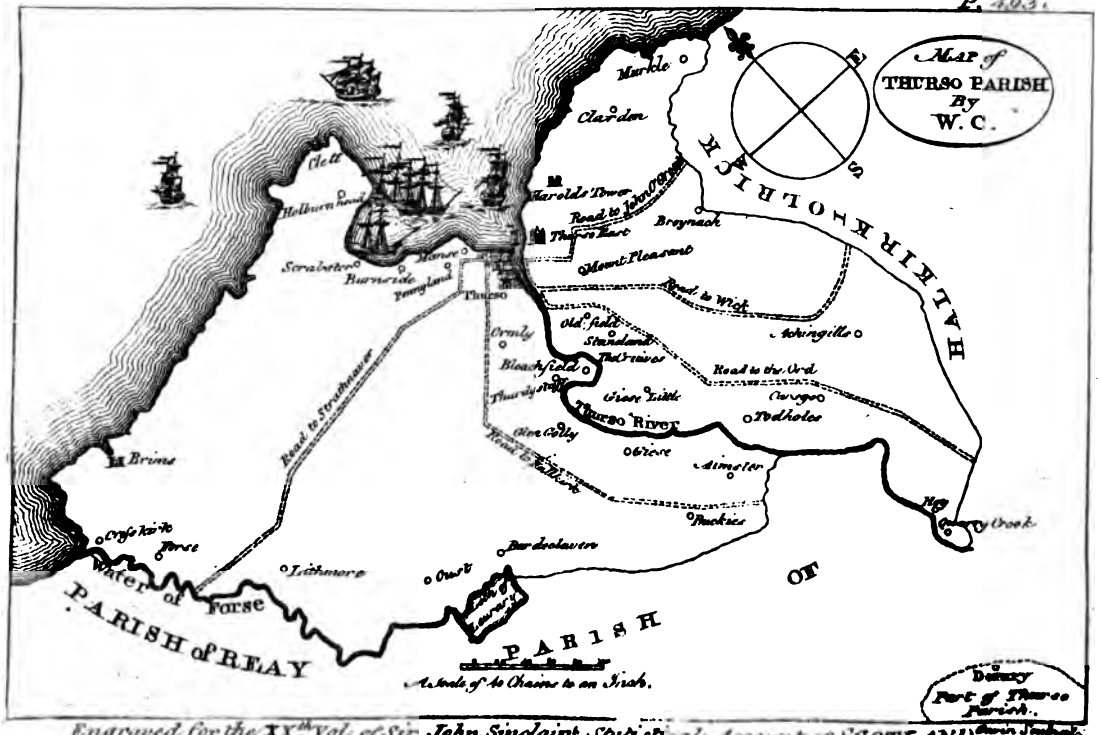
There is at preſent here a girl who was bor
dumb. One cannot look at her without being
that extent of knowledge ſhe ſeems to have
without lamenting, at the ſame time, that p
lence has not yet, amid all its works of chari
ſeminary, where the poor of that unfortunate
fellow creatures to which ſhe belongs, may rec
ſings of inſtruction. She is at preſent ſupporte
rity of an excellent and reſpectable inhabitant
to whom the helpleſs and the miſerable nev
vain.

Character of the People.

The people are hardy, laborious, temperate,
They are regular and devout in their attenc
ordinances of religion; cheerful in their int
each other; and humane to the needy.

In a letter from the Reverend Mr Niven o
is ſaid, "I have this day (17th May 1798) re
"L. 100 Sterling to the Bank, as a voluntary
"from Dunkeld and Dowally for the ſuppor
"ment. I think," he adds with a natural and a





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NUMBER XXI.

STATISTICAL ACCOU

OF THE

TOWN AND PARISH OF TH

(COUNTY AND PRESBYTERY OF CAITHNESS,
OF SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS.

Drawn up by the

AUTHOR OF THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF

INTRODUCTION.

HAVING concluded the Statiſtical Acc
land, with the hiſtory of my native pa
that of Thurſo, in the county of Caithneſs, I
it proper to throw off ſome extra copies of tha
diſtributed among my friends. It was my
deed, to have drawn it up as a model for pare
ſhould a general ſtatiſtical ſurvey, be ever agai
in this, or in any other country. But, unfo
time has been ſo much occupied with a var

avocations, that it has not been in my power, notwithſtanding the valuable aſſiſtance of Major Roſe, of the Thurſo Volunteers, of Mr Nicolſon, the miniſter, of Dr John Williamſon, and of ſeveral other gentlemen, to collect all the materials neceſſary for ſo extenſive a work. The reader, however, will eaſily perceive, from the following ſketch, what I conſider to be the beſt plan of arrangement, for the ſtatiſtical account of any pariſh, more eſpecially where a town and a country diſtrict are united.

CHAP. I. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

SECT. I. *Origin of the Name.*—To trace the origin of the names, by which particular places are diſtinguiſhed, is undoubtedly more a matter of curioſity, than of real uſe. At the ſame time, as ſuch inquiries tend to throw light on the former ſtate, and the ancient hiſtory of a country, and at any rate, yield a pleaſing and innocent ſource of literary amuſement, they ought not to be neglected, in the ſtatiſtical account of a diſtrict; and indeed no country of the ſame extent, furniſhes a more curious field of inveſtigation, in this reſpect, than *Scotland*, in conſequence of the variety of languages, from which the names of places have been derived; a coloured map explanatory of which, would give, at one glance, ſome idea of the great diverſity which prevails in this part of the iſland. Many of the names are undoubtedly modern Engliſh; but in the ſouthern part of Dumfries-ſhire, and on the coaſt of the Lothians, they are principally derived from the old Saxon. Through the greater part of the reſt of

of Scotland, they are of Celtic extraction; but
coaſt of Caithneſs, and throughout all the nort
ny of the weſtern iſlands, they are evidently
wegian, or Icelandic, different dialects of the
which was ſpoken by a variety of tribes or na
ancient times, diſturbed by their predatory at
terwards held in their poſſeſſion, all that part

The derivation of Thurſo, or more properl
it is ſpelt by the Icelandic hiſtorians, is eaſil
In that language, *aa* ſignifies *a great river*,
this pariſh, that the principal river in the ne
to which they had prefixed the name of thei
Thor, flowed into the ſea. From the river, th
extended itſelf to the town, which was built i
to the neighbouring bay, and to the ſurrou
In the Gaelic, the town is called *Iner*, or
from its being ſituated at the mouth of the riv

SECT. II. *Situation and Extent.*—The tow
is ſituated, on the north-weſt ſide of the coaſt
at the top of a ſpacious and beautiful bay, wh
Thurſo runs into it. The figure of the pariſ
as will appear from the annexed map. The
the pariſh is bounded by the pariſh of Olrig,
eaſt; by Halkirk, on the ſouth, and ſouth-
ocean, to the north, and eaſt; and by the pa
on the weſt. There is alſo a ſeparate diſtrict,
ry, which, though at a conſiderable diſtance
forms a part of the pariſh. The ſhape of th
of the pariſh will appear from the annexed m

SECT. III. *Scenery in the neighbourhood.*—
round Thurſo is truly grand and pictureſque.

a ſpacious bay, formed, on the eaſt, by the bold and lofty promontory called Dunnet-Head; and on the weſt, by Holburn-Head; both which cover the bay from the tremendous waves of the Pentland Frith. Theſe, with ſtorms of wind from the weſt, or from the north, beat with dreadful violence againſt thoſe head-lands, and preſent an awful proſpect to the eye. On the oppoſite ſide of Pentland Frith, in view of Thurſo, at the diſtance of eight leagues, the Hoy Hills in Orkney, riſing gradually from the ſummit of a range of rocks, of tremendous height, which overhang the ſea, rear their majeſtic heads, and contribute greatly to the grandeur of the proſpect.

At the bottom of this beautiful bay, where the river Thurſo falls into the ſea, the town ſtands. Between the town and Holburn-Head, in the weſtern ſide of the bay, is the anchoring ground, known by the name of Scrabſter-Road, which is ſkirted by a beautiful green bank, in form of a creſcent, extending from the town to the extremity of the point of Holburn-Head. The country to the weſt, ſouth, and eaſt of the town, riſes, by a gentle acclivity, to the extent of ſome miles; and the intermediate ſpace preſents a rich proſpect of well cultivated fields and pleaſant villas. Thurſo Eaſt, anciently called Thurſo Caſtle, once the reſidence of the Earls of Caithneſs, now the ſeat of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Baronet, ſtands on the eaſtern ſide of the river, nearly oppoſite to the town, which, with the improvements, which are extenſive, and Harold's Tower, ſtanding at the north-eaſt extremity, gives a pleaſant variety to the ſcene.

SECT. IV. *Sea-Coaſt.*—The coaſt, in general, throughout the pariſh, is rocky; but Thurſo Bay, towards Scrabſter, is ſandy. Near Scrabſter, below flood-mark, there is abundance of freeſtone of excellent quality. The rocky part of the coaſt is whinſtone, which, in many parts, may be

be raiſed in blocks of any dimenſions, an
ſhape, that when uſed in building, they
work of freeſtone.

SECT. V. *Climate.*—The air, for about
the year, is keen and piercing, but pure and
ſummer months are pleaſant, and in June, t
any darkneſs, the reflection of the ſun in th
ing viſible for the ſhort period he drops bel
Even at midnight, one with tolerable fig
without candle-light. The weather in gen
leſs when the wind blows from the eaſt, or
which frequently brings rain. No regula
weather has, unfortunately, been kept in the

CHAP. II. HISTORY AND STATE OF TH

SECT. I. *Origin and ancient Hiſtory.*—
ſtory of the town of Thurſo, cannot now be
degree of certainty; but it appears from th
thors, who are amongſt the moſt ancient, a
thentic, of the northern hiſtorians, that it wa
ry conſiderable trade and conſequence many
though, from its being ſo much expoſed to t
of the Norwegian and Daniſh pirates, it
ſuffered from their attacks. There is reaſo
lieve, that the commerce of the county of
neral, and of Thurſo in particular, was for
greater importance than at preſent. It
Skene's Account of the Aſſize of David K
that the common and equal *pondus Cathania*
of Caithneſs, *was ordered to be obſerved in*
over all Scotland, which could not have be

not Caithneſs, in old times, been diſtinguiſhed for the extent of its commercial tranſactions, of which Thurſo was probably the centre. Its happy ſituation, indeed, at the mouth of a large river, diſtinguiſhed for its valuable ſalmon-fiſhery, with a natural harbour for ſmall veſſels, and ſurrounded by a fertile country, muſt have rendered it, as ſoon as the province in which it was ſituated came to be well inhabited, a place of conſiderable moment.

SECT. II. *Modern Hiſtory.*—Thurſo was never erected into a royal borough, nor even into a borough of barony, ſo far as it can now be traced, until a royal charter was granted for that purpoſe, in the year 1633, by "which it "was entitled to all the privileges, immunities, and ju-"riſdictions, belonging to a free borough of barony in "Scotland." No particular event, connected with the hiſtory of this town, deſerves to be commemorated, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two incidents which are narrated in the ſucceeding ſection.

SECT. III. *Remarkable Occurrences.*—There are few remarkable occurrences handed down by tradition. In the reign of Charles I the Earl of Montroſe viſited Thurſo, having landed in Orkney, and the houſe where he lodged, now a ruin, is ſtill pointed out.

In the ſpring of 1746, ſoon before the battle of Culloden was fought, a party of the rebel Highlanders, under the command of Lord Macleod, marched into Caithneſs, in the hopes of acquiring ſome addition to their force. But the gentlemen of property, nobly reſolved to preſerve their loyalty to the reigning Monarch, and, except a part of the land-tax, which the rebels compelled the landholders to pay to them, they gained nothing by coming to Caithneſs. For this, too, they paid dearly on their return; for being attacked

tacked near Dunrobin Caſtle, when the me
were ſeparated, at croſſing a ferry near that
the latter were obliged to ſurrender themſelv
war.

SECT. IV. *Public Buildings.*—The chur
public building in the town. It is built in th
in the form of a croſs, and though not large, it
and commodious building. In the ſouth aiſle, i
place of the family of Sinclair of Murkle. T
belongs to the town excluſively. The reſt i
the country heritors and their tenants, but v
indeed, and a diviſion of the church is very n

SECT. V. *Private Houſes.*—The number
habited houſes in Thurſo, is from 320 to 350
above 20 houſes have been built within the laſ
of them rather in a ſtyle of elegance for a coun
it is to be regretted, that though the town a
been originally deſigned on a regular plan, y
departed from, and the houſes, for the moſt p
in the moſt confuſed manner. Sir John Sinc
now propoſes to feu off a tract of ground on
of the town, which will give ample ſcope to
to extend the town, and muſt prove an or
place, as the feuars, in the new town, are to
build according to a fixed plan. The propoſed
markably pleaſant, extending along the bank
which at ſtream-tides is navigable for veſſel
tons burdens, the full length of the ground a
building. Of courſe, the new town will po
vantage for trade which the old town enjoys
ſame time, it will be leſs expoſed to encroach
ſea.

SECT. I. *Conſtitution of the Town.*—The town holds of Sir John Sinclair as immediate ſuperior. It was originally erected into a borough of barony by King Charles I. in the year 1633, by a charter granted in favour of John, Maſter of Berrydale, "Giving, granting, and diſponing to the bo- "rough, all and ſundry privileges, immunities, and juriſ- "dictions, belonging to a free borough of barony; with "full power to the ſaid John, Maſter of Berrydale, and "his heirs, &c. to appoint and create bailies, counſellors, "and other officers needful, within the ſaid borough, for "the ruling and governing thereof; and ſicklike, with the "power of holding weekly markets in the ſaid borough on "Saturday; with five free fairs yearly, viz. the firſt on the "feaſt of the Bleſſed Virgin, commonly called our Lady's "Day, on the 25th day; and the next on the feaſt of St "Peter's, commonly called St Peter's Day, on the 29th of "June; the third on the feaſt of St Michael, commonly St "Michael's Day, on the 29th of September; and the "fourth on the feaſt of commonly called St "Day, on the day of "Each of the ſaid fairs to continue and endure for the "ſpace of three days; and to collect, exact, and intromit "with, and uplift the cuſtoms of the ſame, and to apply the "ſame to their own uſes," &c.

The weekly markets are held on Friday, inſtead of Saturday, the day appointed by the charter of erection; and of the ſtated yearly fairs, that on St Peter's Day is the only one which is kept; but the want of the other three is fully compenſated, by a great fair called the Marymas Market, which begins about the latter end of Auguſt, and continues for ten days. Merchants, ſhopkeepers, and chapmen, from various

various parts of Scotland, reſort to this fair, v
large amount. It is alſo a market for horſes,
linen-cloth, and yarn, and other commodities
produce, and manufacture, of the country.
years, ſince the merchants in the town have
trade, and enlarged their ſhops, and increaſe
of articles they deal in, this market has not
frequented by ſtrangers as formerly.

SECT. II. *Corporation and Magiſtrates.*—
formerly governed by three bailies, and twel
appointed by the ſuperior; but, for many y
magiſtracy has been confined to two bailie
counſellors. Theſe are not elected annually, b
office during the ſuperior's pleaſure. Perha
ter, that the magiſtrates were annually nom
ſuperior, from a leet preſented to him by the
inhabitants; at any rate, in terms of the cha
ber of bailies ought to be increaſed to three.

SECT. III. *Armorial Bearings.*—There
tant; but there is a town's ſeal, which is a St
his croſs.

SECT. IV. *Taxes and Revenues.*—The tow
the ceſs-books of the county, at L. 666 : 13 :
ney; and the feuars pay a proportional pa
tax, correſponding to that valuation. They
tain feu-duties to the ſuperior, chiefly in tal
with the public taxes, are all that the inhabi
jected to. As a corporation, the town has
The cuſtoms of the public markets and fairs
ſmall yearly rent, which belongs to the ſuper

SECT. I. *Former State of Population.*—There is an account of this parish, in Macfarlane's manuscript Geographical Collections, preserved in the Advocates Library, in which the number of examinable persons, in the town of Thurso, is stated at about 900; and in the whole parish at 2200. The return to Dr Webster, in 1755, was 2963 souls. As the inhabitants now amount to 3146 persons, there is consequently an increase of 183 in the whole district. That increase, however, has taken place entirely in the town, the population of the country part, by an augmentation of the size of farms, without which no improvement could have taken place, having considerably diminished.

SECT. II. *Present State of Population.*—The present state of the population of this district, will appear from the annexed Statistical Table. It is satisfactory to add, that the population of the town, has not only increased of late, but is likely to be rapidly augmented. This can hardly fail to be the case, in a place so happily situated, and where encouragement is given to the extension of its commerce and manufactures, and to every species of improvement.

SECT. III. *Diseases.*—This district is not afflicted with any peculiar distempers, by which its population can be affected. The principal, undoubtedly, is the small-pox, which, chiefly affecting those, who are in an early stage of life, destroys the very source whence additional numbers may be expected. The following observations upon that subject, and on other diseases to which they are liable in this neighbourhood, drawn up by Mr John Williamson, surgeon to

the

the 2d Battalion of the Rothſay and Caith
merit particular attention.

" In December 1796, the confluent ſma
highly epidemic and fatal in this county; i
particularly, the epidemic was almoſt gener
calculation, one in four fell a victim."

" Both in this town, and in the county, th
came ſo general and alarming, that I conſide
ing a plan of general inoculation, a duty inci
as a practitioner in the place: in this I ha
many difficulties, as the peaſantry held a reli
againſt inoculation, and the prevalence of the
pox, preſented another objection not readily

" In order effectually to overcome the u
judice, that inoculation for the ſmall-pox wa
to Divine Providence, the clergy frequentl
public, that, on the contrary, it is a kind i
Providence, to mitigate the ravages of a moſ

" In order to remove the general idea, tha
then prevailing, and the inoculation might
be conjunctly received into the ſyſtem, and
doubly inveterate affection, I obſerved, that f
of the ſmall-pox, the one affection being recei
the influence of any other being communic
ſtem."

" After much difficulty, when with the a
clergy, I had overcome any unfortunate relig
I recommended their collecting the inhabitan
to one place, and thus in one day, ſeldom leſ
inoculated. Indeed, when not prevented by
neſs, I have arrived at the number of 120 in

" In the courſe of ſo general an inoculation
epidemic then prevailing, induced me to perf
patients, then in habits of body very unfavour

in the ſituation of the county, it was leſs hazardous than the epidemic."

"The county practice here is moſt fatiguing to a medical practitioner; the roads are bad, and, conſidering the extent of the county, it is thinly inhabited; attendance, however, on my young patients became the more neceſſary, as the hot temperature, and ſuch internal phlogiſtics, as pure whiſky, is generally adopted."

"By an accurate journal, from October 1796, to July 1797, my numbers amounted to 645."

"Under the diſadvantages I laboured, of the numbers inoculated, bad roads, a propenſity to the oppoſite treatment I inculcated, inoculating children of improper habits, from fear of the fatal epidemic, it is ſurpriſing that but two children, whom I had a ſtrong reluctance to inoculate, were the only victims."

"It is ſingular, that notwithſtanding the general inoculation in every other pariſh, none, unleſs gentlemens children, were at that time inoculated in the pariſh of Latheron."

"Deducting the pariſh of Latheron, the population of Caithneſs does not exceed 21,000 ſouls. I am inclined therefore to believe, that there has not been ſo general an inoculation in Scotland, during ſo ſhort a period as eight months."

"I am well ſatisfied, from attentive obſervation to practice, that any ſeaſon is ſuited to a favourable event of inoculation. The warmth of ſummer is urged as a material objection to inoculation at that ſeaſon. I am fearful, that the refrigerant plan is very generally carried ſo far, as in many caſes to be productive of bad effects; and I have no doubt, that the temperature of our patient's room, may be reduced to the cool degree, needed at any ſeaſon."

"In the Weſt Indies they rarely have the choice of ſeaſon, as inoculation is ſeldom practiſed; but when a veſſel has appeared, with the diſeaſe on board, then a general inoculation takes

takes place in the iſland, and ſucceſsfully, at
ſon."

"While the alarming epidemic raged, feve
children were inoculated, by their particula
five days after birth. Having been taught
culation, at that period, hazardous, for reaſ
theory, I was very reluctant to attempt th
but from the many ſucceſsful caſes I have h
I muſt conclude it a commendable practice
ſubjects; they are at that age free of an
teething, or its conſequences, which very c
ſeverely to the critical ſymptoms of ſmall-p
tion."

"I am farther convinced, that early inocu
more mild diſeaſe, from the following circum
wife, laſt winter, who attended perſons unde
were my patients, had her own children un
ſmall-pox, and to many young ones after bi
gion clearly appeared to be given by her; ir
affection was favourable in the event."

"I have thus far continued to give my op
from practice, with the ſole view of introd
favourable mode of inoculation, and to pre
fatal a diſeaſe, many of a valuable race (the
Scotland.)"

"Purſuing this view, which I flatter myſ
ty, I have ſucceſsfully attained, I cannot c
taking notice of a pamphlet which fell i
addreſſed to the Clergy of Scotland, recomm
but domeſtic, inoculation; *i. e.* every fami
their own, without the aſſiſtance of a medic

"It muſt readily appear, that inoculation
derſtood by every head of a family, as to
they ought to adopt Dr Brown of Edinbu
propenſity to the hot treatment, ſo gener

lands of Scotland, evinces the bad tendency of domeſtic inoculation."

"The previous preparation neceſſary to inoculation, in moſt caſes, evinces the bad tendency of domeſtic inoculation."

"In juſtice to the more ignorant of my countrymen, medical people have their own predeceſſors to blame, for the propenſity moſt people in the Highlands hold, to hot treatment in the ſmall-pox; it was ſtrongly inculcated by old phyſicians, and, no doubt, the new treatment, cannot for a time be generally received."

"Should this brief account of inoculation, in the courſe of eight months, be deemed any acquiſition to the Statiſtical Account of this town and neighbourhood, I beg what may be conſidered intereſting, with the view to prevent an unfortunate decreaſe of population by the epidemic ſmall-pox, may be extracted as may ſeem moſt uſeful. I am ſo much engaged in buſineſs, that my time has not permitted that attention to the account which may perhaps be neceſſary. My obſervations reſt on practice, and the following rules, if received, and ſanctioned by medical authority of longer experience than mine, may tend to promote general inoculation."

"1. That whenever the epidemic prevails, inoculation ſhould immediately be performed, on thoſe not yet affected."

"2. That every one of influence, more eſpecially the clergy, ought, as good members of ſociety, to adviſe general inoculation."

"3. That all ſeaſons, in Britain, may be adapted to inoculation."

"4. That healthy children, paſt four days of age, may be ſafely inoculated."

"5. That domeſtic inoculation, muſt, in general, be dangerous."

"6. That

" 6. That previous preparation is moſt co
ſary."

" I cannot help noticing, that the populati
has frequently been ſo diminiſhed by the f
call for an effectual remedy. We have it
and yet the ancient fatal ſuperſtition is ſo li
that many parts are either unacquainted tha
exiſts, or little pains are taken to recomme
Highland Society is ſo diſtinguiſhed for its
tions, would it not be a moſt laudable effo
adopt meaſures for promoting general inoc
lowing prizes to the ſurgeons who are mo
line."

The following obſervations are drawn u
gentleman, reſpecting the diſeaſes to whic
this county are uſually ſubject.

" The diſeaſes are occaſionally very alarn
generally deſigned nervous and putrid, are
very fatal, ariſing, in ſome degree, from the
via; there is, however, a more general cauſe.

" From Wick, along the eaſtern and no
Dunnet, farmers depend on ſea-ware for man
it more effectual, the putrefactive proceſs is
collecting it into conſiderable heaps. In that
remains during ſummer, when collected, to
ſuing. It is particularly fatal during ſumme
when the wind blows from the weſt to the
effluvia being ſent over a conſiderable exte
To give a ſhort account of the reſult, in mar
had under my eye, and from what informati
lect, the common ſymptoms of low nervous f
appeared: in two days after, violent delirium
vomiting; the event of which, between the
ſixth day, was commonly fatal."

"The flux is a very common diſeaſe, and generally an attendant ſymptom of the nervous and putrid fever."

"The peaſantry are more liable to diſeaſe, than the more wealthy farmers and landholders, which may be eaſily accounted for; the dwelling of the peaſant is cloſe, confined, and dirty; during the day he has been expoſed to the weather, and rheumatiſm is of courſe become a very common complaint among them."

"The more wealthy, have well ventilated houſes, good diet, and every neceſſary requiſite to preſerve health; their diſeaſes are few, and they are not arrived at that ſtate of luxury, neceſſary to generate many, which are not unuſual in other places."

SECT. IV. *Longevity.*—There is now living in this pariſh, a man of 105 years of age, who travels about the country. A gentlewoman in town died a few weeks ago, aged 98; and one of the heritors of the pariſh, now in the 93d year of his age, exhibits an uncommon inſtance of old age, retaining the full poſſeſſion of all his faculties. The people in general live to a good age, and are remarkably healthy.

CHAP. V. ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

SECT. I. *State of the Eſtabliſhed Church.*—By far the moſt numerous part of the inhabitants belong to the Eſtabliſhed Church; and though almoſt all the pariſhioners underſtand Engliſh, a ſermon is preached every Sunday in the Erſe or Gaelic. The Reverend Mr Patrick Nicolſon is the preſent incumbent: his predeceſſors were Alexander Nicolſon, James Gilchriſt, William Innes, and Andrew Munro,

Munro, who, it is believed, was the firſt preſ
ſter in it.

SECT. II. *Manſe, &c.*—The manſe was l
years ago, in a ſtrong and ſubſtantial manner.
not large, but the land of which it conſiſts is
luable. The ſtipend was formerly 5 chalc
half meal and half bear; 700 merks of m
merks for furniſhing communion-elements, v
been augmented. In the proceſs of augmen
lowing ſcheme was given in of the rent and
pariſh, as it ſtood *anno* 1793.

SCHEME of the Rent and Stipend of the Pa

Heritors or Proprietors.	Lands or Eſtates.	Yearly rent, Sterl. money, victual at 10s. per boll.			P Sc mo
		L.	s.	d.	L.
Sir John Sinclair, Baronet,	Thurſo Eaſt, and town of Thurſo,	1120	0	0	251
Sir Robert Sinclair, Baronet,	Eaſt and Weſt Brims,	127	0	0	32
Ditto, -	Weſt Murkle, Clearden, &c.	120	0	0	99
Late Capt Dunbar,	Auſt, &c.	135	0	0	35
Alex. Sinclair, Eſq;	Forſe,	120		0	23
P. Murray Threipland, Eſq;	Pennyland,	70	0	0	29
Jas. Sinclair, Eſq;	Holburn-Head,	45	0	0	17
Crown, -	Biſhoprick,	200	0	0	45
	Total, L.	1937	0	0	533

By an interlocutor of the Court, dated 2
the ſtipend is now augmented to 6 chalders
meal half bear, and L. 50 Sterling for mon

gether with 100 merks Scotch money for communion-elements; which laſt allowance was afterwards increaſed to L. 100 Scotch, according to which the ſtipend is directed to be localled.

SECT. III. *Patron.*—Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter is the patron of the pariſh.

SECT. IV. *Diſſenters.*—The diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church, are ſeceders of the ſect called Antiburghers. They have had a meeting-houſe and a clergyman in Thurſo for 26 years paſt. Their numbers, of late years, has rather been declining, and at preſent there are not above 70 people of this deſcription in the town and pariſh.

CHAP. VI. CHARITABLE FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

SECT. I. *Poor.*—There are a great many beggars and indigent people in this pariſh, not only natives of it, but perſons who, falling off in their circumſtances, reſort to the town of Thurſo, from the diſtricts in the neighbourhood. The poor's funds are very trifling. They ariſe from the annual collections at the church-door, the fines or penalties occaſionally impoſed by the kirk-ſeſſion on delinquents, and the intereſt of L. 50 left them ſome years ago by Dr Arthur Sinclair, who died in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company. The whole may amount, at an average, to about L. 25 *per annum*. It is divided by the kirk-ſeſſion amongſt the poor, as their reſpective circumſtances may ſeem to require.

SECT. II. *Propoſed Hoſpital.*—The county will at all times probably have one or more regularly educated ſurgeons, by which the health of the upper ranks will be properly

perly attended to when neceſſary. But the ſervants are ſometimes much neglected at preſ that on a ſervant's being ſeized with any co der, they are ſometimes turned out to find they beſt can; and in conſequence of their that unfortunate ſituation, many muſt ſuffer.

It has therefore occurred to Mr Williamſon be adviſable to have an hoſpital in Thurſo, fo circumſtanced; and it is propoſed to have, a great humanity, and likely to be general erected by the ſubſcriptions of the merchan and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

CHAP. VII. EDUCATION.

SECT. I. *Schools for Boys.*—In the tow public ſchools, viz. the parochial or gramma charity ſchool, upon the eſtabliſhment of Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in the Iſlands of Scotland. The firſt is not in a ſtate at preſent as could be wiſhed; but the well, under the management of a faithful, diligent teacher. Beſides theſe, there are ſchools, at which children are taught reading beſt account which could be obtained, the n lars in the different ſchools is as follows:

At the parochial ſchool,	-
At the ſociety's ſchool,	-
At the different private ſchools,	

In al

SECT. II. *Propoſed Academy.*—A plan has been ſuggeſted for eſtabliſhing an academy in Thurſo, where young men might be educated in a ſuperior manner, than what a common ſchool uſually admits of, and it is certainly deſirable, that ſuch an inſtitution ſhould take place, where about 250 young men annually receive that education, on which their future ſucceſs in life muſt in a great meaſure depend. The number would alſo certainly increaſe, if ſuch an eſtabliſhment were to take place. It is to be hoped that ſuch a plan will be brought to bear, when the concluſion of the preſent war will admit of more attention to the internal improvement of the country.

SECT. III. *Female Education.*—It is much to be regretted, that there is not in Thurſo a boarding-ſchool for girls, where they might be taught needle-work, muſic, and the other branches of education ſuited to the ſex. Some attempts have been made towards eſtabliſhing ſuch a ſeminary, but for want of public ſpirit, and public aid, theſe have hitherto proved ineffectual; nor will any thing of the kind ſucceed, until there is a fund eſtabliſhed for paying a certain ſalary, and providing a free houſe for the accommodation of an accompliſhed ſchoolmiſtreſs, which might be eaſily done, were the gentlemen of the town to turn their thoughts ſeriouſly to this important ſubject.

CHAP. VIII. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SECT. I. *Cuſtomhouſe.*—The eſtabliſhment at the port of Thurſo conſiſts of a collector, a comptroller, a land-ſurveyor, a land-waiter, two eſtabliſhed tideſmen, and one extraordinary tideſman; in all ſeven officers, whoſe ſalaries together amount

amount to L. 170, which, with houſe-re
incidental charges, make the annual expe
L. 200.

The duties of Cuſtoms collected at the por
annis, are not ſufficient to defray the expen
bliſhment; the goods exported to foreign pa
as are duty-free, and the imports being chiefl
deals from Norway, of that deſcription wh
low duty. The revenue, however, is incre
eſtabliſhment of a cuſtomhouſe at Thurſo, is e
convenience of its trade, and the commercial
the neighbourhood.

SECT. II. *Poſt-Office.*—The poſtmaſter o
lowance for ſalary and expence of runners
Dunbeath, is L. 47, 4 s. yearly. After defr
pence, he remitted to the General Poſt-Office
for the year ending 1796, the ſum of L. 220,
revenue, excluſive of the poſtages of letter
bags. At preſent there are only three poſts i
and from Thurſo; but the gentlemen of the t
ty have it in contemplation to apply for a dai
has been lately extended ſo far north as D
county of Sutherland.

SECT. III. *Exciſe.*—The preſent eſtabli
Exciſe department at Thurſo, including the c
of a collector, who likewiſe officiates as ſup
county, and five officers. Under the mana
Campbell, the preſent collector, the revenue l
productive than at any former period. In
the 5th July 1796 to the 5th of July 17

	No.
Weavers, including journeymen and apprentices,	73
Wrights, ditto, ditto,	69
Maſons, ditto, ditto,	23
Shoemakers, ditto, ditto,	40
Taylors, ditto, ditto,	29
Coopers, ditto, ditto,	13
Blackſmiths,	6
Boat-builders,	3
Saddlers,	3
Watch and clock makers,	3
Dyers,	3
Bakers,	2
Barbers,	1

Beſides theſe there is a cart and plough manufactory, which employs 13 wrights and 4 blackſmiths. There is a tannery doing remarkably well; and in the neighbourhood of the town there is a bleachfield, which, if properly attended to, will likewiſe turn out to advantage. The tannery and bleachfield were ſet on foot by the exertions of one of the proprietors, aſſiſted by the public ſpirit of ſeveral gentlemen of the county, and merchants in town, who ſubſcribed for the purpoſe. In order to encourage a public brewery, very much wanted, the ſame gentleman has diſpoſed of a part of his property in town, on the moſt moderate terms, to one of the inhabitants, willing to undertake ſuch a work; and the buildings requiſite for the purpoſe are now erecting on an extenſive ſcale. There is every reaſon to expect that the brewery will prove a profitable concern to the proprietor, and an uſeful work to the public; that it will leſſen the conſumption of ſpirits, and ſuperſede the importation of London porter, which has of late years been growing to an extenſive height.

The

The weavers are principally em
ture of linen cloths, but they alſo w
plaiding, of coarſe wool, carried fro
Inverneſs. None of the finer wo
Cheviot breed of ſheep, kept on the
Armadale, is manufactured in the
1796, the quantity of wool brought
Thurſo, was 151 cwt. 19 qrs. and 5

There is another ſpecies of man
it employs a great many hands, is
to the country; and that is the ſpinn
country manufacturers. It appea
Books, that for the three years pre
1797, the average amount of dreſſe
coaſtwiſe to the port of Thurſo, wa
per annum. This quantity of flax
ſpyndles of yarn. The ſpinners ar
per ſpyndle, and the agents or fact
the flax, and take in the yarn, ha
their trouble. So the ſpinners, f
L. 2655 *per annum;* and the fa
L. 443; being, in all, L. 3098 *pe*
rior this to the profit which woul
if the above quantity of flax were n
or manufactured into cloth in the
a conſideration for the loſs which t
want of the labour of the wome
which might be more beneficially
of agriculture. It is true, that ſome
mentioned quantity of flax is made
but it is, comparatively ſpeaking,
ſerving of any notice.

SECT. II. *Coaſting Trade.*—The coaſting trade of the port of Thurſo has been gradually increaſing for the laſt 20 years, and is now pretty conſiderable. It employs about 11,500 tons of ſhipping, including the repeated voyages of the different veſſels. Of theſe, 6000 tons, or thereby, are employed in the carriage of goods coaſtwiſe *from* the port, and about 5500 tons in carrying goods coaſtwiſe *to* the port.

The goods exported, or ſent coaſtwiſe from the port, may be claſſed under the following heads, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
1ſt, Corn, grain, and oatmeal, to the value of - -	12000	0	0
2d, Fiſh, to the amount of -	13824	10	0
3d, Wool, to the amount of -	705	12	0
4th, Linen-yarn, ditto, -	5333	6	8
5th, Kelp, to the amount of	1250	0	0
6th, Other goods, ſuch as ſalt-proviſions, whiſky, &c. &c. &c. ſuppoſed to the amount of -	2000	0	0
Total amount of exports,	L. 35113	8	8

The imports, or goods brought coaſtwiſe to the port, may be reduced to the following heads, viz.:

1ſt, Flax, dreſſed, to the amount of	L. 4500	0	0
2d, Fiſhery ſalt, ditto, -	2250	0	0
3d, Wood of all ſorts, ditto, -	2500	0	0
4th, Wines and foreign ſpirits ditto,	1236	0	0
5th, Coals and lime, -	650	0	0
Carried forward,	L. 11136	0	0

Brought over, L	11136
6th, Haberdaſhery, hardware, groceries, and other ſhop-goods, not under the value of - -	27000
Total amount of imports, L.	38136
Deduct the exports, L.	35113
So the imports exceeds the exports by L.	3022

But it is to be conſidered, that, independent of th trade, there are about 3000 black-cattle annually up in the county by drovers, who drive them by the ſouthern markets. Theſe taken at the low av L. 3 *per* head, amount to - L. 9000

Deduct the foreſaid exceſs of imports, being - -	3022
So the balance of trade in favour of the county is - - L.	5977

Of late years, the quantities of corn and meal from the port of Thurſo, have been leſs than f which may be imputed to three cauſes. In the *fi* To the increaſe of inhabitants, which, in the whole ſince the year 1755, amounts to 2587 ſouls; 2*dly* conſumption of bear in the country by diſtillati ſmall ſtills in the Highlands have been allowed by l 3*dly*, To the increaſed conſumption of oats for hc Formerly the farmers uſed ſmall horſes or garro ſeldom or ever got any corn; but now they have the uſe of larger horſes, and theſe, in winter and ſp regularly fed with oats. Neither are oxen ſo m ployed in agriculture now as formerly. The co in uſe to export, rather above than below, 2500

oatmeal and bear, or bigg, yearly; whereas now the average does not exceed 18000 bolls; one-third of that quantity being bear, and two-thirds oatmeal.

But what may be loſt to the country by a decreaſe in the exportation of corn, is fully compenſated by the increaſe in the exportation of fiſh, as to which, a more particular detail will be given in the next chapter.

SECT. III. *Foreign Commerce.*—The foreign trade at the port of Thurſo is very inconſiderable, eſpecially in war time. In times of peace, when bear and meal were low in price at home, conſiderable quantities of both, particularly of bear, were exported to Norway; in return for which, the veſſels employed in this trade imported cargoes of wood and ſalt, and ſometimes French wines, but of an inferior quality. This, with now and then a cargo of fiſh, conſtituted the foreign commerce of the port; but ſince the commencement of the preſent war, there has been no foreign trade at all, a few cargoes of wood only excepted.

SECT. IV. *Navigation and Shipping.*—There are at preſent belonging to the town and port of Thurſo 16 decked veſſels, (eight whereof belong to the town ſolely); whoſe tonnage together amounts to 858 tons. Theſe are all employed in the coaſting trade and the herring fiſhery.

The number of boats within the diſtrict may be about 130; and allowing 6 men to each boat, being the uſual complement, there are 780 fiſhermen along the coaſt. But then it is to be obſerved, that of the above number, only 6 boats and about 40 men, (and theſe reſide at Thurſo), are conſtantly employed in fiſhing; the reſt are farmers, tradeſmen, or day-labourers, as well as occaſional fiſhers; and, unleſs in the ſummer, during the herring-fiſhing ſeaſon, fiſhing to them is but a ſecondary object.

SECT.

SECT. V. *Harbours and Dues.*—The harbours of Thurſo and Wick are the only places deſerving of the name on the coaſt of Caithneſs; and even theſe, in their preſent ſtate, are but indifferent harbours, though capable of being made good ones at no great expence, particularly that of Thurſo. In its preſent ſtate, it admits veſſels of 10 feet draught of water at ſtream-tides, and after getting in over the bar they lie in perfect ſafety; but for want of a pier or breaſt-work of ſtone, they can only load or unload with low-water.

The ſhore-dues at Thurſo are only 1 s. 6 d. for each veſſel. Ships belonging to the town pay no ſhore-dues; their owners, in lieu thereof, being at the expence of upholding poles for making the ſhips faſt in the harbours. For each ſhip that puts a rope aſhore at Scrabſter Roads, the proprietor of Holburn-head is entitled to a merk Scots of ring-dues, for which he keeps iron rings fixed in the rock, to which the ſhips faſten their hawſers.

SECT. VI. *State of Freights.*—The freight paid for the carriage of goods to and from Thurſo, are as follows, viz.

For each barrel-bulk to or from Leith,	L. 0	2	6
For ditto from Thurſo to London,	0	3	6
For ditto from London to Thurſo,	0	4	6
For each ton weight to Leith, -	0	10	0
For ditto to Newcaſtle, -	0	15	0

And ſo in proportion to and from other places, according to the length of the voyage.

SECT. VII. *Banks.*—The firſt Banking Company that eſtabliſhed itſelf at Thurſo, was the Commercial Company of Aberdeen; who began giving credits on caſh-accounts, and diſcounting bills, in June 1790, and who, it is believed, carried

carried on a profitable connection with the county of Caithneſs; but being obliged, on the breaking out of the preſent war, to curtail the number of their branches, withdrew from Thurſo in September 1793. Fortunately, however, a branch of that reſpectable and public-ſpirited Company, the Bank of Scotland, has taken place in its room, under the management of the ſame gentleman who had acted as agent for the Aberdeen Commercial Bank, and it now does a conſiderable deal of buſineſs. The branch there anſwers not only for the county of Caithneſs, but alſo for Strathnaver and the Orkneys; and whilſt there is every reaſon to hope, that it will be attended with profit to the Bank, muſt, at the ſame time, contribute materially to the proſperity and improvement of the northern parts of Scotland.

CHAP. XI. FISHERIES.

SECT. I. *Salmon-Fiſhing.*—There are ſix rivers in Caithneſs where ſalmon is caught: Thurſo, Berrydale, Langwall, Wick, Torſs, and Dunbeath. The three firſt of theſe are the excluſive property of Sir John Sinclair, Baronet; but the river Thurſo is of greater value than all the reſt, and rents for L. 300 *per annum*. It has frequently produced from 150 to 200 barrels of ſalmon in a ſeaſon; and it is a fact well atteſted, that in the year 1736, 2560 ſalmon were taken in the courſe of a day, upon one pool on the river of Thurſo. The ſalmon-fiſhing at Thurſo commences in November, and ends in Auguſt. For many years paſt, the greateſt part of the fiſh taken in this river, which are allowed to be of the beſt quality, have been boiled and kitted, and carried on board ſmacks to London, where they ſell for a high price. Twelve hundred kitts have been ſent from the river Thurſo in a ſeaſon, and the general average is from

from 700 to 800 kitts. This, of courſe, leſſens the quantity of pickled ſalmon packed in barrels, and ſent to foreign markets; but ſtill there are about 250 barrels of ſalmon ſhipped annually at Thurſo, which, however, includes the ſalmon taken in ſome rivers on the northern coaſt of the county of Sutherland. Until the laſt ſeaſon, the Thurſo ſalmon were all boiled and kitted at Wick, after being carried 20 miles over land on horſeback. The expence neceſſarily attending ſo long a carriage was incurred to avoid the navigation of the Pentland Frith, which the ſmack-maſters, until of late years, conſidered a hazardous undertaking; but now they make no account of it, and the fiſh are boiled and kitted in a neat and commodious boil-houſe, lately erected on the river ſide, on the eaſt ſide of the harbour of Thurſo.

SECT. II. *White Fiſhery.*—It has been ſhewn in the preceding chapter, that fiſh conſtitutes a principal part of the export trade of the port of Thurſo, in the account of which, the amount of fiſh annually exported is ſet down at an average of L. 13824, 10 s. The calculation is made from the quantities of the different kinds of fiſh exported, taken from the books kept at the Cuſtomhouſe, and the foreſaid aggregate ſum is compoſed of the following particulars:

	L.	s.	d.
1ſt, Salmon barrelled and kitted, valued at	1610	0	0
2d, Herrings, white and red, at	9914	10	0
3d, Wet cod and ling, at -	1200	0	0
4th, Dry cod and ling, at -	1100	0	0
In all, as before,	L. 13824	10	0

Nor can this calculation be thought exaggerated by any means, when it is conſidered, that on an average of the la

n:

nine years, from the 1ſt of January 1789, 7436 barrels of herrings have been caught and cured yearly at the port of Thurſo. Of this number two-thirds, or 4958 barrels, are cured as white herrings; and one-third, or 2478 barrels are cured as red herrings. The white herrings are valued at L. 1, 5 s. and the red herrings at L. 1, 10 s. *per* barrel, which is not by any means an over rate. Both kinds are in general ſent coaſtwiſe from the port of Thurſo to the port of London; whence the white herrings are for the moſt part exported to the Weſt Indies; and the red herrings are there entered for home conſumption.

The average of cod and ling is taken at 800 barrels of wet cod, being what is caught in the winter and ſpring ſeaſons, and 55 tons of dried fiſh, being what is caught and dried in the ſummer and harveſt months. Theſe alſo find their market in London, and are partly exported from thence, and partly entered there for home conſumption.

Beſides the aforeſaid herrings, cured and packed into barrels at the port, there is ſeldom a ſeaſon in which there are not ſome cargoes of herrings in bulk ſent to the ports of Dunbar and Berwick, where they are afterwards packed into barrels, or ſold for immediate uſe to the country people. The herrings ſent annually in this way, would, if packed, fill 1000 barrels at the moſt moderate computation.

Before the year 1770, the herring-fiſhery on the Caithneſs coaſt never amounted to 900 barrels of cured herrings in one ſeaſon. That year the quantity cured was 1853 barrels; and from that period the fiſhing increaſed gradually for a few years; but afterwards fell off again, and did not revive with ſpirit until the year 1788, ſince which period it has continued to be carried on with good ſucceſs.

It appears, that early in the preſent century, there was a very conſiderable cod-fiſhing carried on at the port of Thurſo, in which ſome of the firſt proprietors in the coun-

try

try were concerned; but after bein
it was diſcontinued, and entirely
years, when the Houſe of Charles a
bar*, in the year 1780, entered in
fiſhermen in the county, to take, a
the cod and ling they could catch.
at different places round the coaſt, v
inſtant they were brought on ſhore
the fiſhermen again began to ſee
their ſucceſs exceeded their moſt fa
ſtill there is room for conſiderable
ment in this branch of the fiſhery.

SECT. III. *Lobſter Fiſhery.*—
been done in lobſter fiſhing in Cait
be no doubt but that the coaſt abo
fiſh. In Thurſo Bay, and at Mey,
pretty good ſucceſs, but not to tha
object of attention to the London

SECT. IV. *London Smacks.*—B
of the preſent war, a London cod
Pentland Frith. Being driven fr
the annoyance of French and Du
tured to explore, the northern co
therland, in ſearch of cod; and no
ceſs, and that they find no dange
no uncommon thing, to ſee *five a*

* It was principally at the inſtigation, i
John Sinclair, that the Meſſrs Falls engage
quence was, that great numbers of men, w
as to be little inclined to enter into the m
two battalions of Fencibles. Hence it r
culture, commerce, manufactures, and th
the Highlands, the military ſpirit will o
ſtrength of the country muſt be diminiſhe

at once lying at anchor in Scrabſter Roads. They come upon the coaſt in September, and continue until March; and no ſooner carry one cargo of live fiſh to market, than they return for another. For the moſt part, they fiſh in Pentland Frith, through the day-time, and in the evenings return to Scrabſter Roads, to lie during the night. But ſometimes they run as far to the weſtward as Cape Wrath, and when they do not find it convenient to return to Scrabſter Roads, they take ſhelter in Loch Eribol, or Erripool.

Our native fiſhermen, do not bear the London ſmacks the beſt good will; they complain that they carry off the fiſh which they ſhould catch; and it is certain, that when our Thurſo fiſhers catch few cod, the London ſmacks pick them up in abundance; but the reaſon is obvious, the ſmacks fiſh with muſcles or whelks for bait, which are far ſuperior to the limpet, always uſed by the Thurſo fiſhers.

That the ſmack cod-fiſhing, might be carried on to advantage by ourſelves, can admit of no doubt, unleſs we were to ſuppoſe it poſſible, that the London fiſhmongers, would conſider it as interfering with their trade, and combine to diſappoint us of a market for our fiſh. One thing is certain, that we could fiſh at leſs expence than they do, by employing the country fiſhermen, who would be content with lower wages, and cheaper proviſions, than is given on board the Engliſh ſmacks. Theſe now employ occaſionally ſome of the Thurſo fiſhers, as extra hands, and pay them 12 s. *per* week of wages, and allow them all the ſmall fiſh they catch to themſelves. The Engliſh fiſhers receive 18 s. *per* week.

CHAP. XII. POLICE AND SUPPLY.

SECT. I. *Fairs.*—It was obſerved, in chapter 3, that by the charter of erection of the burgh, power was granted for holding weekly markets within the ſame, with four

four free fairs yearly; but that of the yearly fairs, only two are in uſe to be held, viz. one on St Peter's Day, and one commencing in Auguſt, and ending in September.

SECT. II. *Markets.*—The weekly markets are held regularly every Friday, and afford to the inhabitants a ſure and regular ſupply of butcher-meat, fiſh, poultry, and garden ſtuffs. Not many years ago, theſe articles were to be had at very moderate prices; beef and mutton ſo low as 1 d. or 1½ d. *per* lb. weight; but now a pound of beef or mutton cannot be bought under 4 d. and the ſmalleſt quantity of beef that can be purchaſed, is a quarter; ſo that, in fact, the conſumer pays equal to 5 d. or 6 d. *per* lb. for choice pieces. Other articles of proviſions have advanced in the ſame proportion. A gooſe, which ſold for 8 d. now draws 1 s. 6 d. or 1 s. 8 d.; and a barn-yard fowl, which ſold currently for 3 d. now gives 5 d. or 6 d. Fiſh has alſo increaſed two or threefold in price; but ſtill it is not unreaſonably high, and always to be had in abundance, that is, cod, haddocks, flat fiſh, great quantities of a kind of fiſh here called cuddies, and, at certain ſeaſons, myriads of a ſmall fiſh here called ſellocks. Theſe two laſt, beſides affording a cheap diet to the lower claſſes, yield a good deal of oil from their livers, which gives a cheap light to the manufacturers and trades people.

SECT. III. *Conſumption of Cattle, Fiſh, and other Articles.*—It is not eaſy to aſcertain, with correctneſs, the number of black cattle conſumed annually at Thurſo, but it runs from 200 to 300 head. There is a very conſiderable number of ſlaughtered ſheep and ſwine, likewiſe bought and ſold in the weekly markets, but the number cannot be aſcertained with any degree of preciſion; and to hazard even a gueſs at the quantity of fiſh brought to market, would be ſtill more precarious and uncertain.

SEC

SECT. IV. *Supply of Fuel.*—The fuel moſt generally uſed in Thurſo is peat and turf; but, of late years, coal has become the favourite fire with the better ſort of people, and every year increaſes the importation of coals to Thurſo; and though, notwithſtanding the exemption from duty, it ſtill ſells as high, nay, higher than when the duty was paid, yet ſuch is the advanced price of peats, that ſuch of the inhabitants as uſe coal, find it the cheaper firing of the two; and in all probability, a few years more, will bring coals into general uſe in town. It ſhould ſeem ſtrange, that the taking off the duty on coals, reckoned ſo heavy a grievance to the northern parts of Scotland, ſhould afford the conſumer no actual relief in the price of the commodity. But ſuch is the caſe, at leaſt in Caithneſs, where, in fact, the price of both Engliſh and Scotch coals are higher than when the duty was exacted. The merchant pleads the advance of freight and ſeamens wages, in conſequence of the war, and the time which veſſels ſent to load coals in the Frith of Forth, muſt lie at the works, before they can get their cargoes, owing to the additional demand. But allowing to both theſe conſiderations their due weight, yet ſtill 16 s. or 17 s. *per* ton for Scotch coals, and 20 s. or 21 s. *per* ton for Engliſh coals, is certainly too high a price.

SECT. V. *Prices of Labour.*—As the prices of proviſions have advanced, ſo have the prices of labour likewiſe. The preſent rate of wages to tradeſmen and labourers, is as follows:

To journeymen weavers *per* day,	L. 0	1	0
To wrights ditto, -	0	1	3
To maſons ditto, -	0	1	6
To ſhoemakers ditto, -	0	1	6
To tailors ditto, -	0	1	0
To blackſmiths ditto, -	0	2	0
To an ordinary labourer by the day,	0	1	0

CHAP

SECT. I. *Public Amuſements.*—The people in general are remarkably ſober, regular, and attentive to buſineſs. Their favourite, and indeed only public amuſement, is dancing, in which they are excellent proficients.

SECT. II. *Societies and Clubs.*—They have no clubs, but there are four friendly ſocieties in town, each of which has its peculiar rules and regulations, and a fund for the relief of indigent members, &c. Theſe are, the Society of Weavers, Fiſhers, Trades, and United Craftſmen. The laſt is only lately eſtabliſhed, but promiſes to be the richeſt ſociety of the four.

There is a lodge of Free Maſons, both numerous and reſpectable, called Thurſo St John's, which ſtands No 45. in the roll of Scotch lodges. On feſtival days, from 50 to 60 Brethren commonly attend, and ſuch is the ſtate of their funds, that they have it now in contemplation, to build an elegant lodge-room, which they propoſe to add to the new town-houſe.

SECT. III. *Inns.*—There are two very good inns in town; and the one having been lately ſet up, in oppoſition to the other, has begot an emulation, and a ſpirit of rivalſhip in both, which operates favourably to the traveller and the public. Mr Morriſon, the ſenior innkeeper, is juſt now finiſhing a large aſſembly room, which he has added to his houſe, which will ſurpaſs any thing of the kind to the northward of Inverneſs. The dimenſions are 37 feet long, by 18½ feet wide, and 16 feet in height. This innkeeper is deſerving of encouragement from the public, and he meets with it.

CHAP

CHAP. XIV. ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Under this branch, all that can be looked for in theſe hints, is, to enumerate the number of perſons, of each profeſſion, reſident in Thurſo, or connected with it.

SECT. I. *Law.*—There are a greater number of *limbs of the law* in Thurſo, than in many places of much greater extent. There are no fewer than eight public notaries, five of whom are meſſengers at arms; and there is, beſides, one meſſenger who is not a notary. For the credit of the country, however, it is fair to add, that leſs than one half the number of this profeſſion, would be fully adequate to the buſineſs both in town and country; and that the ſpirit of litigation, for which the people of Caithneſs were too long diſtinguiſhed, in the records of the courts of law, is now happily beginning to ſubſide.

SECT. II. *Phyſic.*—There are now three ſurgeons ſettled in Thurſo, all active young men, which indeed their ſituation requires them to be; for, in the winter ſeaſons, the practice of Caithneſs is peculiarly trying to the conſtitution of this claſs of the community. Theſe are the only medical perſons in the country who have received a regular education.

SECT. III. *Divinity.*—There is but one clergyman of the Eſtabliſhed Church in Thurſo.

There is a ſeceder chapel in town, but it is at preſent vacant, by the death of the laſt incumbent, Mr Dowie, who was an inoffenſive and well-meaning man.

The followers of Meſſrs Haldane and Aikman, are collecting ſubſcriptions for building a Kirk of Relief, and providing a ſtipend for a miniſter, from among the Miſſionarian tribe;

tribe; but how far their endeavours may ultimately prove ſucceſsful, ſeems at preſent doubtful.

SECT. IV. *Muſic.*—The violin, and Highland bag-pipe, are the only muſical inſtruments, played on by profeſſional men in Thurſo. The Highland reels are played particularly well, on both theſe inſtruments, in Caithneſs; but the proper ſlow bag-pipe tunes and marches, are not given in that perfection here, which ſeems almoſt peculiar to the Weſt Highland pipers.

SECT. V. *Painting.*—In the department of painting, Thurſo has to boaſt of giving birth to an artiſt of conſiderable merit as a portrait-painter, in the perſon of Mr Macintoſh, whoſe father was pariſh-ſchoolmaſter of Thurſo. His ſon, at an early period of life, diſcovered a natural genius for painting. He afterwards ſtudied at London, and is now an eminent portrait-painter at Moſcow in Ruſſia.

Under this head, it may be proper to take notice, of two young ladies, (the Miſs Liddles), natives of Thurſo, now in Edinburgh, who poſſeſs a great turn or genius both for muſic and painting. There are miniature pictures drawn by theſe ladies, ſome taken from the life, and others copied, which would do no diſcredit to the pencil of the firſt artiſts.

SECT. VI. *Poetry.*—The celebrated Highland bard, Robert Dònn, *alias* Mackay, was a native of Strathnaver, not far diſtant from Thurſo. His poems and his ſongs are no ſtranger to the amateurs of Gaelic verſe; and, conſidering that the author had none of the advantages of education, indeed that he could neither read nor write, the force of his natural genius has juſtly excited admiration. A clergyman

Sutherland, lately deceaſed, was at ſome pains to collect Robert Dònn's works, and commit them to writing, with a deſign to have them publiſhed. The manuſcript, was lately laid before the Highland Society of Edinburgh, under whoſe patronage, they will ſoon, it is hoped, be given to the public.

There is a gentleman of the ſame name, (Mackay), a native of Thurſo, and reſiding in that town, who poſſeſſes a good deal of poetical fancy, and has given ſome proofs of his talents in that line, by no means amiſs. He is Adjutant to the Thurſo Volunteers, and as a ſpecimen of his poetical abilities, the copy of a ſong, which he compoſed on that corps, is inſerted in a note *.

SECT.

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* THE THURSO VOLUNTEERS.

WHERE foaming ſurges ſweep the ſhore,
And ſwelling billows riſe;
Where rude Boreas makes them roar,
And mingle with the ſkies;
To ſhield us from ſedition's thrall,
Our loyalty to prove,
We riſe at once at Freedom's call,
In unity and love.

While for our glorious liberty
Each noble ſoul appears,
Here, in the North, her guard ſhall be
The THURSO VOLUNTEERS.

Let ſons of Sloth and Diſcord fret,
Becauſe deſpis'd and poor,
And for misfortunes blame the State,
Which they themſelves procure;
May all thoſe traitors, who conſpire
To turn our laws like France,
Be found, and baniſh'd for their hire,
Or in a halter dance.

Let

SECT. VII. *Eminent Men.*—The Oſwalds of Glaſgow, who have long been eminent merchants, derived their origin from Thurſo. Their anceſtor was one of the Bailies of Thurſo, in the laſt century. Richard Oſwald, late merchant in London, and one of the Plenipotentiaries from the Court of Great Britain at ſettling the peace of 1783, was, in his younger days, an unſucceſsful candidate, upon a comparative trial, for the office of maſter of the parochial ſchool of Thurſo, whereof the ſalary was L. 100 Scotch, and took

Let Prudence teach us to fulfil
The duties which are ours,
Sufficient wealth ſhall bleſs our toil,
Our law the ſame ſecures.
Thus, while its ſtatutes ſo benign
Leave nothing to regret,
To Politicians we reſign
The whole affairs of State.

Long may our gracious Sovereign live
In happineſs and peace;
May trade in our dominions thrive,
And war and faction ceaſe:
And, as our Conſtitution's frame
Is ſettled firm and juſt,
May all the pillars of the ſame
Be faithful to their truſt.

That friendſhip fixes every mind
Our actions ſhall diſplay;
Becauſe our Officers are kind,
We ſhall with love obey.
The en'mies of our freedom dear
We ever ſhall oppoſe;
And we ſhall imitate with care
The public zeal of ROSE *.

* *John Roſe, Eſq; Major-Commandant.*

his diſappointment ſo much to heart, that he left the country in diſguſt, and never more returned to it. But for that circumſtance, it is probable, he would have lived and died in obſcurity.

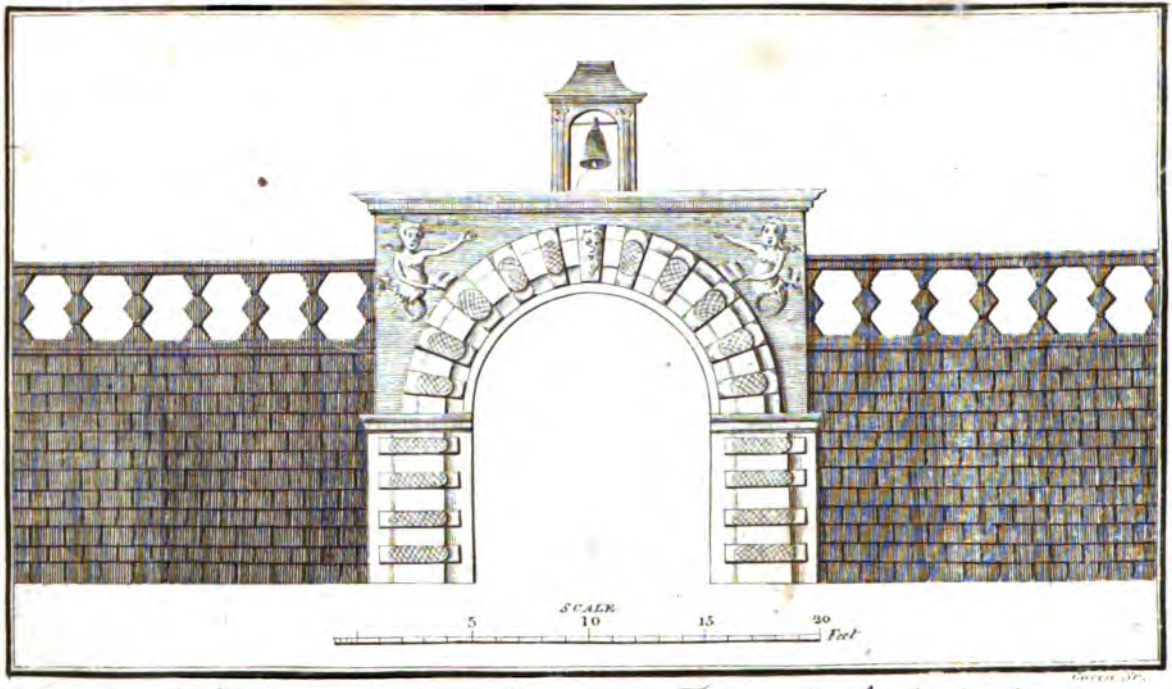
CHAP. XV. MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

SECT. I. *Antiquities.*—The antiquities to be taken notice of in this diſtrict, are the following, namely, 1*ſt*, An arch, at Thurſo Eaſt, the ſeat of Sir John Sinclair; 2*dly*, The burial place of Harold Earl of Caithneſs; and, 3*dly*, The Picts houſes, as they are called, which formerly abounded in this part of the kingdom.

1. The arch at Thurſo Eaſt, or Thurſo Caſtle as it is ſometimes called, was built in the year 1665, and perhaps is the moſt ornamental piece of architecture in the north. The contract between George, Earl of Caithneſs, and Donald Roſs, maſter maſon, for the building of that arch, is ſtill on record; from which it appears, that the agreed price was 600 merks, a conſiderable ſum in thoſe days. The arch has been lately repaired, and promiſes to laſt for many years longer.

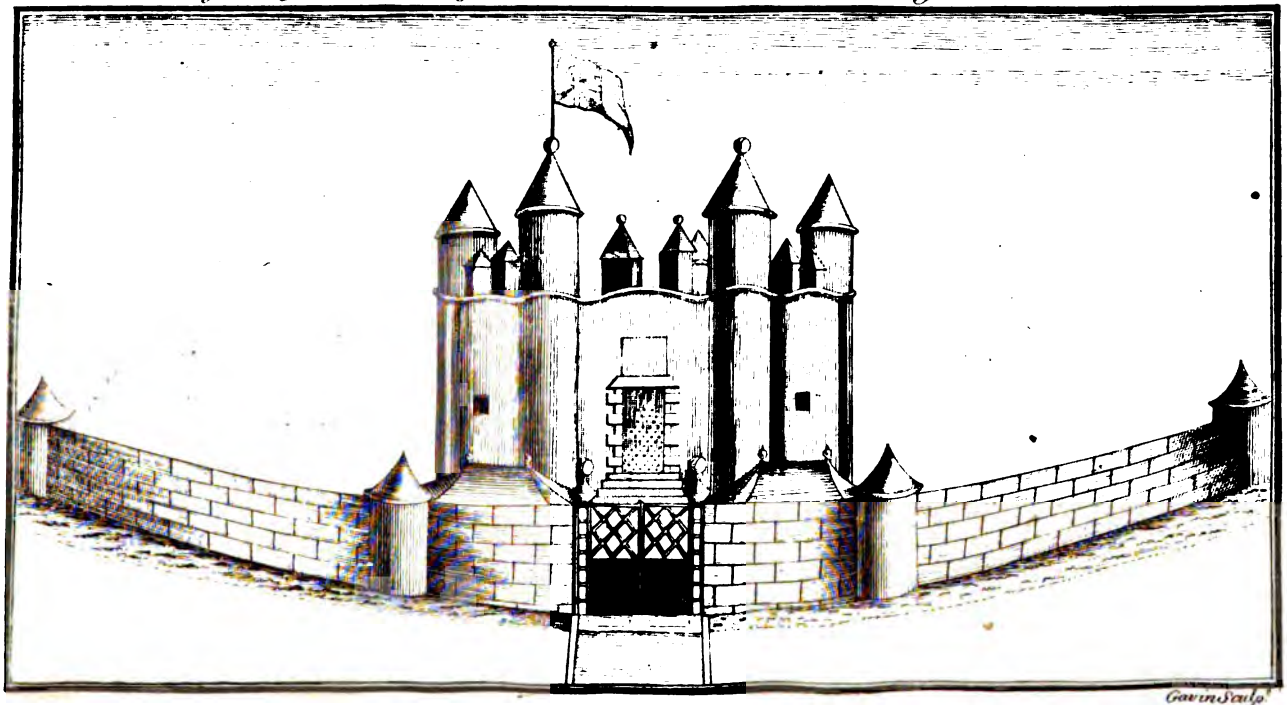
2. The earldom of Caithneſs was formerly poſſeſſed by a family of the name of Harold, ſome account of whoſe hiſtory is given by Torfæus, the Daniſh hiſtorian, extracts of which may be ſeen in Mr Pennant's Tours. One of thoſe warriors was killed in the neighbourhood of Thurſo, and the ſtones, marking the place where his body was buried, were well known by tradition. The late Mr Alexander Pope, miniſter of Reay, who was the greateſt antiquary in the north, knew this circumſtance well, and being anxious to have that ancient monument preſerved, drew up the following

Engraved for the XX.th Vol. of SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S Statistical Account of SCOTLAND. P.



Outside View of the Arch in the court of Thurso Castle, built in 1805.

Engraved for the XX.th Vol. of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of SCOTLAND.



Gavin Scale

MONUMENT of HAROLD EARL of CAITHNESS.

lowing petition, in the name of Earl Harold, and ſent it to the Author.

"EARL HAROLD the Younger to the LAIRD of ULBSTER.

"Know, Sir, that I was ſlain in battle, about the year "1190, near your park of Kirkwall, and buried within that "piece of ground, and had an elegant chapel erected over "my grave, the ſtones whereof are built now in your inclo- "ſure in that place. I had once a right to half of Orkney "and Zetland, alſo to the half of Caithneſs, and an eſtate "in Sutherland, where I was born. My right to Ork- "ney and Zetland, I derived from the King of Norway, "and to Caithneſs, from King William the Lyon of Scot- "land. I loſt my life in battle, endeavouring to recover "my property out of the hands of a wicked and daring ty- "rant, Earl Harold the Elder, juſtly ſtyled Wicked Earl "Harold. Be pleaſed to incloſe my grave in a decent "manner, ſo as not to become the reſting-place of animals, "or that my bones be not ploughed up. My grave is now "all my eſtate, which ought to be held inviolable. By ſo "doing, you ſhew a noble example to others, to honour the "memory of the brave, though unfortunate; you make re- "ſtitution, as my chapel is now carried away; you give a "caution to others, not to violate the ſepulchres of the "dead; and it will yield you the moſt manly and ſenſible "pleaſure, to have done an action commendable in itſelf, "and which will perpetuate your memory to poſterity.

"*Farewell, and proſper.*"

In conſequence of this application, the author was tempted to erect a monument to Earl Harold, an engraving of which is annexed, and which has proved a conſiderable ornament to the neighbourhood.

It

3. It is well known, that the northern parts of Scotland, were formerly inhabited by the Pictiſh tribes, and many conſtructions of a ſingular nature, known under the name of *Picts Houſes*, are ſcattered over the county of Caithneſs. In the courſe of carrying on his improvements, the author was led, ſeveral years ago, to examine one of theſe buildings, and he drew up, at the time, the following hints, reſpecting their nature and conſtruction.

The foundation of the houſe was laid with clay, but they ſeem to have been totally unacquainted with the uſe of lime as a cement; nor was even clay itſelf made uſe of in the upper part of the building.

Many of the ſtones were of an enormous ſize, and evidently brought from the ſhore, though the diſtance is not inconſiderable. They could neither be carried there, nor afterwards made uſe of, without great ſtrength, or ingenious mechanical inventions.

Some earthen ware was diſcovered, very rudely manufactured, a ſufficient proof at how low an ebb the arts were in the Pictiſh nations.

A few ſmall copper coins were found in the ruins, but much defaced, and the letters engraved illegible.

From the number of horns and ſhells found in the houſe, it is probable that the principal food of the inhabitants conſiſted of veniſon, and the ſhell-fiſh called limpets. The bones of cattle were alſo diſcovered, which proves that paſturage was not wholly unknown.

The Picts ſeem to have been acquainted with the uſe of iron, for a knife was found calculated for taking the limpets off the rocks, and ſuch as is in uſe to this day.

Some ſingular articles made of bone were diſcovered, the nails by which they were fixed were of bone alſo, but the uſe of them is unknown.

The

The entrance into the houſe was low and winding, and tradition ſays, when the men went out a-hunting, that their wives and families were rendered inacceſſible, by large ſtones placed both within and without, to exclude beaſts of prey, or more dangerous enemies.

On the whole, the Picts as far as we can judge from theſe buildings, ſeem to have been a rude nation, poſſeſſed of ſtrong bodies, but of untutored minds, and living in ſuch a ſtate, that the pooreſt peaſant now enjoys better food, and more comfort, than the moſt powerful chieftain could boaſt of in thoſe days of barbariſm.

SECT. II. *Mines.*—Many appearances of a mineral nature have been found in this pariſh and the neighbourhood; in particular, *anno* 1797, ſome very rich pieces of lead-ore were got, oppoſite to the bleachfield, but it would ſeem, from their appearance, the edges being much worn and rounded, that they muſt have come from a higher part of the river. In 1790, the Author had ſome correſpondence with a Lead Company, (No. 9. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London), and on that occaſion drew up the following propoſals, which it may not be improper to preſerve.

Propoſals tranſmitted by Sir JOHN SINCLAIR to the LEAD COMPANY, for letting a Leaſe of the Mine of Skinnet, in the County of Caithneſs, North Britain, *anno* 1790.

The Hill of Skinnet is about four Engliſh miles from the town and harbour of Thurſo, in the county of Caithneſs. It is the property of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, and an idea being very prevalent, that ſome mines exiſted in that place, Sir John was led, in the courſe of the year 1787, to endeavour to diſcover the nature of the ore which might be found there; and in tracing the courſe of what is called in

that

that country *a burn* (or rivulet), he accidentally hit upon a ſmall vein of yellow mundick, of about 3 inches in breadth; and upon digging a little deeper, he met with a great maſs of white mundick, ſeveral cart-loads of which were dug up without the ſmalleſt difficulty.

Upon ſhewing ſpecimens of theſe articles to perſons ſkilled in mineralogy, particularly to ſome Corniſh miners, they told him, that the mundicks he had found, however brilliant, were in themſelves of no real value; but they informed him, in their technical language, "that mundick, in "ſuch quantities, was a good ſign of more valuable veins: "That the white mundick, in particular, was a good *horſe-"man*, and always rode on a *good load*." And, in ſhort, preſſed him to make further trials and inquiries.

Mr Raſpe, a German mineralogiſt, having come into the county of Caithneſs laſt autumn, (*anno* 1789), was employed by Sir John Sinclair to make trials in the ſame place; and not far from the mundick, he diſcovered a regular vein of heavy ſpar, mixed with lead and cryſtals, three feet in breadth, and very near the ſpot where the mundick was found. No further progreſs was made, than merely to aſcertain the ſize of the vein, and the nature of the metal which it contained.

Sir John does not propoſe to work this mine himſelf, and is very well diſpoſed to give every reaſonable encouragement to any reſpectable Company that would undertake it.

The Company would have ſeveral advantages in carrying on this mine. The miners and other workmen, and any tools that might be neceſſary, might be tranſported by ſea to the town of Thurſo, within four miles of the vein.

Any additional workmen that might be required, might be got at an eaſy rate, labour not being very dear in the country.

The

The road, at preſent, from Skinnet to Thurſo is not very good, but it might be completed at a ſmall expence.

Peats or turf, for fuel, are ſcarce, but of water there is abundance, and coals may be tranſported by ſea to Thurſo.

The value of the mine might be tried at a ſmall expence, as it lies on the ſide of a hill, gently ſloping about half-a-mile higher than the river Thurſo; but with ſuch a deſcent to the river, that no engine would be neceſſary for clearing off the water.

Were this mine not to anſwer, there are many other appearances on the eſtate of Sir John Sinclair, and on the property of other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, which might be well worthy the attention of the Company.

After ſome correſpondence upon the ſubject, the plan was dropped, the Company refuſing to ſend their agent to view the premiſes, unleſs the proprietor was to be at the whole expence of the ſurvey. There are certainly, however, ſome valuable mines in that neighbourhood, either in the pariſh of Thurſo, or that of Halkirk, which, it is to be hoped, will, ſome time or other, be worked to advantage.

SECT. III. *Quarries.*—In every part of the pariſh there are quarries of whin-ſtone, and in ſome places of grey ſlate, which are frequently uſed in covering the roofs of houſes. In the ſhores of Scrabſter and Pennyland, there is, as formerly obſerved, a good free-ſtone quarry below flood-mark, but acceſſible and eaſily wrought at low-water.

SECT. IV. *Natural Curioſities.*—The rocks which bound the coaſt from Holburnhead to Brims Caſtle, exhibit various ſcenes of natural grandeur. The Clett is an inſulated rock of great height, ſeparated from the land by a deep channel, not above 80 yards acroſs at the broadeſt part. The rock itſelf is perpendicular on all ſides, and may be about 160 yards

yards long, and half that breadth. Its height is ſuppoſed to be about 400 feet above the ſurface of the ſea. It is well worth the viſiting, particularly in the months of May, June, and July, when it is frequented by immenſe flocks of ſea fowl, chiefly gulls, cormorants, and marrots, which come there to neſtle. The marrots range themſelves in regular lines on the ſhelves of the rock, and being rather a ſilly unſuſpecting bird, they frequently fall in dozens to the ſhot of the cruel ſportſman, who reaps no other advantage from his prey, except the ſavage pleaſure of deſtroying it. Theſe birds have an excellent plumage, and their feathers might be turned to good account; but as yet no attempts to that effect have been made. Their fleſh is eat only by the fiſhermen, who indeed value it ſo much, that, with a tolerable markſman, they will paſs a day at the Clett ſhooting, without aſking any other conſideration for their trouble.

SECT. V. *Mineral Springs.*—There are no mineral ſprings of any note in the pariſh, nor indeed within the county, except near Wick, where there is a copious mineral ſpring, the waters of which ſeems to partake of the nature and qualities of the Peterhead Waters.

SECT. VI. *Natural Hiſtory.*—Nothing remarkable occurs in this department.

CHAP. XVI. COUNTRY PART OF THE PARISH.

SECT. I. *Live-Stock.*—In an account taken in March 1797, of the live and dead ſtock of the county of Caithneſs, by the Lord-Lieutenant, in conſequence of a circular letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the

the live-ſtock of the pariſh of Thurſo was ſtated as follows, viz.:

Number of horſes, of every deſcription,	534
——— cows and other black cattle,	937
——— ſheep, - -	688
——— hogs, - -	280

SECT. II. *Produce.*—It would be difficult to aſcertain the produce of the pariſh with perfect accuracy, the lower claſſes of farmers being always very unwilling to divulge what they ſow, or what they reap, from their farms; but from the beſt calculation of which the caſe is capable, the annual produce may be taken in the following proportions:

Oats, - -	11998 bolls.
Bear, -	4113 ——
Potatoes, - -	918 ——
Turnips, - -	15 acres.
Meadow hay or natural graſs,	3000 ſtones.
Sown graſs, -	9000 ——

SECT. III. *Rent.*—The valued rent of the pariſh is as follows:

	Scotch.		
Of landed property, -	L. 4800	0	6
Town of Thurſo, -	666	13	4
Salmon-fiſhing in the river of Thurſo,	300	0	0
Total, L.	5766	13	10

The real rent of the pariſh may be taken in the following proportions:

	Sterling.		
Landed property, -	L. 1714	5	6
Salmon-fiſhing of Thurſo, -	300	0	0
Houſes in the town of Thurſo,	1000	0	0
Total of real rent, L.	3014	5	6

SECT. IV. *Mills.*—There are ten corn mills, one flax mill, and two ſnuff mills in the pariſh; but not well ſupplied with water, excepting in the winter ſeaſon.

SECT. V. *Gardens.*—In the immediate neighbourhood of the town there is a public garden, containing ſeven acres of ground, which, with the garden of Geiſe, ſupplies the town plentifully with vegetables. There are a few private gardens in the pariſh, but theſe are indifferently attended to.

SECT. VI. *Woods and Plantations.*—There is no natural wood in the pariſh, and the few attempts made in the planting way have not been ſucceſsful. It is in contemplation, however, to plant foreſt trees along the banks of the Thurſo, which, there is little doubt, will thrive, and prove equally uſeful and ornamental.

SECT. VII. *Commons.*—There are large tracts of valuable commons in the pariſh, very capable of cultivation, and hitherto, nothing has contributed ſo much to their lying ſo long in a ſtate of nature, as their remaining undivided.

SECT. VIII. *Rural Improvements.*—The firſt ſtep towards improving thoſe commons, muſt be a diviſion of the property, ſo as to aſcertain each proprietor's ſhare and intereſt therein. This being once effected, he would be blind indeed to his own intereſt, who did not ſet to work with heart and hand, to cultivate and improve his portion of ſuch waſte lands.

For ſuch improvements there are many natural advantages, by the facility with which lime may be imported, by the ſea-ware driven upon the coaſt, and by the ſea-ſand, which can be had in any quantity, and which the people of

of Cornwall, at the other end of the iſland, find ſo productive and valuable, that they carry it, on the back of horſes, for many miles, and, with its aſſiſtance, raiſe wheat on the moſt barren moors *.

CONCLUSION.

SECT. I. *Peculiar Advantages of Thurſo in its preſent State.*—In its preſent ſtate, Thurſo is well ſituated for trade, manufactures, and fiſheries. It has ready acceſs to the navigation of the Atlantic and German Oceans, and its productions are well calculated for the trade of both. Situated in a country where proviſions are cheap, manufactures of various kinds might be carried on to advantage; and in few places on the coaſt of Scotland, can fiſheries be proſecuted, with greater certainty of ſucceſs, than on the coaſt of Caithneſs. In ſhort, nothing ſeems wanting except an increaſe of capital, and the example of a few enterpriſing merchants and manufacturers, to make Thurſo a flouriſhing and an opulent place. Without thoſe aids, it is already advancing rapidly towards improvement, merely through the induſtry and exertions of a few individuals, of moderate capitals.

SECT. II. *Improvements ſuggeſted.*—The harbour may be improved at a ſmall expence; and a pier at Scrabſter could be erected for leſs than L. 2000, which would be of great public utility. The depth of water, the vicinity of excellent ſtone for the purpoſe, are advantages which that place poſſeſſes in a peculiar degree.

It is peculiarly well calculated, for a ſtation to the Britiſh Fiſhing Society, if a plan for that purpoſe could be arranged among the parties intereſted.

It

* For other particulars, on this branch of the ſubject, the reader is referred to the Agricultural Survey of Caithneſs.

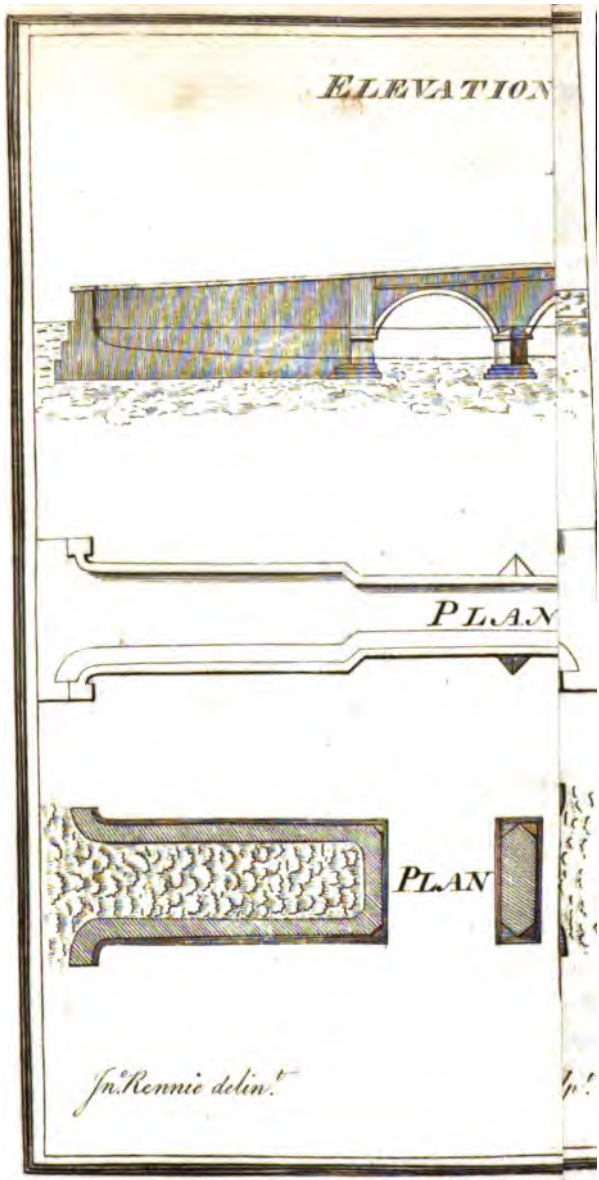
It muſt be acknowledged, that the police of the town admits of great improvements indeed. The ſtreets are in a moſt wretched ſtate, though the inhabitants would cheerfully contribute to new-pave them, if a plan for that purpoſe were ſet on foot. As an inducement to them to aſſeſs themſelves for that purpoſe, the ſuperior intends to allow the cuſtoms of the public markets, to be applied for a limited time to that purpoſe.

The want of a bridge acroſs the river is a great inconveniency, both to the town and the ſurrounding county; but without public aid, there is little proſpect of getting that inconveniency removed.

Two plans have been propoſed for erecting a bridge over this river; one of timber, and the other of ſtone. The timber bridge was intended to be 363 feet long, and the eſtimate of the expence was L. 211, 16s. A plan of the ſtone bridge was drawn up by that excellent engineer, John Rennie, Eſq; of New Surrey Street, London, and the following was the eſtimate he drew up:

To 30 roods of maſon-work in the wing walls and ſpandrills, at L. 7 *per* rood,	L. 210	0	0
To 15 roods in piers and abuttments, at L. 8, 8 s.	126	0	0
To 6588 cubic feet of ſtone-work in arches, at 3 d.	135	11	8
To 6½ roods of parapet, with coping, at L. 10, 16 s.	72	0	0
To digging the foundations, and filling up the ſpaces between the wing walls and arches,	54	10	0
To 2 centres,	60	12	0
To foot paving,	15	0	0
To pumping water from the foundations, and ſundries,	62	0	0
	L. 755	13	8

The


ELEVATION
PLAN
PLAN
Jn.ᵒ Rennie delin.ᵗ
Engraved for the XX.ᵗ

The want of a priſon is likewiſe a ſerious evil. It weakens the hands of the magiſtrate, however willing he may be to do his duty. For at preſent the ſmalleſt miſdemeanor cannot be puniſhed by impriſonment, without ſending the offender to the county jail of Wick, at the diſtance of 20 miles from Thurſo, which neceſſarily occaſions a heavy expence to the proſecutor, public or private, and, of courſe, is the cauſe of many offences paſſing with impunity, which would otherwiſe meet their due puniſhment.

SECT. III. *General Reſult.*—We have thus exhibited, what appears to us, a model, well calculated for drawing up the Statiſtical Account of a diſtrict, where the commerce and other circumſtances connected with a town, are the ſole, or even the principal objects meriting attention. In a country diſtrict, however, a different arrangement muſt be followed, and the number of heads or articles will of courſe be fewer.

On the whole, in regard to this diſtrict, it muſt furniſh the reader, who reſides at a diſtance from it, with no inconſiderable degree of ſatisfaction, to have thus laid before him, ſo minute an account, of ſo remote a pariſh; and to ſee, that a foundation is there laid, for promoting the improvement of the country, and the comfort of its inhabitants *.—What important effects, it may be added, may not be expected, ſhould a ſimilar ſpirit be excited in, and ſpread over, every other part of the kingdom? It would ſoon render Great Britain, not only the richeſt and moſt powerful, but alſo the happieſt country in the univerſe.

* It was the ſucceſs which attended the Author's agricultural purſuits, in ſo remote a part of the kingdom, which firſt impreſſed him, with a full conviction, of the improvements that might be made, in a better climate, and where other advantages were attainable. Hence, in a great meaſure, proceeded, the eſtabliſhment of a Board of Agriculture, and all the advantages which will probably reſult, from that important inſtitution.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE PARISH OF THURSO.

Average of births from 1790 to 1795,	102	Num. of ſaddlers,	3
—— of marriages from ditto to ditto,	24	—— of officers of Excife reſiding in the pariſh,	6
Number of proprietors,	6	—— ſheriff officers,	3
—— clergymen *,	2	—— clerks,	3
—— merchants,	3	—— coopers,	13
—— phyſicians and ſurgeons,	3	—— dyers,	3
—— writers or attornies,	8	—— barbers,	1
—— ſchoolmaſters †,	2	—— ferrymen,	2
—— farmers above L. 50 *per annum*,	4	—— kirk officers,	2
—— ditto under L. 50	80	—— tanners,	3
—— ſhopkeepers,	30	—— curriers,	2
—— innkeepers,	3	—— clock and watch-makers,	3
—— blackſmiths,	6	—— alehouſe keepers,	20
—— goldſmiths,	1	—— mantuamakers,	3
—— maſons,	23	—— Chelſea penſioners,	22
—— carpenters or wrights,	69	—— bleachers,	1
—— boat ditto,	3	—— meſſengers,	2
—— weavers, including apprentices,	73	—— poor,	120
—— ſhoemakers,	40	—— capital of their funds,	L. 50
—— tailors, including journeymen and apprentices,	29	—— annual income,	L. 25
—— butchers,	2	—— young perſons taught Engliſh, writing, &c. at the parochial ſchool,	76
—— millers,	9	—— at the Society's ſchool,	64
—— bakers,	2	—— at various private ſchools,	102
—— gardeners,	3	—— cottagers,	59

* The Eſtabliſhed and Seceder.

† The Parochial and Society.

APPENDIX,

APPENDIX, No. II.

Value of Stock and Annual Produce.

VALUE OF STOCK.

No. of		L. s. d.		L.	s.	d.
Beſt draught and ſaddle horſes,	100	valued at 16 0 0 each.	Total	1600	0	0
Inferior do. -	434	—— 8 0 0 —— ——		3472	0	0
Beſt cattle, -	200	—— 8 0 0 —— ——		1600	0	0
Inferior do. -	737	—— 3 0 0 —— ——		2211	0	0
Beſt ſheep, -	200	—— 0 8 0 —— ——		80	0	0
Inferior do. -	488	—— 0 4 0 —— ——		97	12	0
Hogs, - -	280	—— 0 6 0 —— ——		84	0	0
			Total value of ſtock, L.	9144	12	0

ANNUAL PRODUCE.

CROPS.	No. of acres under each.	Produce *per* acre.	Price *per* Boll.	Total price *per* Acre.	Total produce.	Total value.
		BOLLS.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	BOLLS.	L. s. d.
Oats, -	1999	4	0 6 0	1 4 0	11,998	3599 8 0
Bear, -	822	5	0 12 0	3 0 0	4,113	2467 16 0
Barley, -	none	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	——	0 0 0
Wheat, -	none	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	——	0 0 0
Beans, -	none	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	——	0 0 0
Peaſe, -	none	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	——	0 0 0
Potatoes, -	91	10	0 8 0	4 0 0	918	367 4 0
Flax, -	none	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—	0 0 0
Turnips, -	15	—	0 0 0	5 0 0	—-	75 0 0
		STONES.	PER ST.		STONES.	
Meadow hay, or natural graſs,	30	100	0 0 4	1 13 4	3000	50 0 0
Sown graſs, -	45	200	0 0 6	6 13 4	9000	225 0 0
Straw at 6d. *per* boll of corn, - - - - - -						402 1 0
Paſture at L. 1 *per* horſe; 15 s. *per* cow; and 3 s. *per* ſheep,						1339 12 0
Profit from hogs, - - - - - - - -						50 0 0
Annual produce of Gardens, - - - - -						60 0 0
—— Orchards, none, - -						0 0 0
—— Woods and Plantations, none,						0 0 0
Total value of agricultural produce, - L.						8620 1 0
Annual produce of fiſheries in the Pariſh of Thurſo,						2100 0 0
—— Kelp, - - - -						25 0 0
—— Mines, none, - - -						0 0 0
Total Value of Annual Produce, L.						10751 1 0

Obſer-

Obſervations on the preceding Tables.

It is evident, that the quantity of ſtock, the amount of annual produce, and the value of each, are articles liable to perpetual fluctuation. But though minute accuracy cannot be expected, yet it is extremely deſirable, to have ſome general ideas of ſuch important particulars; and when the calculations are grounded on ſufficient data, and relate to an extenſive diſtrict, (a county for example), the average reſult will probably be very near the truth, the errors of the ſubdiviſions in the diſtrict, balancing each other.

It appears from the table of annual produce, that there are in the pariſh of Thurſo, about 4,000 acres of arable land, and that the value of live-ſtock is 9,144, or about L. 2 : 5 : 6 *per* acre. But as part of that ſtock is paſtured upon commons, the whole produce of the cultivated land will not exceed L. 8000, or about L. 2 *per* acre. It alſo appears, that the total produce of the land, amounts to about L. 8,626. The land-rent is ſtated at L. 4,714 : 5 : 6; which multiplied by 5, would amount to L. 8,570. It is evident therefore, that the produce is equal to more than 5 rents, which muſt always be the caſe, where farms are ſmall, and where the produce *per* acre is inconſiderable.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. III.

On the celebrated draught of Salmon in the River Thurſo.

IN the preceding Statiſtical Account, Chap. II. Sect. I. mention was made of the celebrated draught of ſalmon in the river of Thurſo, when no leſs a number than 2560 were caught. That circumſtance has been often mentioned, but ſeemed incredible to many, who were not acquainted with the circumſtances attending that event. With a view of having the fact aſcertained, the following certificate was given by three perſons, who witneſſed the tranſaction, and are of unqueſtioned veracity.

"We, George Paterſon, now bailie of Thurſo, George Swanſon, ſhoemaker there, and Donald Finlayſon ſenior, fiſher there, do hereby certify and declare, That upon the 23d day of July, Old Style, we think in the year 1743, or 1744, there were caught, at one haul, in the Cruive Pool, upon the water above the town of Thurſo, *two thouſand five hundred and ſixty ſalmon*. Theſe fiſh were caught by a large net, beginning the ſweep at the cruives, and coming down the ſtream to a ſtem at the low end of the pool. The net was carried down the water by from 18 to 20 men, with long poles in their hands, keeping down the ground rope, and the fiſh were afterwards taken aſhore, by degrees, in a ſmaller net. Each man got a fiſh and ſome whiſky for his trouble. We farther certify and declare, That we were perſonally preſent when theſe fiſh were caught.

GEO. PATERSON.
GEORGE SWANSON.
his
DONALD D+F FINLAYSON.
mark.

THURSO,
23d Aug. 1792.

APPENDIX, No. V.

On the Northern Light-houſes.

IT being a material queſtion to the navigation of the northern parts of Scotland, to have light houſes erected in the fitteſt places, it was thought proper to preſerve, the following obſervations, by Captain John Dunnet upon that intereſting ſubject, tranſmitted in a letter to the Author, in December 1792.

"I beg leave to lay before you, the following piece of information, as to the northern light-houſes. I have ſailed from Thurſo, in the county of Caithneſs, upwards of 25 years, and almoſt the whole of the above period, I have had the command of a veſſel. By which means, it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that I have obtained a complete knowledge of the navigation of the Pentland Frith, ſetting and velocity of the tides, &c. &c. I have it from undoubted authority, that a light houſe is to be erected at the entrance of the Pentland Frith, either on the largeſt Pentland Skerry, near the coaſt of Orkney, or on Duncanſbay Head, on the coaſt of Caithneſs. This light-houſe, if buſlt in a proper place, muſt prove highly beneficial to the numerous veſſels that paſſes and repaſſes through this well frequented channel.

I am likewiſe iuformed, that the Pentland Skerry is the place pointed out by ſeveral gentlemen, as the moſt proper ſpot to build the light houſe upon, which ſurpriſes me not a little, as, in my opinion, a light houſe built on the Skerry, might be productive of bad conſequences to ſtrangers, and of no real advantage to thoſe who are well acquainted with the navigation of the Pentland Frith. For this I give the following reaſons:

1ſt,

1ſt, The only foul or rocky ground in the entrance of the Frith, lies to the eaſtward of the Skerries. A ſtranger, running for the Skerry light, if it ſhould happen to be obſcured by miſt or otherwiſe, may be a-ground on the rocks before he is aware of his danger. 2d, If the maſter of a ſhip, with a clear night, ſhould run to make the Skerry light, and makes the light, bearing W. N. W. by the compaſs 3 leagues or 9 miles diſtant, and the tide of ebb running, if the ſhip ſhould happen to be becalmed, ſhe runs a great riſk of being carried on the Skerry, or the rocky ground adjacent, by the velocity of the tide, which runs 9 knots or 9 miles an hour in ſpring-tides. 3d. Amitting that the above mentioned ſhip ſhould get clear of the rocky ground with the tide of ebb, and is carried by it as far as the N. E. point of the iſland of Swinna, if ſhe happens to meet the tide of flood, the calm continuing, ſhe muſt inevitably be hawled on the Skerries, as the tide runs exactly in that direction.

More objections might be pointed out againſt placing a light houſe on the Skerry. But as I have been already tedious, I ſhall now go on to make my remarks on the great advantages that ſhipping muſt derive, by having a light houſe on Duncanſbay Head, as follows:

1ſt, Noſs Head, on the coaſt of Caithneſs, has ſuch a near reſemblance of Duncanſbay Head, that ſhipmaſters, ſtanding in for the land, particularly in evenings, or in foggy weather, have been ſo fatally deceived, that after paſſing Noſs Head, they have altered their courſe, and, ſuppoſing themſelves to be in the Pentland Frith, have never diſcovered their miſtake, until they have found themſelves imbayed or faſt a-ground in the Bay of Kneſs, called by ſailors Sinclair's Bay. This capital miſtake would be effectually removed, by a light on Duncanſbay Head, which bears by the compaſs N. E. by N. from Noſs Head about 11 miles diſtant. 2d, Duncanſbay Head is bold and clean. No out-lying rocks on the coaſt. If the light ſhould be obſcured by fog or otherwiſe, if a ſhipmaſter ſhould be within a cable's length of the light before he perceives it, he is in no danger if it ſhould prove little wind and an ebb tide, it will carry the ſhip in the proper fair way betwixt Stroma and Swinna; and if the ſhip be caught with the tide of flood, while becalmed, there will be no danger of the ſhip being carried by the velocity of the tide on the Skerries, or any rocky ground whatever. 3d, A ſhipmaſter, making the light on Duncanſbay Head with a clear night, 10, 6, or 4 miles diſtant, but finds the tide of ebb running, and is unwilling to be carried through the Pentland Frith in the night-time, he has it in his power to keep the ſhip in ſlack tide, by ſtanding into the ſhore, until he brings the light to bear N. N. E. and off, till it bears N. N. W. The wind muſt be ſuppoſed to be from the ſouth and weſt quarter;

quarter; here he is in no danger of being carried through the Frith, as the tide does not run with one-third of the velocity as it does off the Skerries. A great deal more might be ſaid on this ſubject, with directions to ſtrangers in the management of their ſhips with the winds in different arts, in the Pentland Frith and the entrance of it. But I muſt conclude, leaving you to make any uſe of this letter that you pleaſe; and if it ſhould be made public, I flatter myſelf that thoſe who are beſt acquainted, and has moſt experience of this navigation, will coincide with me in opinion."

ALPHABETICAL LIST of all the PARISHES in SCOTLAND, with the Volume, Number and Page, of the STATISTICAL HISTORY in which the Accounts of each Parish is inserted *.

No.	Parish.	Presbytery.	County.	Vol.	No.	Page.
1	Abbey of St Bathans	Dunse	Berwick	XII.	5	61
2	Abbot's-hall	Kirkaldy	Fife	IV.	24	185
3	Abdie	Cupar	Fife	XIV.	8	115
4	Aberbrothock	Aberbrothock	Forfar	VII.	34	840
5	Abercorn	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	XX.	18	583
6	Aberdalgie	Perth	Perth	XVIII.	5	149
7, 8	Aberdeen Old, or Old Machar, 2 ministers,	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	XIX.	4	240
9, 10, 11, 12	Aberdeen New, including Footdee, 4 ministers			XIX. App.		633
13	Aberdour	Dunfermline	Fife	IV.	45	327
14	Aberdour	Deer	Aberdeen	XII.	39	575
15	Aberfoyle	Dunblane	Perth	X.	8	113
16	Aberlady	Haddington	Haddington	VI.	55	546
17	Aberlemno	Forfar	Forfar	IV.	5	47
18	Aberlour	Aberlour	Banff	IV.	8	64
19	Abernyte	Dundee	Perth	IX.	10	138
20	Abernethy	Perth	Perth	XI.	55	435
21	Abernethy	Abernethy	Elgin & Inver.	XIII.	11	129
22	Aboyne	Kincard. O'Niel	Aberdeen	XIX.	11	396
23	Airly	Meigle	Forfar	XI.	15	408

* This Alphabetical List was drawn up by the late worthy Mr David Ure, minister of Uphall, who, in various respects, contributed his assistance to this work.

No.	Parish.	Presbytery.	County.	Vol.	No.	Page.
24	Airth	Stirling	Stirling	III.	69	486
25	Alford	Alford	Aberdeen	XV.	22	447
26	Alness	Dingwall	Ross	XIX.	5	234
27	Alloa	Stirling	Clackmannan	VIII.	40	592
28	Alva	Stirling	Stirling	XVIII.	4	125
29	Alvah	Turreff	Banff	IV.	52	393
30	Alves	Elgin	Elgin	XI.	43	508
31	Alvie	Abernethy	Inverness	XIII.	26	375
32	Alyth	Meigle	Perth	VI.	43	397
33	Ancrum	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	X.	23	289
34	Annan	Annan	Dumfries	XIX.	22	447
35	Anstruther Easter	St Andrews	Fife	XVI.	12	243
36	Anstruther Wester	St Andrews	Fife	III.	6	77
37	Anwoth	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	XIII.	23	343
38	Applecross	Lochcarron	Ross	III.	56	369
39	Applegarth	Lochmaben	Dumfries	VIII.	16	308
40	Arbirlot	Aberbrothwick	Forfar	III.	67	467
41	Arbuthnot	Fordoun	Kincardine	XVII.	26	385
42	Ardchattan	Lorn	Argyle	VI.	23	174
43	Ardclach	Nairn	Nairn	IV.	19	151
44	Arderfier	Nairn	Inverness	IV.	11	88
45	Ardnamurchan	Mull	Argyle & Inver.	XX.	15	286
46	Ardrossan	Irvine	Air	VII.	2	42
47	Arngask	Perth	Perth	I.	42	414
48	Arroquhar	Dunbarton	Dunbarton	III.	63	430
49	Ashirk	Selkirk	Roxb. & Selk.	III.	24	213
50	Assint	Dornoch	Sutherland	XVI.	8	163
51	Athelstaneford	Haddington	Haddington	X.	11	161
52	Auchindoir	Alford	Aberdeen	XII.	34	490
53	Auchinleck	Air	Air	XI.	34	430
54	Auchterarder	Auchterarder	Perth	IV.	4	33
55	Auchterderran	Kirkaldy	Fife	I.	47	449
56	Aughtergaven	Dunkeld	Perth	XVII.	40	551
57	Auchterhouse	Dundee	Forfar	XIV.	31	516
58	Auchterless	Turriff	Aberdeen	XII.	24	306
59	Auchtermuchty	Cupar	Fife	VI.	38	338
60	Auchtertoul	Kirkaldy	Fife	VIII.	8	110
61	Auldearn	Nairn	Nairn	XIX.	31	616
62	Avendale	Hamilton	Lanark	IX.	25	382
63	Avoch	Chanonry	Ross	XV.	29	610

No.	Parish.	Presbytery.	County.	Vol.	No.	Page.
64, 65	Air, 2 ministers	Air	Air	I.	10	89
				II.	App.	577
66	Ayton	Chirnside	Berwick	I.	9	79
	B					
67	Ballantrae	Strainraer	Air	I.	13	103
68	Baldernock	Dunbarton	Stirling	XV.	16	271
69	Balfron	Dunbarton	Stirling	XVII.	37	530
70	Ballingry	Kirkaldy	Fife	VII.	29	312
71	Balmaclellan	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	VII.	21	223
72	Balmaghie	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	XIII.	41	640
73	Balmerino	Cupar	Fife	IX.	16	216
74	Balquhidder	Dumblane	Perth	VI.	13	88
75	Banchory Davinick	Aberdeen	Aber. & Kinc.	IV.	59	450
76	Banchory Tarnan	Kincard. O'Niel	Kincard. & Ab.	VII.	37	369
77	Banff	Fordyce	Banff	XX.	17	319
78	Barr	Air	Air	XII.	8	81
79	Barray	Uist	Inverness	XIII.	22	326
80	Barrie	Aberbrothwick	Forfar	IV.	32	236
81	Barvas	Lewis	Ross	XIX.	7	263
82	Bathgate	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	I.	37	348
83	Beath	Dunfermline	Fife	III.	29	233
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85	Beith	Irvine	Air and Renfrew	VIII.	18	314
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86	Belhelvie	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	VII.	20	218
87	Bellie	Strathbogie	Banff & Elgin	XIV.	15	263
88	Bendothy	Meigle	Perth	XIX.	15	334
89	Benholme	Fordoun	Kincardine	XV.	13	217
90	Biggar	Biggar	Lanark	I.	34	332
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94	Blair Atholl	Dunkeld	Perth	II.	41	461
95	Blair Gowrie	Meigle	Perth	XVII.	14	191
96	Blantyre	Hamilton	Lanark	II.	16	213
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4	Aberbrothock	Aberbrothock	Forfar	VII.	34	840
5	Abercorn	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	XX.	18	583
6	Aberdalgie	Perth	Perth	XVIII.	5	149
7, 8	Aberdeen Old, or Old Machar, 2 ministers,	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	XIX.	4	240
9, 10, 11, 12	Aberdeen New, including Footdee, 4 ministers	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	XIX. App.		633
13	Aberdour	Dunfermline	Fife	IV.	45	327
14	Aberdour	Deer	Aberdeen	XII.	39	375
15	Aberfoyle	Dunblane	Perth	X.	8	113
16	Aberlady	Haddington	Haddington	VI.	55	546
17	Aberlemno	Forfar	Forfar	IV.	5	47
18	Aberlour	Aberlour	Banff	IV.	8	64
19	Abernyte	Dundee	Perth	IX.	10	138
20	Abernethy	Perth	Perth	XI.	55	435
21	Abernethy	Abernethy	Elgin & Inv.	XIII.	11	129
22	Aboyne	Kincard. O'Niel	Aberdeen	XIX.	11	396
23	Airly	Meigle	Forfar	XI.	15	208

* This Alphabetical List was drawn up by the late worthy Mr David Ure, minister of Uphall, who, in various respects, contributed his assistance to this work.

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104	Borthwick	Dalkeith	Edinburgh	XIII.	40	622
105	Bothkennar	Stirling	Stirling	XVII.	19	295
106	Bothwell	Hamilton	Lanark	XVI.	17	299
107	Botriphnie	Strathbogie	Banff	X. / XVIII.	13 / 24	187 / 644
108	Bourtie	Garioch	Aberdeen	IX.	29	434
109	Bowden	Selkirk	Roxburgh	XVI.	11	330
110	Bower	Caithneſs	Caithneſs	VII.	50	521
111	Boyndie	Fordyce	Banff	XIX.	12	305
112	Bracadale	Sky	Inverneſs	III.	32	245
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115	Breſſay	Zetland	Orkney	X.	14	194
116	Broughton	Biggar	Peebles	VII.	15	156
117	Buchanan	Dunbarton	Stirling	IX.	2	12
118	Buittle	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	XVII.	10	114
119	Burntiſland	Kirkaldy	Fife	II.	38	423

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121	Cadder	Glaſgow	Lanark	VIII.	28	474
122	Caerlaverock	Dumfries	Dumfries	VI.	3	21
123	Cairny	Strathbogie	Aberdeen	XII.	11	127
124	Calder	Nairn	Nairn & Inver.	IV.	48	349
125	Calder (Mid)	Linlithgow	Edinburgh	XIV.	21	353
126	Calder (Weſt)	Linlithgow	Edinburgh	XVIII.	9	190
127	Callander	Dunblane	Perth	XI.	50	574
128	Cambuſlang	Hamilton	Lanark	V.	16	241
129	Cambuſnethan	Hamilton	Lanark	XII.	38	568
130	Cameron	St Andrews	Fife	XI.	13	198
131, 132	Campbellton, 2 miniſters	Kintyre	Argyle	X.	35	517
133	Campſie	Glaſgow	Stirling	XV.	19	314
134	Caniſbay	Caithneſs	Caithneſs	VIII.	10	142
135	Canoby	Langholm	Dumfries	XIV.	23	407
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150	Carrington	Dalkeith	Edinburgh	XIV.	25	438
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160	Cimbraes	Irvine	Air	XI.	30	391
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169	Cockpen	Dalkeith	Edinburgh	II.	24	317
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171	Colſtream	Chirnſide	Berwick	IV.	55	410
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174	Collington	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	XIX.	27	579
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360	Fordoun	Fordoun	Kincardine	IV.	64	494
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363	Forgandenny	Perth	Perth	III.	45	298
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381	Garvald	Haddington	Haddington	XIII.	24	353
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571	Kirkmichael	Dunkeld	Perth	XV.	24	506
572	Kirkmichael	Abernethy	Banff	XII.	32	425
				XII.	App.	622
573	Kirkmichael	Chanonry	Cromarty & Roſs	XIV.	5	88
574	Kirknewton	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	IX.	27	407
575	Kirkoſwald	Air	Air	X.	33	474
576	Kirkowen	Wigton	Wigton	XX.	8	186
577	Kirkpatrick-Durham	Dumfries	Kirkcudbright	II.	19	249
578	Kirkpatrick-Fleming	Annan	Dumfries	XIII.	18	245
579	Kirkpatrick-Irongray	Dumfries	Kirkcudbright	IV.	68	525

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582	Kirkurd	Peebles	Peebles	X.	22	177
583, 584	Kirkwall, 2 ministers	Kirkwall	Orkney	VII.	51,	529
585	Kirriemuir	Forfar	Forfar	XII.	16	187
				XII. App.		617
586	Knapdale (North)	Inveraray	Argyle	VI.	30	255
587	Knapdale (South)	Inveraray	Argyle	XIX.	13	308
588	Knockandow	Aberlour	Moray	IV.	40	302

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589	Ladykirk	Chirnside	Berwick	VIII.	4	71
590	Ladykirk	North Isles	Orkney	VII.	47	450
591	Laggan	Abertarf	Inverness	III.	18	145
592	Lairg	Dornoch	Sutherland	XI.	49	569
593	Lamington	Biggar	Lanark	VI.	56	549
594	Lanark	Lanark	Lanark	XV.	1	2
595	Langholm	Langholm	Dumfries	XIII.	38	587
596	Langton	Dunse	Berwick	XIV.	34	577
597	Larbert	Stirling	Stirling	III.	50	333
598	Largo	St Andrews	Fife	IV.	69	534
599	Largs	Irvine	Air	II.	29	360
				XVII.	35	503
600	Lasswade	Dalkeith	Edinburgh	X.	22	277
601	Latheron	Caithness	Caithness	XVII.	3	19
				XVII. App.		629
602	Lauder	Lauder	Berwick	I.	8	72
603	Laurencekirk	Fordoun	Kincardine	V.	10	175
604	Lecropt	Dunblane	Perth & Stirling	XVII.	5	45
605	Legerwood	Lauder	Berwick	XVI.	23	484
606	Leith (North)	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	VI.	57	570
607, 608	Leith (South), 2 ministers	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	VI.	57	569
609	Leochel	Alford	Aberdeen	VI.	26	212
610	Lerwick	Shetland	Orkney	III.	61	414
611	Leslie	Kirkaldy	Fife	VI.	5	41
612	Lesly	Garioch	Aberdeen	VIII.	31	511
613, 614	Lesmahagoe, 2 ministers	Lanark	Lanark	VII.	44	420

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616	Leswalt	Stranraer	Wigton
617	Lethendy	Dunkeld	Perth
618	Lethnot	Brechin	Forfar
619	Leuchars	St Andrews	Fife
620	Libberton	Biggar	Lanark
621	Liberton	Edinburgh	Edinburgh
622	Liff	Dundee	Forfar
623	Lilliesleaf	Selkirk	Roxburgh
624	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	Linlithgow
625	Linton	Peebles	Peebles
626	Linton	Kelso	Roxburgh
627	Lintrathen	Meigle	Forfar
628	Lismore	Lorn	Argyle
629	Livingston	Linlithgow	Linlithgow
630	Lochalsh	Lochcarron	Ross
631	Lochbroom	Lochcarron	Ross
632	Lochcarron	Lochcarron	Ross
633	Lochgoil-head	Dunoon	Argyle
634	Lochlee	Brechin	Forfar
635	Lochmaben	Lochmaben	Dumfries
636	Lochrutton	Dumfries	Kircudbri
637	Lochs	Lewis	Ross
638	Lochwinnoch	Paisley	Renfrew
639	Logie	Dunblane	Stirl. Cla & Pert
640	Logie	Cupar	Fife
641	Logie	Brechin	Forfar
642	Logie Buchan	Ellon	Aberdeen
643	Logie Coldstone	Kincard O'Niel	Aberdeen
644	Logie Easter	Tain	Ross & C
645	Logierait	Dunkeld	Perth
646	Longforgan	Dundee	Perth
647	Longformacus	Dunse	Berwick
648	Longside	Deer	Aberdee
649	Lonmay	Deer	Aberdee
650	Loth	Dornoch	Sutherla
651	Loudoun	Irvine	Air
652	Luce (New)	Stranraer	Wigton
653	Luce (Old)	Stranraer	Wigton

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656	Lundie	Dundee	Forfar & Perth	VII.	26	284
657	Luss	Dunbarton	Dunbarton	XVII.	17	238
658	Lyne	Peebles	Peebles	XII.	37	556

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659	Machar (New)	Aberdeen	Aberd. & Banff	VI.	49	465
660	Machlin	Air	Air	II.	10	109
661	Madderty	Auchterarder	Perth	XIX.	25	563
662	Mains of Fintry	Dundee	Forfar	V.	26	218
663	Makerston	Kelso	Roxburgh	III.	37	262
664	Manor	Peebles	Peebles	III.	57	383
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665	Markinch	Kirkaldy	Fife	XII.	36	525
666	Marnoch	Strathbogie	Banff	III.	8	94
667	Maryculture	Aberdeen	Kincardine	VI.	11	80
668	Marykirk	Fordoun	Kincardine	XVIII.	23	608
669	Maryton	Brechin	Forfar	IX.	26	390
670	Maxton	Selkirk	Roxburgh	III.	40	276
671	Maybole	Air	Air	III.	26	219
672	Mearns	Paisley	Renfrew	XVII.	21	305
673	Meigle	Meigle	Perth	I.	53	503
674	Meldrum (Old)	Garioch	Aberdeen	XIII.	12	153
675	Melrose	Selkirk	Roxburgh	IX.	6	77
676	Menmuir	Brechin	Forfar	V.	8	145
677	Mertoun	Lauder	Berwick	XIV.	35	586
678	Methlick	Ellon	Aberdeen	IV.	43	320
679	Methven	Perth	Perth	X.	39	609
680	Middlebie	Annan	Dumfries	VI.	7	58
681	Mid-mar	Kincard. O'Niel	Aberdeen	II.	46	516
682	Minnigaff	Wigton	Kirkcudbright	VII.	3	52
683	Minto	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	XIX.	26	570
684	Mochram	Wigton	Wigton	XVII.	41	559
685	Moffat	Lochmaben	Dumfr. & Lanark	II.	22	285
686	Monedie	Perth	Perth	III.	39	269
				III.	App.	604
687	Monifieth	Dundee	Forfar	XIII.	30	481
688	Monikie	Dundee	Forfar	IV.	47	343

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689	Monimail	Cupar	Fife
690	Monivaird	Auchterarder	Perth
691	Monkland, (Eaſt or New)	Hamilton	Lanark
692	Monkland, (Weſt or Old)	Hamilton	Lanark
693	Monktown	Air	Air
694	Montquhitter	Turreff	Aberdeen
695, 696	Montroſe, 2 miniſters	Brechin	Forfar
697	Monymuſk	Garioch	Aberdeen
698	Monzie	Auchterarder	Perth
699	Moonzie	Cupar	Fife
700	Morbattle	Kelſo	Roxburgh
701	Mordington	Chirnſide	Berwick
702	Morham	Haddington	Haddington
703	Mortlach	Strathbogie	Banff
704	Morton	Penpont	Dumfries
705	Morven	Mull	Argyle
706	Moulin	Dunkeld	Perth
707	Mouſwald	Lochmaben	Dumfries
708	Moy	Inverneſs	Inverneſs
709	Muckart	Auchterarder	Perth
710	Muiravonſide	Linlithgow	Stirling
711	Muirhouſe	Dundee	Forfar
712	Muirkirk	Air	Air
713	Muthil	Auchterarder	Perth

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714	Nairn	Nairn	Nairn
715	Nenthorn	Kelſo	Berwick
716	Neſting	Zetland	Orkney
717	Newabbey	Dumfries	Kirkcudbright
718	Newbattle	Dalkeith	Edinburgh
719	Newburgh	Cupar	Fife
720	Newburn	St Andrews	Fife
721	Newhills	Aberdeen	Aberdeen
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723	Newton	Dalkeith	Edinburgh

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726	Nielston	Paisley	Renfrew	II.	13	141
727	Nigg	Aberdeen	Kincardine	VII.	19	194
728	Nigg	Tain	Ross	XIII.	2	13
729	North Berwick	Haddington	Haddington	V.	31	440
730	Northmaven	Shetland	Orkney	XII.	27	346

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731	Oathlaw	Forfar	Forfar	I.	49	465
732	Ochiltree	Air	Air	V.	32	446
733	Oldhamstocks	Dunbar	Hadtn. & Berw.	VII.	41	402
734	Olrick	Caithness	Caithness	XII.	14	156
735	Ordiquhill	Fordyce	Banff	VI.	39	348
736	Ormistoun	Dalkeith	Haddingtoa	IV.	21	166
737	Orphir	Cairston	Orkney	XIX.	18	394
738	Orwell	Dunfermline	Kinross	XX.	6	126
739	Oxnam	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	XI.	25	317
740	Oyne	Garioch	Aberdeen	XV.	6	105

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741, 742, 743, Paisley, 3 ministers		Paisley	Renfrew	VII.	4	62
744, 745, Paisley, (Abbey of) 2 mins.		Paisley	Renfrew	VII.	5	74
746	Panbride	Aberbrothock	Forfar	I.	45	438
747	Parton	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	I.	22	184
748	Peebles	Peebles	Peebles	XII.	1	2
749	Pencaitland	Haddington	Haddingtoa	XVII.	4	33
750	Penningham	Wigton	Wigton	III.	51	339
751	Pennycuick	Dalkeith	Edinburgh	X.	30	419
				XVII. Ap.		597
752	Penpont	Penpont	Dumfries	I.	26	203
753, 754, Perth, 2 ministers		Perth	Perth	XVIII.	19	489
755	Peterculter	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	XVI.	20	358
756	Peterhead	Deer	Aberdeen	XVI.	28	542
757	Petty	Inverness	Inverness	III.	2	22

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758	Pitfligo	Deer	Aberdeen
759	Pittenweem	St Andrews	Fife
760	Pettinain	Lanark	Lanark
761	Polmont	Linlithgow	Stirling
762	Polwarth	Dunse	Berwick
763	Port	Dunblane	Perth
764	Portmoak	Kirkaldy	Kinross
765	Portpatrick	Stranraer	Wigton
766	Portree	Sky	Inverness
767	Premnay	Garioch	Aberdeen
768	Prestonkirk	Dunbar	Haddington
769	Prestonpans	Haddington	Haddington

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770	Queensferry	Linlithgow	Linlithgow

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771	Rafford	Forres	Elgin
772	Rathen	Deer	Aberdeen
773	Ratho	Edinburgh	Edinburg
774	Rathven	Fordyce	Banff
775	Rattray	Dunkeld	Perth
776	Rayne	Garioch	Aberdeen
777	Reay	Caithness	Caithn. &
778	Redgorton	Perth	Perth
779	Renfrew	Paisley	Renfrew
780	Rerrick	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudb
781	Rescobie	Forfar	Forfar
782	Rhynie	Strathbogie	Aberdeen
783	Riccarton	Air	Air
784	Roberton	Selkirk	Selkirk &
785	Rogart	Dornoch	Sutherla
786	Ronaldsay (South)	Kirkwall	Orkney
787	Rosemarkie	Chanonry	Ross
788	Roseneath	Dunbarton	Dumbar
789	Roskeen	Tain	Ross

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792	Rothiemay	Strathbogie	Banff	XIX.	17	385
793	Rousay	North Isles	Orkney	VII.	33	336
794	Row	Dunbarton	Dumbarton	IV.	54	405
795	Roxburgh	Kelso	Roxburgh	XIX.	3	114
796	Rutherglen	Glasgow	Lanark	IX.	1	1
797	Ruthven	Meigle	Forfar	XII.	23	290
798	Ruthwell	Annan	Dumfries	X.	17	218
799	Rynd	Perth	Perth	IV.	23	178

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800,—802, Saint Andrews and Saint Leonards, 3 mins.	Saint Andrews	Fife	XIII.	15	187
803	St Andrews	Kirkwall	Orkney	XX.	12	258
804	St Andrs. Lhanbryd	Elgin	Elgin	IX.	13	172
805, 806, St Cuthberts 2 ministers,	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	VI.	57	559
807	St Cyrus	Fordoun	Kincardine	XI.	6	89
808	St Fergus	Deer	Banff	XV.	9	134
809	St Madois	Perth	Perth	III.	78	568
810	St Martins	Perth	Perth	XIII.	31	500
811	St Monance	St Andrews	Fife	IX.	22	334
812	St Mungo	Lochmaben	Dumfries	XI.	29	383
813	St Ninians	Stirling	Stirling	XVIII.	14	385
814	St Quivox	Air	Air	VII.	35	353
815	St Vigeans	Aberbrothock	Forfar	XII.	25	265
816	Saddel	Kintyre	Argyle	XII.	33	476
817	Saline	Dunfermline	Fife	X.	25	307
818	Salton	Haddington	Haddington	X.	20	252
819	Sanlting	Zetland	Orkney & Shetl.	VII.	53	580
820	Sanquhar	Penpont	Dumfries	VI.	47	443
821	Scone	Perth	Perth	XVIII.	2	65
822	Scoonie	Kirkaldy	Fife	V.	7	206
823	Selkirk	Selkirk	Selkirk & Roxb.	II.	39	430
824	Shapinshay	North Isles	Orkney & Shetl.	XVII.	16	214
825	Shotts	Hamilton	Lanark	XV.	2	49
826	Skene	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	IV.	7	57

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828	Slains	Ellon	Aberdeen
829	Slamannan	Linlithgow	Stirling
830	Sleat	Sky	Inverness
831	Smallholm	Lauder	Roxburgh
832	Small Isles	Sky	Invern. & A
833	Snizort	Sky	Inverness
834	Sorbie	Wigton	Wigton
835	Sorn	Air	Air
836	Southdean	Jedburgh	Roxburgh
837	Southend	Kintyre	Argyle
838	Speymouth	Elgin	Elgin
839	Spott	Dunbar	Haddington
840	Sprouston	Kelso	Roxburgh
841	Spynie	Elgin	Elgin
842	Stair	Air	Air
843	Stenton	Dunbar	Haddington
844	Stevenston	Irvine	Air
845	Stewartown	Irvine	Air
846, 847	Stirling, 2 ministers	Stirling	Stirling
848	Stitchell	Kelso	Roxb. & Be
849	Stobo	Peebles	Peebles
850	Stonehouse	Hamilton	Lanark
851	Stonykirk	Stranraer	Wigton
852	Stornoway	Lewis	Ross
853	Stow	Lauder	Edinburgh
854	Strachan	Kincard. O'Niel	Kincardine
855	Strachur	Dunoon	Argyle
856	Straiton	Air	Air
857	Stranraer	Stranraer	Wigton
858	Strath	Sky	Inverness
859	Strathblane	Dumbarton	Stirling
860	Strathdon	Alford	Aberdeen
861	Strathmartin	Dundee	Forfar
862	Strathmiglo	Cupar	Fife
863	Strichen	Deer	Aberdeen
864	Strickathrow	Brechin	Forfar
865	Stromness	Cairston	Orkney
866	Stronsay	North Isles	Orkney & Sh
867	Swinton	Chirnside	Berwick

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869	Symington	Biggar	Lanark	VIII.	39	585

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870	Tain	Tain	Roſs	III.	58	389
871	Tannadice	Forfar	Forfar	XIX.	16	372
872	Tarbat	Tain	Roſs	VI.	45	417
873	Tarbolton	Air	Air	XIX.	23	453
874	Tarland	Kincaird. O'Niel	Aberdeen	VI.	27	222
875	Tarves	Ellon	Aberdeen	V.	19	309
876	Tealing	Dundee	Forfar	IV.	18	92
877	Temple	Dalkeith	Edinburgh	XVI.	24	497
878	Terregles	Dumfries	Kirkcudbright	I.	14	114
879	Thurſo	Caithneſs	Caithneſs	XX.	21	493
880	Tibbermuir	Perth	Perth	XVII.	44	631
881	Tillicoultry	Dunblane	Clackmannan	XV.	12	189
882	Tingwall	Shetland	Orkney	XX.	24	277
883	Tinwald	Dumfries	Dumfries	I.	20	159
884	Tiry	Mull	Argyle	X.	29	393
885	Tongland	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	IX.	21	312
886	Tongue	Tongue	Sutherland	III.	72	517
887	Toroſay	Mull	Argyle	III.	38	265
888	Torphichen	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	IV.	61	465
889	Torryburn	Dunfermline	Fife	VIII.	25	448
890	Torthorwald	Dumfries	Dumfries	II.	1	1
891	Tough	Alford	Aberdeen	VIII.	13	261
892	Towie	Alford	Aberdeen	IV.	70	547
893	Tranent	Haddington	Haddington	X.	6	83
894	Traquair	Peebles	Peebles	XII.	28	369
895	Trinity Gask	Auchterarder	Perth	XVIII.	18	482
896	Troquire	Dumfries	Kirkcubright	I.	24	194
897	Tulliallan	Dunblane	Perth	XI.	47	546
898	Tullyneſsle	Alford	Aberdeen	IV.	3	27
899	Tondergarth	Lochmaben	Dumfries	XIX.	21	443
900	Turreff	Turreff	Aberdeen	XVII.	27	394
901	Tweedſmuir	Peebles	Peebles	VIII.	6	86
902	Twyneholm	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	XV.	4	75
903	Tynron	Penpont	Dumfries	XIV.	16	273
904	Tyrie	Deer	Aberdeen	VI.	19	138

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906	Uig	Lewis	Ross	XIX.	9	280
907	Uist (North)	Uist	Inverness	XIII.	21	300
908	Uist (South)	Uist	Inverness	XIII.	20	292
909	Unst	Shetland	Orkney	V.	12	182
910	Uphall	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	VI.	54	543
911	Urquhart	Elgin	Elgin	XV.	5	93
912	Urquhart	Abertarf	Inverness	XX.	16	297
913	Urquhart	Dingwall	Ross	V.	13	203
914	Urr	Dumfries	Kirkcudbright	XI.	4	61
915	Urray	Dingwall	Ross & Inverness	VII.	23	245

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916	Walls	Cairston	Orkney & Shetl.	XVII.	22	312
917	Walls	Shetland	Orkney & Shetl.	XX.	4	97
918	Walston	Biggar	Lanark	VII.	8	116
919	Wamphray	Lochmaben	Dumfries	XII.	41	602
920	Wattin	Caithness	Caithness	XI.	19	259
921	Weem	Perth	Perth	XII.	12	130
922	Wemyss	Kirkaldy	Fife	XVI.	26	513
923	Westerkirk	Langholm	Dumfries	XI.	44	514
924	Westray	North Isles	Orkney	XVI.	14	251
925	Westruther	Lauder	Berwick	VII.	7	109
926	Whiteburn	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	XVII.	20	298
927	Whitekirk	Dunbar	Haddington	XVII.	42	574
928	Whithorn	Wigton	Wigton	XVI.	16	275
929	Whitsom	Chirnside	Berwick	XVI.	19	348
930	Whittingham	Dunbar	Haddington	II.	28	345
931	Wick	Caithness	Caithness	X.	1	1
932	Wigton	Wigton	Wigton	XIV.	28	470
933	Wilton	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	II. / XV.	33 / App.	394 / 641
934	Wiston	Lanark	Lanark	VI.	34	306

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935	Yarrow	Selkirk	Selkirk	VII.	48	500
936	Yell (Mid & S.)	Shetland	Orkney	II.	50	565
937	Yester	Haddington	Haddington	I.	36	342
938	Yetholm	Kelso	Roxburgh	XIX.	30	609

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A			
Abbey of Paiſley	Paiſley	Aloa	Air
Abbotrule	Southdean	Altyre	Rafford
Aberchirder	Marnoch	Appin	Liſmore
Abercrombie	St Monance	Ardeſtie	Monyfeith
Abertarf	Boleſkine	Arniſort	Duirinish
Aberuthven	Auchterarder	Aſhiſheneſs	Northmavea
Aithſting	Sandſting	Auldham	Whitekirk
Alaſuden	Leſſuden		
B			
Bara or Baro	Garvald	Blairanaonick	Fodderty
Barivan	Calder	Borthwick	Wilton
Barony	Glaſgow	Botarie	Cairnie
Beenie	Boindie	Brachlie	Petty
Benbecula	Uiſt (South)	Braemar	Crathy
Benvie	Liff	Burneſs	Croſs
Bervie	Inverbervie	Burra	Breſſay
Berwick (North)	North Berwick	Burray	Ronaldſay (South)
Birſay	Harray		

C

* When reference is made to a pariſh of which there are more than one of the ſame name, the number of the pariſh referred to in the foregoing Alphabetical Liſt is added, for the ſake of diſtinction.

Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.	Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.
	C		
Calder (Eaſt)	Kirknewton	Coldſtone	Logie Coldſtone
Calmonell	Colmonell	Coll	Tiry
Cambray	Cimbraes	Colonſay	Jura
Cambuſmichael	St Martins	Comber	Kiltarlity
Cannay	Small Iſles	Conveth	Kiltarlity
Cara	Gigha	Conveth	Laurencekirk
Careſton	Carraldſtone	Corrie	Hutton, 443
Carruthers	Middlebie	Croſbie	Monktoun
Caſkieben	Keith-hall	Coygach	Lochbroom
Caterline	Kinneff	Croſſabill	Croſs
Cheſters	Southdean	Crugleton	Sorbie
Chriſt Church	Kilmuir, 518	Culbenſburgh	Breſſay
Clachandyſart	Glenorchy	Cullein	Kirkoſwald
Claſhank	Stonykirk	Cullicudden	Kirkmichael, 573
Clerkington	Temple	Cuningſburgh	Dunroſſneſs
Clova	Cortachy		
	D		
Dacus	Croy	Down	Kilmadock
Dalaroſſie	Moy	Dow	Dull
Dalavich	Kilchrenan	Dowally	Dunkeld
Dalcroſs	Croy	Dundurcus	Boharm & Rothes
Dalgane	Sorn	Dungree	Johnſton and Kirkpat. Juxta
Dalgerno	Cloſeburn		
Dallightie	Daviot	Dunipace	Larbert
Dawick	Drumelzier and Stobo	Dunlappie	Strickathrow
		Dunlichty	Daviot, 235
Deerneſs	St Andrews, 803	Dunrod	Kirkcudbright
Dipple	Speymouth	Dunwoodie	Applegirth
Diſdeer	Duriſdeer	Dupplin	Aberdalgie
Dores	Durris		
	E		
East Calder	Kirknewton	East Monkland	Monkland (New)
East Kilpatrick	Kilpatrick (New)	Eaſter Lenzie	Cumbernauld

Ebdie

Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.	Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.
Ebdie	Abdie	Elanamuck	Small Iſles
Ecclefechan	Hoddam	Elanfinan	Ardnamurchan
Eccleſgreig	St Cyrus	Elchies	Knockandow
Eday	Stronſay	Elith	Alyth
Egg	Small Iſles	Effie	Rhynie
Egliſhay	Ronſay	Eſſil	Speymouth
Elamund	Kilmanivaig		

F

Fair Iſle	Dunroſſneſs	Footdie	Aberdeen (New)
Faray or Faſa	Walls, 916	Forcaſtle	Dull
Farnwell	Fernell	Forkerton	Stonykirk
Ferrintoſh	Urquhart, 913	Foſſchaple	Dull
Ferrytoun	Kirkmabreck	Foula	Walls, 917
Fetterangus	Gaſk	Fowlis (Eaſter)	Lundie
Flota	Walls, 916	Fiſhick	Hutton, 442

G

Gairntully	Dull	Glenluce	Luce Old
Galway or Gala	Kirkcudbright	Glenmoriſton	Urquhart, 912
Garioch	Chapel Garioch	Glenproſſen	Kirrymuir
Garrell	Kirkmichael, 569	Glentanner	Aboyne
Geddes	Auldearn	Glentrathen	Lintrathen
Gelſton	Kelton	Glupe	Yell
Gilchriſt	Urray	Gogar	Corſtorphine, Ratho, and Kirkliſton
Ginglekirk	Channelkirk		
Glenaray	Inveraray		
Glenconwoth	Kiltarlity	Gorbals	Glaſgow
Glendaruell	Kilmadan	Græmſay	Hoy
Glengairn	Glenmuick	Gulane	Dirleton

H

Hales	Collington	Hilton	Whitſome
Hamnavoe	Yell	Holyroodhouſe	Canongate
Hallendean	Roberton	Home	Stitchill
Hillſwick	Northmaven		

TABLE of the POPULATION of SCOTLAND, by Counties and Parishes, as it stood in 1755, and in 1790——1798 *.

COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Aberdeen, Old, or Old Machar	4945	8107	3162	——
	Aberdeen, New, including Footdie, or Fittie	10785	16120	5335	——
	Aberdour	1397	1306	——	91
	Aboyne	1695	1050	——	645
5	Alford	990	663	——	327
	Auchindore	839	590	——	249
	Auchterless	1264	1264	——	——
	Belhelvie	1471	1318	——	153
	Birse	1126	1300	174	——

* Although, in some instances, the same parish lies in two or three different counties, it was judged expedient, in the following Table, to state the total population of all parishes in that situation under only one of the counties to which they respectively belong, as no distinction was made in the returns. It is also to be observed, that where the population of parishes in the following Table differs from that in the Statistical Returns, it was occasioned by corrected statements of the number of inhabitants having been received subsequent to the publication of the account of each such parish.

Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.	Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.
L			
Ladykirk	Monktoun	Logie Almond	Monzie
Ladykirk	Ronaldſay (South)	Logie Wefter	Urquhart, 915
Ladymarykirk	Ladykirk	Logiebride	Auchtergaven
Lardeif	Kinloch	Loncarty	Redgorton
Lhanbryd	St Andrews, 804	Longcaſtle	Kirkinner
Lindean	Galaſhiels	Lude	Blair Atholl
Little Dunkeld	Dunkeld (Little)	Lunefting	Nefting
Loch-head	Campbeltoun	Luſs	Hoddam
Logie Allachie	Dunkeld (Little)		
M			
Macallan	Knockandow	Moy	Dyke
Machar (Old)	Aberdeen (Old)	Muck	Small Iſles
Martin	Cairnie	Muckairn	Ardchattan
Megget	Lyne	Muckarſie	Forteviot
Methie	Inverarity	Muirfoot	Temple
Migvie	Tarland	Muirreith	Glaſſerton
Monkeigie	Keith-hall	Murroes	Muirhouſe
Monyburgh	Kilſyth	Muſſelburgh	Inveresk
Mouline	Johnſton		
N			
Navar	Lethnot	Nicolſon	Temple
Nevay	Effie	Northkirk	Yell
Newmills	Loudoun	Northrew	Northmaven
O			
Ogſton	Drainie	Olnafirth	Delting
Oldbar	Aberlemno	Orr	Urr
Ollaberry	Northmaven	Overbervie	Glenbervie
P			
Paldie	Fordoun	Papa-Weſtray	Weſtray
Papaſtour	Walls, 917	Parton-craig	Ferry-port-on-craig
			Peirſtoun

Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.	Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.
Peirſtoun	Dreghorn	Port-Glaſgow
Pennerſhaugh	Middlebie	
Penngowan	Toroſay	Preſtick
Pert	Logie, 641	Preſton
Pitcairn	Dull	Primroſe

Q

Quarff	Breſſay	Quothquhan

R

Rait	Kilſpindie	Robertoun
Raſyth	Inverkeithing	Ronaldſay (N
Redkirk	Graitney	Roſs
Refirth	Yell	Roſſie
Rendal	Evie	Rothiemurch
Reſtalrig	Leith (South)	Ruthven

S

St Boſwells	Leſſuden	Shillingkirk
St Bothans	Yeſter	Sibbaldie
St John's Kirk	Covingtoun	Simprin
St Johnſtoun	Perth	Skerries
St Kybutts	St Quivox	Skipneſs
St Laurence	Slamanan	Skirdufton
St Laurence Kirk	Laurencekirk	Scrabie
St Leonards	St Andrews, 800	Southwick
St Michaels	Linlithgow	Soutra
St Michaels	Inverelk	Staplegordon
St Olla	Kirkwall	Stonneſs
St Peters	Ronaldſay (South)	Stephenſkirk
St Philips	Forgan	Stralachlan
St Serf	Redgorton	Strathaven
Salvator	Fala	Strathphillan
Sandneſs	Walls, 917	Strowan
Sandwick	Stromneſs	Strowan
Sandwick	Dunroſſneſs	Sudan
Scarba	Colonſay	Suddy
Sennick	Borgue	

Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.	Pariſhes ſuppreſſed, &c.	Pariſhes under which now included.
	T		
Tarbat	Arroquhar	Trailflat	Tinwald
Tarntie	Trinity Gaſk	Trifta	Fetlar
Tarrell	Kirkmichael, 569	Tullich	Glenmuick
Thankertoun	Covingtoun	Tulliebole	Foſſoway
Tillibody	Alloa	Tyninghame	Whitekirk
	U		
Unthank	Duffus		
	W		
Waterniſh	Diurniſh	Whalſay	Neſting
Wauchop	Langholm	Whiteneſs	Tingwall
Weiſdale	Tingwall	Woolſton	Wiſtoun
Weſter-Lenzie	Kirkintilloch		
	Y		
Yell (North)	Fetlar		

TABLE

TABLE of the POPULATION of S
Counties and Pariſhes, as it ſtood
in 1790——1798 *.

COUNTY OF ABERDEE

	Pariſh.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.
1	Aberdeen, Old, or Old Machar	4945	8107
	Aberdeen, New, including Footdie, or Fittie	10785	16120
	Aberdour	1397	1306
	Aboyne	1695	1050
9	Alford	990	663
	Auchindore	839	590
	Auchterleſs	1264	1264
	Belhelvie	1471	1318
	Birſe	1126	1300

* Although, in ſome inſtances, the ſame pariſh lie
rent counties, it was judged expedient, in the follow
total population of all pariſhes in that ſituation u
counties to which they reſpectively belong, as no d
the returns. It is alſo to be obſerved, that where
riſhes in the following Table differs from that in t
it was occaſioned by corrected ſtatements of the nu
ving been received ſubſequent to the publication
ſuch pariſh.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease
10	Bourty	525	456	—	69
	Cabrach	960	700	—	260
	Cairny	2690	2600	—	90
	Chapel of Garioch	1351	1035	—	316
	Clatt	559	425	—	134
15	Clunie	994	885	—	109
	Coldstone, Logie	1243	1132	—	61
	Coul	752	766	—	15
	Crathie & Braemarr	2671	2251	—	420
	Crimond	765	917	152	—
20	Cruden	2549	2028	—	521
	Culsalmond	810	745	—	65
	Cushnie, now annexed to Leochel	—	—	—	—
	Daviot	975	950	—	25
	Deer, New	2313	2800	487	—
25	Deer, Old	2813	3267	454	—
	Drumblade	1125	886	—	239
	Drumoak	760	692	—	68
	Dyce	383	352	—	31
	Echt	1277	963	—	314
30	Ellon	2523	1830	—	693
	Fintray	905	851	—	54
	Forbes	456	370	—	86
	Forgue	1802	1778	—	24
	Foveran	1981	1230	—	751
35	Fraserburgh	1682	2060	378	—
	Fyvie	2528	2194	—	334
	Gartley	1328	1800	472	—
	Glass	1093	776	—	317
	Glenbucket	430	449	19	—
40	Glenmuick, &c.	2270	2117	—	153
	Huntly	1900	3600	1700	—
	Insch	995	900	—	95
	Inverury	730	732	2	—
	Keig	499	475	—	24

45 Keith-hall

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	I
45	Keith-hall	1111	838	
	Kemnay	643	611	
	Kildrummie	562	426	
	Kincardine O'Niel	1706	2075	
	King Edward	1352	1577	
50	Kinnellar	398	342	
	Kinnethmont	791	830	
	Kintore	973	812	
	Leochel, including Cushnie	1286	642	
	Leslie	319	418	
55	Logie Buchan	575	509	
	Longside	1979	1792	
	Lonmay	1674	1650	
	Lumphanan	682	621	
	Machar, New	1191	1030	
60	Meldrum, Old	1603	1490	
	Methlick	1385	1035	
	Midmar	979	945	
	Montquhitter	997	1500	
	Monymusk	1005	1130	
65	Newhills	959	1181	
	Oyne	643	630	
	Peterculter	755	1002	
	Peterhead	2487	4100	
	Pitsligo	1224	1300	
70	Premnay	448	450	
	Rathen	1527	1730	
	Rayne	1131	1173	
	Rhynie and Essey	836	681	
	Skene	1251	1233	
75	Slains	1286	1117	
	Strathdon	1750	1524	
	Strichen	1158	1400	
	Tarland	1300	1050	
	Tarves	2346	1690	

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
80	Tillynesle	335	412	77	—
	Tough	570	560	—	10
	Towie	656	550	—	106
	Turreff	1897	2029	132	—
	Tyrie	596	949	353	—
85	Udny	1322	1137	—	185
	Total,	116,836	122,941	16,904	10,819
			116,836	10,819	
		Increase,	6085	6085	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF AIR.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.
1	Air	2964	4647
	Ardroſſan	1297	1518
	Auchinleck	887	775
	Ballantrae	1049	770
	Barr	858	750
5	Beith	2064	2872
	Cimbraes	259	509
	Colmonell	1814	1100
	Coylton	527	667
	Craigie	551	700
10	Cumnock, New	1497	1200
	Cumnock, Old	1336	1632
	Dailly	839	1607
	Dalmellington	739	681
	Dalry	1498	2000
15	Dalrymple	439	380
	Dreghorn	887	830
	Dundonald	983	1317
	Dunlop	796	779
	Fenwick	1113	1281
20	Galſton	1013	1577
	Girvan	1193	1725
	Irvine	4025	4500
	Kilbirny	651	700
	Kilbride, Weſt	885	698
25	Kilmarnock	4403	6776
	Kilmaurs	1094	1147
	Kilwinning	2541	2360
	Kirkmichael	710	956
	Kirkoſwald	1168	1335
30	Largs	1164	1025
	Loudoun	1494	2308
	Mauchline	1169	1800
	Maybole	2058	3750

Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
ARGYLESHIRE ISLANDS.				
Mull — Torosay	1012	1733	721	—
Mull — Kilfinichen	1685	3002	1317	—
Mull — Kilninian	2590	3281	691	—
Islay — Kilarow, Kilchoman, Kildalton	5344	9500	4156	—
Jura and Colonsay, &c.	1097	1858	761	—
Coll and Tiry	2702	3457	755	—
Gigha and Cara	514	614	100	—
Small Isles	943	1339	396	—
Total of Argyleshire islands	15,887	24,784	8897	—
Total of the continental part of Argyleshire	47,404	51,317	8401	4489
Total of the whole county	63,291	76,101	17,299	4489
		63,291	4489	
		Increase, 12,810	12,810	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF BANFF.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.
1	Aberlour	1010	920
	Alva	1161	1070
	Banff	3000	3510
	Bellie	1730	1919
5	Boharm	835	1294
	Botriphnie	953	636
	Boyndie	994	1160
	Cullen	900	1214
	Deskford	940	752
10	Fordyce	3212	3425
	Forglen	607	600
	Gamrie	2083	3000
	Grange	1797	1572
	Inveraven	2464	2244
15	Inverkiethnie	571	460
	Keith	2683	3057
	Kirkmichael	1288	1276
	Marnoch	2894	1960
	Mortlich	2374	1918
20	Ordiquhill	666	517
	Rathven	2898	3524
	Rothiemay	1190	1125
23	St Fergus	1271	1240
		36,521	38,487
			36,521
		Increase,	1966

COUNTY OF BERWICK.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Abbey	80	164	84	—
	Ayton	797	1245	448	—
	Buncle	691	622	—	69
	Channelkirk	531	600	69	—
5	Chirnside	383	961	578	—
	Colbrandspath	919	883	—	36
	Coldingham	2313	2391	78	—
	Cranshaws	214	164	—	50
	Dunse	2593	3324	731	—
10	Earlston	1197	1351	154	—
	Eccles	1489	1780	291	—
	Edrom	898	1336	438	—
	Eymouth	792	1000	208	—
	Fogo	566	450	—	116
15	Fouldean	465	344	—	121
	Gordon	737	912	175	—
	Greenlaw	895	1210	315	—
	Home	959	1000	41	—
	Hutton	751	920	169	—
20	Ladykirk	386	590	204	—
	Langton	290	435	145	—
	Lauder	1795	2000	205	—
	Lennel	1493	2521	1028	—
	Litgertwood	398	422	24	—
25	Longformacus	399	452	53	—
	Mertoun	502	557	55	—
	Mordington	181	335	154	—
	Nenthorn	497	400	—	97
	Polwarth	251	288	37	—
30	Swinton	494	898	404	—
	Westruther	591	730	139	—
32	Whitsome	399	590	191	—
		24,946	30,875	6418	489
			24,946	489	
		Increase,	5929	5929	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF BUTE.

Parish.		Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.
Bute	Rothsay	2222	4032
	Kingarth	998	727
		3220	4759
Arran	Kilbride	1369	2545
	Kilmorie	2277	3259
		3646	5804
	Total,	6866	10,563
			6866
		Increase,	3697

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

1	Bower	1287	1592
	Canisbay	1481	1950
	Dunnet	1235	1399
	Halkirk	3075	3180
5	Latheron	3675	4006
	Olrick	875	1001
	Reay	2262	2298
	Thurso	2963	3146
	Wattin	1424	1230
10	Wick	3938	5000
		22,215	24,802
			22,215
		Increase,	2587

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
2 Alloa	5816	4802	—	1014
Clackmannan	1913	2528	615	—
Dollar	517	510	—	7
4 Tillicoultry	757	909	152	—
	9003	8749	767	1021
	8749			767
Decrease,	254			254

COUNTY OF CROMARTY.

2 Cromarty	2096	2184	88	—
Fodderty	1483	1739	247	—
3 Tarbat	2584	1370	—	214
	5163	5284	335	224
		5163	214	
	Increase,	121	121	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF DUMF[illegible]

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.
1	Annan	1498	2500
	Applegirth	897	741
	Caerlaverock	784	955
	Cannobie	1733	2725
5	Closeburn	999	1490
	Cummertrees	631	1056
	Dalton	451	615
	Dornock	716	738
	Dryfdale	1097	1600
10	Dumfries	4517	5600
	Dunfcore	651	1033
	Durrifdeer	1019	1031
	Eſkdalemuir	675	619
	Ewes	392	320
15	Glencairn	1794	1700
	Gratney	1051	1810
	Heddam	1393	1198
	Holywood	596	736
	Hutton	993	583
20	Johnſton	494	565
	Keir	495	529
	Kirkconnell	899	1000
	Kirkmahoe	1098	1200
	Kirkmichael	894	950
25	Kirkpatrick Fleming	1147	1542
	Kirkpatrick Juxta	794	617
	Langholm	1833	2582
	Lochmaben	1395	3000
	Middlebie	991	1404
30	Moffat	1612	1600
	Morton	435	908
	Mouſewald	553	628
	Penpont	838	800
	Ruthwell	599	1061

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
35	St Mungo	481	640	159	—
	Sanquhar	1998	2600	602	—
	Tinwald	795	850	55	—
	Torthorwald	584	660	76	—
	Tunnergarth	625	510	—	115
40	Tynron	464	500	36	—
	Wamphray	458	487	29	—
42	Westerkirk	544	655	111	—
		41,913	52,329	11,741	1325
			41,913	1325	
		Increase,	10,416	10,416	

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

1	Arroquhar	466	379	—	87
	Bonhill	901	2310	1409	—
	Cardross	795	2194	1399	—
	Cumbernauld	2303	1600	—	703
5	Dunbarton	1480	2003	523	—
	Kilmaronock	1193	820	—	373
	Kilpatrick, New	1390	1700	310	—
	Kilpatrick, Old	1281	2452	1171	—
	Kirkintilloch	1696	2639	943	—
10	Luss	978	917	—	61
	Roseneath	521	394	—	127
12	Row	853	1000	147	—
		13,857	18,408	5902	1351
			13,857	1351	
		Increase,	4551	4551	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF EDINB

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.
1	Borthwick	910	858
	Calder, Weſt	1294	1289
	Canongate	4500	6200
	Carringtoun	555	329
5	Cockpen	640	1123
	Colingtown	792	1395
	Corſtorphine	995	1037
	Cramond	1455	1485
	Cranſtoun	725	839
10	Crichton	611	900
	Currie	1227	1300
	Dalkeith	3110	4366
	Duddingſton	989	910
	Edinburgh	31,122	31,898
15	Fala	312	372
	Glencroſs	557	385
	Heriot	209	300
	Inveresk	4645	5392
	Kirknewton	1157	812
20	Laſwade	2190	3000
	Leith, North	2295	2409
	Leith, South	7200	11,432
	Libbertoun	2793	3457
	Midcalder	1369	1252
25	Newbottle	1439	1295
	Newton	1199	1135
	Pennycuick	890	1721
	Ratho	930	825
	St Cuthberts	12,193	32,947
30	Stow	1294	1400
31	Temple	905	593
		90,412	122,655
			90,412
		Increaſe,	32,243

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Alves	1691	1111	—	580
	Birnie	525	402	—	123
	Dallas	700	888	188	—
	Drainy	1174	1040	—	134
5	Duffus	1679	1800	121	—
	Duthil	1785	1110	—	675
	Dyke and Moy	1826	1529	—	297
	Edinkeillie	1443	1800	357	—
	Elgin	6306	4534	—	1772
10	Forres	1993	2987	994	—
	Kinloss	1191	1031	—	160
	Knockandow	1267	1500	233	—
	Rafford	1313	1072	—	241
	Rothes	1940	1500	—	440
15	St Andrews	1132	777	—	355
	Speymouth	994	1347	353	—
	Spynie	865	602	—	263
18	Urquhart	1110	1050	—	60
		28,934	26,080	2246	5100
		26,080			2246
	Decrease,	2854			2854

COUNTY OF FIFE.

1	Abbotshall	1348	2136	788	—
	Abdie	822	494	—	328
	Aberdour	1198	1280	82	—
	Anstruther, Easter	1100	1000	—	100

Anstruther,

5	Anſtruther, Weſter	385	370	—	15
	Auchterderran	1143	1200	57	—
	Auchtermuchty	1308	1439	131	—
	Auchtertool	389	334	—	55
	Ballingry	464	220	—	244
10	Balmerino	565	703	138	—
	Beath	1099	450	—	649
	Burntiſland	1390	1210	—	180
	Cameron	1295	1165	—	130
	Carnbee	1298	1041	—	252
15	Carnock	583	970	387	—
	Ceres	2540	2320	—	220
	Coleſſie	989	949	—	40
	Crail	2173	1710	—	463
	Creich	375	306	—	69
20	Cult	449	534	85	—
	Cupar	2192	3702	1510	—
	Dairſie	469	540	71	—
	Dalgety	761	869	108	—
	Denbog	255	235	—	20
25	Denino	598	383	—	215
	Dunfermline	8552	9550	998	—
	Dyſart	2367	4862	2495	—
	Elie	642	620	—	22
	Falkland	2795	2198	403	—
30	Ferrie	621	875	254	—
	Flisk	318	331	13	—
	Forgan	751	875	124	—
	Inverkeithing	1694	2210	516	—
	Kemback	420	588	168	—
35	Kennoway	1240	1500	260	—
	Kettle	1621	1759	138	—
	Kilconquhar	2131	2013	—	118
	Kilmaney	781	869	88	—
	Kilrenny	1348	1086	—	262
40	Kingborn	2389	1768	—	621
	Kinglaſſie	998	1200	202	—
	Kingſbarns	871	807	—	64
	Kirkaldy	2196	2673	377	—
	Largo	1396	1913	517	—

COUNTY OF HADDINGTON.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Aberlady	739	800	61	—
	Athelſtaneford	691	927	236	—
	Bolton	359	235	—	124
	Dirleton	1706	1200	—	500
5	Dunbar	3281	3700	419	—
	Garvald	774	730	—	44
	Gladſmuir	1415	1380	—	35
	Haddington	3975	3915	—	60
	Humbie	1570	676	—	894
10	Innerwick	941	960	19	—
	Morham	245	190	—	55
	Northberwick	1412	1300	—	112
	Oldhamſtocks	622	498	—	124
	Ormiſton	810	864	54	—
15	Pencaitland	910	1033	123	—
	Preſtonhaugh	1318	1176	—	142
	Preſtonpans	1596	2028	432	—
	Salton	761	830	69	—
	Spot	727	619	—	108
20	Stenton	631	624	—	7
	Tranent	2459	2732	273	—
	Whitekirk	968	994	26	—
	Whittingham	714	655	—	59
24	Yeſter	1091	900	—	191
		29,709	28,966	1712	2455
		28,966			1712
	Decreaſe,	743			743

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

1	Abernethy	1670	1769	99	—
	Alvie	1021	1011	—	10
	Arderſier	428	1298	870	—
	Boleſkine	1961	1741	—	220
5	Conveth or Kiltarlity	1964	2495	531	—
	Croindale	3063	3000	—	63

Croy

	in 1795.	1790—1798.		
Croy	1901	1552	——	349
Daviot	2176	1697	——	479
Durris	1520	1365	——	155
10 Glenelg	1816	2746	930	——
Inverneſs	9730	10,527	797	——
Kilmanivaig	2995	2400	——	595
Kilmalie	3093	4031	938	——
Kilmorack	2830	2318	——	512
15 Kinguſſie	1900	1983	83	——
Kirkhill	1360	1570	210	——
Laggan	1460	1512	52	——
Moy	1693	1813	120	——
Petty	1643	1518	——	125
20 Urquhart	1943	2355	412	——
Continental part	46,167	48,701	5042	2508
ISLANDS.				
Sky — Bracadale	1907	2250	343	——
Sky — Diuriniſh	2568	3000	432	——
Sky — Kilmuir	1572	2065	493	——
Sky — Portree	1385	1980	595	——
25 Sky — Sleat	1250	1788	538	——
Sky — Snizort	1627	1808	181	——
Sky — Strath	943	1579	636	——
	11,252	14,479	3218	
Barray	1150	1604	454	——
South Uiſt	2209	3450	1241	——
30 North Uiſt	1909	3218	1309	——
31 Harris	1969	2536	567	——
Total iſlands	18,489	25,278	6789	
Total	64,656	73,979	11,831	2508
		64,656	2508	
	Increaſe	9323	9323	

COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

3 Arbuthnot	997	1041	44
Banchory Devenich	1495	1700	205
Banchory Ternan	1736	1340	——
Benholm	1367	1557	190

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe
8	Bervie	655	1200	545	—
	Conveth	757	1200	443	—
	Dunnotter	1570	1962	392	—
	Durris	889	651	—	238
	Fettercairn	1950	2000	50	—
10	Fetteresſoe	3082	3370	288	—
	Fordun	1890	2258	368	—
	Garvock	755	460	—	295
	Glenbervie	958	1307	349	—
	Kinneff	858	1000	142	—
15	Maryculter	746	719	—	27
	Marykirk	1285	1481	196	—
	Nigg	1289	1090	—	199
	St Cyrus	1271	1763	492	—
19	Strachan	796	700	—	96
		24,346	26,799	3704	1251
			24,346	1251	
		Increaſe,	2453	2453	

COUNTY OF KINROSS.

1	Cleiſh	692	653	—	39
	Kinroſs	1310	1839	529	—
	Orwell	1891	1705	—	186
4	Portmoak	996	1105	109	—
		4889	5302	638	225
			4889	225	
		Increaſe,	413	413	

COUNTY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

1	Anwoth	531	495	—	36
	Balmaclellan	534	495	—	39
	Balmacghie	697	862	165	—
	Borg	697	771	74	—
5	Buittle	899	855	—	44
	Carſefairn	609	461	—	148
	Colvend	898	964	66	—
	Croſsmichael	613	772	159	—
	Dalry	891	1100	209	—
10	Girthon	367	1730	1363	—

Irongray

	Parifh.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe.
	Irongray	895	762	—	133
	Kells	784	869	85	—
	Kelton	81[illegible]	1600	789	—
	Kirkbean	529	669	131	—
15	Kirkcudbright	1513	2295	782	—
	Kirkgunion	489	529	31	—
	Kirkmabreck	858	1088	230	—
	Kirkpatrick Durham	699	1000	301	—
	Lochrutton	564	528	—	36
20	Minigaff	1209	1420	211	—
	Newabbay	634	649	15	—
	Orr	1193	1354	161	—
	Parton	396	409	13	—
	Rerwick	1051	1050	—	1
25	Terregles	397	510	113	—
	Troqueer	1391	2600	1209	—
	Tungland	537	520	—	17
28	Twynhame	519	620	101	—
		21,205	26,959	6208	454
			21,205	454	
		Increaſe,	5754	5754	

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1	Avendale	3551	3343	—	208
	Biggar	1098	937	—	161
	Blantyre	496	1040	544	—
	Bothwell	1561	2707	1146	—
5	Cadder	2396	1767	—	629
	Cambuſlang	934	1288	354	—
	Cambuſnethan	1419	1684	265	—
	Carluke	1459	1730	271	—
	Carmichael	899	781	—	118
10	Carnunnock	471	570	99	—
	Carnwath	2390	3000	610	—
	Carſtairs	845	924	79	—
	Covington	521	484	—	37
	Crawford	2009	1490	—	519
15	Crawford John	765	590	—	175
	Culter	422	326	—	96
	Dalſerf	765	1100	335	—
	Dalziel	365	478	127	—
	Dolphington	302	200	—	102

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe.
20	Douglas	2009	1715	——	294
	Dunſyre	359	360	1	——
	Glaſford	559	788	229	——
	Glaſgow Do. Barony	27,451	58,401	30,950	——
25	Gorbals Govan	4389	9066	4677	——
	Hamilton	3815	5017	1202	——
	Kilbride	2029	2359	330	——
	Lamington	599	417	——	182
30	Lanark	2294	4751	2457	——
	Leſmahago	3996	2810	——	1186
	Libberton	738	750	12	——
	Monkland, New	2713	3560	847	——
	Monkland, Old	1813	4000	2187	——
35	Pettinain	330	386	56	——
	Robertoun	1102	740	——	362
	Rutherglen	988	1860	872	——
	Shotts	2322	2041	——	281
	Stonehouſe	823	1060	237	——
40	Symington	264	307	43	——
41	Walſton	479	427	——	52
		81,716	125,254	47,930	4402
			81,726	4402	
		Increaſe,	43,528	43,528	

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

1	Abercorn	1037	870	——	167
	Bathgate	1594	2309	715	——
	Borrowſtounneſs	2668	3178	510	——
	Carriden	1164	1450	286	——
5	Dalmeny	1103	907	——	196
	Eccleſmachan	351	215	——	136
	Kirkliſtoun	1461	1504	43	——
	Linlithgow	3296	3221	——	75
	Livingſtone	598	420	——	178
10	Queensferry	451	505	54	——
	Torphichen	1295	1069	——	226
	Uphall	690	600	——	90
13	Whiteburn	1121	1322	201	——
		16,829	17,570	1809	1068
			16,829	1068	
		Increaſe,	741	741	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF NAIRN.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe.
1	Ardclach	1163	1186	23	—
	Auldearn	1951	1406	—	545
	Calder	882	1062	180	—
4	Nairn	1698	2400	702	—
		5694	6054	905	545
			5694	545	
		Increaſe,	360	360	

COUNTY OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

ORKNEY.

1	Croſs, Burneſs, &c.	1250	1389	139	—
	Dearneſs and St Andrew's	1650	1335	—	315
	Evie and Rendall	1798	1564	—	234
	Firth and Stenneſs	1108	1186	78	—
5	Harray and Birſay	2200	2013	—	187
	Holm	1185	702	—	483
	Hoy and Gremſay	520	410	—	110
	Kirkwall	1989	2550	561	—
	Ladykirk	750	803	53	—
10	Orphir	855	826	—	29
	Rouſay and Egliſhay	978	1072	94	—
	Shapinſhay	642	730	88	—
	South Ronaldſhay, &c.	1996	1954	—	42
	Stromneſs and Sandwick	2677	3012	335	—
15	Stronſay and Eday	1493	887	—	606
	Walls and Flota	1900	991	—	9
	Weſtray and Papa Weſtray	1290	1629	339	—
	Total, Orkney,	23,381	23,053	1687	2015

SHETLAND.

	Breſſay and Burray	1098	1225	127	—
	Delting	1221	1504	283	—

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease
20	Dunrossness	2295	3327	1032	—
	Fitlar and North Yell	1098	1346	248	—
	Lerwick	1193	1259	66	—
	Nesting	1169	1535	366	—
	Northmaving	1009	1786	777	—
25	Sandsting	911	1285	374	—
	South and Mid Yell	986	1422	436	—
	Tingwall	1412	1786	374	—
	Unst	1368	1988	620	—
29	Walls and Sandness	1450	1723	273	—
	Total, Shetland,	15,210	20,186	4976	—
	Orkney,	23,381	23,053	1687	2015
	Total,	38,591	43,239	6663	2015
			38,591	2015	
		Increase,	4648	4648	

COUNTY OF PEEBLES.

1	Broughton	367	264	—	103
	Drumelzier	305	270	—	35
	Eddleston	679	710	31	—
	Glenholm	392	300	—	92
5	Inverleithen	559	560	1	—
	Kilbucho	279	362	83	—
	Kirkurd	310	288	—	22
	Linton	831	928	97	—
	Lyne	265	160	—	105
10	Manner	320	229	—	91
	Newlands	1009	891	—	118
	Peebles	1896	1920	88	—
	Skirling	338	284	—	101
	Stobo	313	318	5	—
15	Traquair	651	446	—	205
16	Tweedsmuir	397	227	—	170
		8908	8107	241	1042
		8107			241
	Decrease,	801			801

COUNTY

COUNTY OF PERTH.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Aberdalgy	320	523	203	—
	Aberfoil	895	790	—	105
	Abernethy	1490	1415	—	75
	Abernyte	258	345	87	—
5	Alyth	2680	2723	43	—
	Arngask	736	554	—	182
	Auchterarder	1194	1670	476	—
	Auchtergaven	1677	1784	107	—
	Balquhidder	1598	1300	—	298
10	Blackford	1681	1360	—	321
	Blair Atholl	3257	3120	—	137
	Blairgowrie	1596	1651	55	—
	Bendothy	1293	878	—	415
	Callander	1750	2100	350	—
15	Caputh	2048	2046	—	2
	Cargill	1897	1720	—	177
	Clunie	905	1037	132	—
	Collace	499	473	—	26
	Comrie	2546	3000	454	—
20	Crieff	1414	2640	1226	—
	Culross	1695	1442	—	253
	Cupar	1491	2076	585	—
	Dron	598	450	—	148
	Dull	5748	4676	—	1072
25	Dumbarnie	764	1250	486	—
	Dumblane	2728	2750	22	—
	Dunkeld	1298	1773	475	—
	Dunkeld, Little	2919	2705	—	214
	Dunning	1491	1600	109	—
30	Errol	2229	2685	456	—
	Fossgandenny	1295	978	—	317
	Forteviot	1164	970	—	194
	Fortingal	3859	3914	55	—
	Fossoway	1765	1505	—	260
35	Foulis, Wester	1706	1224	—	482
	Foulis, Easter	586	648	62	—

Gask

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Gask	385	486	101	—
	Glendovan	220	240	20	—
	Inchture	893	1000	107	—
40	Kenmore	3067	3463	396	—
	Killin	1968	2360	392	—
	Kilmadock	2730	3209	479	—
	Kilspindie	828	718	—	110
	Kincardine	1250	2068	818	—
45	Kinclaven	993	1150	157	—
	Kinfauns	639	628	—	11
	Kinloch	331	372	41	—
	Kinnaird	557	404	—	153
	Kinnoul	1163	1465	302	—
50	Kirkmichael	2689	2200	—	489
	Lecropt	577	420	—	157
	Lethendy	346	367	21	—
	Logie	1985	1500	—	485
	Logierait	2487	2200	—	287
55	Longforgan	1285	1526	241	—
	Maderty	796	631	—	165
	Meigle	1285	1148	—	137
	Methven	1790	1786	—	4
	Monedie	1492	1320	—	172
60	Monivaird	1460	1025	—	435
	Monzie	1192	1136	—	56
	Moulin	2109	1749	—	360
	Muckhart	535	526	—	9
	Muthil	2902	2948	46	—
65	Perth	9019	19,871	10,852	—
	Port	1865	1765	—	100
	Rattray	751	500	—	251
	Redgorton	1074	2123	1049	—
	Rhind	498	495	—	3
70	St Madoes	189	300	111	—
	St Martins	1083	1090	7	—
	Scone	889	1442	553	—
	Tippermuir	988	1280	292	—

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Trinity Gask	913	795	——	118
75	Tullialian	1321	2430	1109	——
76	Weem	1295	1364	69	——
		118,903	133,274	22,546	8175
			118,903	8175	
		Increase,	14,371	14,371	

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1	Cathcart	499	697	198	——
	Eaglesham	2103	1000	——	103
	Eastwood	1142	2642	1500	——
	Erskine	829	808	——	21
5	Greenock	3858	15,000	11,142	——
	Houstoun	947	1034	87	——
	Inchinnan	397	306	——	91
	Innerkip	1590	1280	——	310
	Kilbarchan	1485	2506	1021	——
10	Kilmalcolm	1495	951	——	544
	Lochwinioch	1530	2613	1083	——
	Mearns	886	1430	544	——
	Neilston	1299	2330	1031	——
	Paisley	4290	13,800	9510	——
15	D° Abbey	2509	10,792	8283	——
	Port-Glasgow	1695	4036	2341	——
17	Renfrew	1091	1628	537	——
		26,645	62,853	37,277	1069
			26,645	1069	
		Increase,	36,208	36,208	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF ROSS.

	Pariſh.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe.
1	Alneſs	1090	1121	31	—
	Applecroſs	835	1734	899	—
	Avoch	1457	1380	—	77
	Contin	1949	2500	551	—
5	Dingwall	1030	1379	349	—
	Eddertown	780	1000	220	—
	Fearn	1898	1600	—	298
	Gairloch	2050	2200	150	—
	Glenſhiel	509	721	212	—
10	Killearnan	945	1147	202	—
	Kilmuir, Eaſter	1095	1975	880	—
	Kilmuir, Weſter	1367	1805	438	—
	Kiltearn	1570	1616	46	—
	Kincardine	1743	1600	—	143
15	Kintail	698	840	142	—
	Kirkmichael	1371	1234	—	137
	Lochalſh	613	1334	721	—
	Lochbroom	2211	3500	1289	—
	Lochcarron	771	1068	297	—
20	Logie, Eaſter	850	1125	275	—
	Nigg	1261	1133	—	128
	Roſekeen	1958	1700	—	258
	Roſemarkie	1140	1262	122	—
	Tain	1870	2100	230	—
25	Urquhart	2590	2901	311	—
	Urray	2456	1860	—	596
	ISLAND OF LEWIS.				
	Barvas	1995	2006	11	—
	Lochs	1267	1768	501	—
	Stornoway	1812	2639	827	—
30	Uig	1312	1898	586	—
		42,493	50,146	9290	1637
			42,493	1637	
		Increaſe,	7653	7653	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Ancrum	1066	1146	80	—
	Ashkirk	629	539	—	90
	Bedrule	297	259	—	38
	Bowden	672	860	188	—
5	Castleton	1507	1418	—	89
	Cavers	993	1300	307	—
	Crailing	387	672	285	—
	Ednam	889	600	213	—
	Eckfoord	1083	952	—	131
10	Hawick	2713	2918	215	—
	Hobkirk	530	700	170	—
	Hownam	632	365	—	267
	Jedburgh	5816	3288	—	2528
	Kelso	2781	4324	1543	—
15	Kirktoun	330	342	12	—
	Leffuden	309	500	191	—
	Lilieſleaf	521	630	109	—
	Linton	413	383	—	30
	Makerſton	165	255	90	—
20	Maxton	397	326	—	71
	Melroſe	2322	2446	124	—
	Minto	395	513	118	—
	Morbattle	789	789	—	—
	Oxnam	760	690	—	70
25	Roberton	651	629	—	22
	Roxburgh	784	840	56	—
	Smailholm	551	421	—	130
	Southdean	669	714	45	—
	Sprouſtoun	1089	1000	—	89
30	Wilton	936	1215	279	—
31	Yetholm	699	976	277	—
		31,273	32,020	4302	3555
			31,273	3555	
		Increaſe,	747	747	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Etterick	397	470	73	—
	Galashiels	998	914	—	84
	Selkirk	1798	1700	—	98
4	Yarrow	1180	1230	50	—
		4368	4314	123	177
		4314			123
		Decrease, 54			54

COUNTY OF STIRLING.

1	Airth	2316	2350	34	—
	Alva	436	612	176	—
	Baldernock	621	620	—	1
	Balfron	755	1381	626	—
5	Bothkennar	529	600	71	—
	Buchanan	1699	1111	—	588
	Campsie	1399	2517	1118	—
	Denny	1392	1400	8	—
	Drymen	2789	1607	—	1182
10	Falkirk	3932	8020	4088	—
	Fintry	891	543	—	348
	Gargunnock	956	830	—	126
	Killearn	959	973	14	—
	Kilsyth	1395	2450	1055	—
15	Kippen	1799	1777	—	22
	Larbert and Dunipace	1864	4000	2136	—
	Muiravonside	1539	1065	—	474
	Polmont	1094	1400	306	—
	St Ninians	6491	7079	588	—
20	Slamannan	1209	1010	—	199
	Stirling	3951	4698	747	—
22	Strathblane	797	620	—	177
		38,813	46,663	10,967	3117
			38,813	3117	
		Increase,	7850	7850	

COUNTY

COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

	Parish.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Assint	1934	3000	1066	—
	Clyne	1406	1660	254	—
	Creich	1705	1730	25	—
	Durness	1000	1182	182	—
5	Dornoch	2780	2541	—	239
	Edderachylis	869	1024	155	—
	Farr	2800	2600	—	200
	Golspie	1790	1700	—	90
	Kildonan	1433	1365	—	68
10	Lairg	1010	1350	340	—
	Loth	1193	1370	177	—
	Rogart	1761	2000	239	—
13	Tongue	1093	1439	346	—
		20,774	22,961	2784	597
			20,774	597	
			Increase, 2187	2187	

COUNTY OF WIGTON.

1	Glasserton	809	900	91	—
	Inch	1513	1450	—	63
	Kirkcolm	765	945	180	—
	Kirkinner	792	1152	360	—
5	Kirkmaiden	1051	1380	329	—
	Kirkowan	795	690	—	105
	Leswalt	652	1194	542	—
	Luce, New	459	400	—	59
	Luce, Old	1509	1200	—	309
10	Mochrum	828	1400	572	—
	Penninghame	1509	2000	491	—
	Port-Patrick	611	996	385	—
	Sorbie	968	1069	101	—
	Stranraer	610	1602	992	—
15	Stoneykirk	1151	1365	214	—
	Whithorn	1412	1890	478	—
17	Wigton	1032	1350	318	—
		16,466	20,983	5053	536
			16,466	536	
			Increase, 4517	4517	

SCOTLAND.

	Counties.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe.
1	Aberdeen	116,836	122,921	6085	—
	Air	59,268	75,544	16,276	—
	Argyle	63,291	76,101	12,810	—
	Banff	36,521	38,487	1966	—
5	Berwick	24,946	30,875	5929	—
	Bute and Arran	6866	10,563	3697	—
	Caithneſs	22,215	24,802	2587	—
	Clackmannan	9003	8749	—	254
	Cromarty	5163	5284	121	—
10	Dumfries	41,913	52,329	10,416	—
	Dunbarton	13,857	18,408	4551	—
	Edinburgh	90,412	122,655	32,243	—
	Elgin	28,934	26,080	—	2854
	Fife	81,579	87,250	5680	—
15	Forfar	68,297	91,001	22,704	—
	Haddington	29,709	28,966	—	743
	Inverneſs	64,656	73,979	9323	—
	Kincardine	24,346	26,799	2453	—
	Kinroſs	4889	5302	413	—
20	Kirkcudbright	21,205	26,959	5754	—
	Lanark	81,726	125,254	43,528	—
	Linlithgow	16,829	17,570	741	—

Nairn

	Counties.	Population in 1755.	Population in 1790—1798.	Increaſe.	Decreaſe.
	Nairn	5694	6054	360	—
	Orkney and Shetland	38,591	43,239	4648	—
25	Peebles	8908	8107	—	801
	Perth	118,903	133,274	14,371	—
	Renfrew	26,645	62,853	36,208	—
	Roſs	42,493	50,146	7653	—
	Roxburgh	31,273	32,020	747	—
30	Selkirk	4368	4314	—	54
	Stirling	38,813	46,663	7850	—
	Sutherland	20,774	22,961	2186	—
33	Wigton	16,466	20,983	4517	—
	Total,	1,265,380	1,526,492	265,818	4706
			1,265,380	4706	
		Increaſe,	261,112	261,112	

END OF VOLUME TWENTIETH.